

**Results.** The picky eating behavior of autistic children is manifested by their tolerance to food, which will lead to the physiological manifestations of nausea and retching. In the experimental results, the number of times of retching of children in the experimental group decreased except the number of eggs, among which the number of leeks, melons, dried beans, soybean milk and steamed bread decreased to zero; The control group showed an upward trend. The results show that the assistant diagnosis and treatment method designed by the souvenir of Cao's kite visual elements is effective in treating children with autism.

**Conclusions.** In addition to the problems of autistic temperament, the diet and health of autistic children are also the focus of clinical attention. The effect of traditional diagnosis and treatment is limited, and the effect is not obvious. The souvenir design of Cao's kite visual elements, as an auxiliary diagnosis and treatment method with visual impact, has strong appeal among children's patients, and can effectively alleviate the symptoms of children's autism.

**Table 1.** The number of retching after intervention in two groups of autistic children

	Experience group			Control group		
	1-10	10-20	20-30	1-10	10-20	20-30
Days	1-10	10-20	20-30	1-10	10-20	20-30
Category	First	Second	Third	First	Second	Third
Leek	1	0	0	1	2	4
Eggs	0.5	1	2.5	1	2	2.5
Melons and vegetables	2	2	0	1.5	2	3
Dried beans and soybean milk	2	0.5	0	2	3.5	5
Steamed buns	6	2.5	0	7	7.5	8
Black rice	-	4	2	-	3	4

## Intervention strategies for separation disorder of nursing staff in sudden infectious public health events

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**Background.** Separability disorder is also called hysteria, and its main manifestations are separation symptoms and conversion symptoms. Patients often have symptoms such as acute stress disorder and traumatic stress disorder. Infectious public health

emergencies are unpredictable and have a wide range of impacts. In such cases, nurses are faced with intensive work, and their mental health is greatly damaged. What's more, it will cause psychological diseases such as acute stress disorder and traumatic stress disorder. Therefore, it is necessary to organize psychological experts to form intervention teams and establish perfect intervention procedures so as to pay attention to the psychological health of nursing staff and to track and evaluate their psychological status.

**Subjects and Methods.** The experiment randomly selected 46 nursing staff with dissociative disorder in sudden public health events, and divided them into an experimental group (23) and a control group (23). The patients in the observation group were given routine nursing care, and the experimental group added a team of psychological experts to intervene on this basis. During the intervention, attention should be paid to the construction of a good atmosphere and the maintenance of indoor lighting, temperature, humidity, and another comfortable physical environment. After 2 months of the experiment, the SAS and SDS scores of the two groups were observed.

**Results.** Table 1 shows the comparison of SAS (Self-Rating Anxiety Scale) scores and SDS (Self-Rating Depression Scale) scores of patients with dissociative disorder in two groups of public health emergencies before and after the intervention. Before the intervention, there was no significant difference between the two groups ( $P > 0.05$ ). After the intervention of the psychological experts, the scores of the two groups decreased, indicating that the patient's condition had improved. However, the psychological status of patients in the experimental group was significantly better than that in the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusions.** Nursing staff in public health emergencies are prone to suffer from separation disorder due to the particularity of their occupation. Therefore, based on the topic of psychological health of nursing staff, the experiment proposed the method of establishing a team of psychological experts to intervene in the psychological health of front-line nursing staff. The final experimental results show that this method can indeed improve the probability of separation disorder among nursing staff.

**Table 1.** Comparison of SAS and SDS scores between two groups before and after intervention ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Group	SAS		SDS	
	Before Intervention	After Intervention	Before Intervention	After Intervention
Experimental group	46.38±3.25	32.72±3.98	47.23±3.24	34.36±4.21
Control group	47.02±3.05	43.51±4.63	48.13±4.03	45.65±5.13
<i>P</i>	>0.05	<0.05	>0.05	<0.05