The therapeutic effect of acupuncture on neurocognitive disorders under the concept of outcome based education

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Background. The neurocognitive disorder is a common neuropsychological disease characterized by impaired cognitive function, attention deficit, and memory loss. With the aging of the population and lifestyle changes, the prevalence of neurocognitive disorders is on the rise, seriously affecting patients' quality of life. Acupuncture therapy, an essential part of traditional Chinese medicine, has shown potential therapeutic effects in treating neurocognitive disorders.

Subjects and Methods. The outcome based education concept was incorporated into acupuncture therapy to explore its therapeutic effect on neurocognitive disorders. The study included 50 neurocognitive-impaired patients, 25 of whom received acupuncture therapy under the outcome based education concept as an experimental group. The other 25 served as a control group and received traditional Chinese acupuncture treatment. The experiment lasted three months, and the 3-minute Delirium Diagnostic Scale (3D-CAM) was used to measure the level of consciousness, mental clarity, attention, and delirium characteristics.

Results. After receiving acupuncture therapy under the outcome based education concept, most of the patients in the experimental group had a lower risk of delirium, and their attention, thinking, and consciousness levels were significantly improved. Patients in the control group generally had a higher risk of delirium, difficulty concentrating, and memory loss.

Conclusions. The study proposed that the outcome based education concept in acupuncture therapy has a more noticeable effect on treating neurocognitive disorders. At the same time, this study's results will help reveal the mechanism of acupuncture therapy in treating neurocognitive disorders and provide guidance for clinical practice.

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Deep learning-based companion robot on senile dementia patients

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Background. There are currently at least 50 million dementia patients worldwide, and this number is expected to reach 152 million by 2050, of which about 60-70% will be Alzheimer's patients. The companion robot based on deep learning is a product of the development of artificial intelligence technology, which is of great significance to the physical and mental health of the elderly, so it is used in the research on the treatment of Alzheimer's patients.

Subjects and Methods. 100 patients with Alzheimer's disease in a hospital were selected for the study, and 50 patients were randomly divided into experimental group and control group. In the experiment, 50 patients with Alzheimer in the experimental group used a companion robot based on deep learning for auxiliary treatment while carrying out daily treatment. The control group of 50 patients did not receive any adjuvant therapy in addition to daily treatment. After three months of treatment, the study used the 3D-CAM and the mini–mental state examination (MMSE) to collect the treatment status of all patients, and used the SPSS23.0 statistical software to statistically analyze the collected data.

Results. After statistical analysis, the results of the two groups were obtained. The scores of 3D-CAM and MMSE in the experimental group were significantly higher than those in the control group and the difference was statistically significant.

Conclusions. Companion robots based on deep learning are helpful in the treatment of Alzheimer's patients. They can improve the therapeutic effect and have certain social value.

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Motor imagery therapy on upper limb motor control after stroke

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Background. Stroke is a common neurological disease, the main pathological feature of which is cerebral ischemia or bleeding caused by sudden blockage or rupture of cerebral vessels.

Impaired upper limb motor control after stroke severely affects patients' quality of life and ability to perform daily activities. Traditional rehabilitation methods mainly rely on physical therapy and drug therapy, but there are limited effects.

Subjects and Methods. It is to explore the clinical effect of motor imagery therapy in the study of upper limb motor control after stroke. Fifty patients with stroke and the influence of upper limb movement were selected as experimental subjects, 25 as an experimental group and 25 as a control group. The experimental group received six months of rehabilitation training using motor imagery therapy, and the control group received six months of rehabilitation training using traditional drug alteplase.

Results. The experimental results were evaluated by SPSS23.0 system. $P<0.05$ indicated that the difference was statistically significant, and the upper limb motor function and muscle strength of 20 patients in the experimental group were significantly improved after half a year, More than 80 percent have recovered, with significant differences ($P<0.05$).

Conclusions. After the motor imagination therapy is integrated into stroke patients, it can promote the reorganization of brain nerves, enhance the motor memory of muscles, improve the patients' attention and concentration on sports, and help them recover the motor function of the upper limbs.

Criminal law protection on juvenile crimes with bipolar disorders

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Background. Bipolar disorder refers to a type of mood disorder that includes both manic or mild manic episodes and depressive episodes in clinical practice. Compared with a single disease, comorbidities typically have characteristics such as severe symptoms, long course of disease, severe social function impairment, high risk of suicide, and poor prognosis. Minors are prone to engage in criminal behavior under the influence of bipolar disorder. This study will use group psychological counseling combined with criminal law protection education to intervene and treat underage patients.

Subjects and Methods. 80 underage bipolar disorder patients were selected and divided into two groups according to a random number table method: the control group received group psychological counseling for intervention, while the research group received group psychological counseling combined with communication training and nursing. The improvement of the condition, self-care ability, depression, mania, quality of life, medication compliance, and social adaptability scores of the two groups of patients were compared.

Results. The results showed that before the intervention, there was no statistically significant difference in the improvement of the condition, self-care ability, depression, mania, quality of life, medication compliance, and social adaptation scores between the two groups. After 12 weeks of intervention, the improvement score of the study group's condition and self-care ability score were higher than that of the control group.

Conclusions. The combination of group psychological counseling and criminal law protection education can enhance the treatment effect of underage bipolar disorder patients, improve their quality of life, alleviate negative emotions, and achieve better nursing outcomes.

Application of asynchronous teaching method in the treatment of bipolar disorder

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Background. Bipolar affective disorder, as a common mental issue, is characterized by emotional abnormality and manic and depressive states. Traditional medicine has a long course of disease and generates slow poor therapeutic effects. The asynchronous teaching method takes the students' self-consciousness as an observation perspective. It focuses on the intervention of students' psychological conditions in a teaching situation of equality and mutual assistance. To explore the effect of asynchronous teaching method on students with bipolar disorder to help improve their mental health.

Subjects and Methods. The research took the students with bipolar affective disorder as the experiment object. The control group applied basic nursing, medication guidance and other conventional nursing approach, while the experimental group was treated with asynchronous teaching method intervention on the basis of the control group, that is, the teacher used a six-stage teaching process to guide students' personalized development and improvement of their self-consciousness, and timely guided students to pay attention to and examine their own psychological conditions. The intervention time was 3 months. The aggressive behavior and psychological status of the students were evaluated with the Modified Overt Aggression Scale (MOAS) and the Self-reporting Inventory (SCL-90). SPSS22.0 statistical software was used for classification analysis. Measurement data was expressed as (x ± s), and $P<0.05$ was defined as statistically significant.

Results. After receiving nursing care, the students in the two groups all received improvement in their symptoms to varying degrees. The MOAS scores of the students in the experimental group after one month and three months of nursing care were (5.34 ± 0.83) and (0.31 ± 0.91), which were significantly better