

Alleviating effect of the geriatric care system integrating physical and psychological on the common mental problems of the elderly

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Background. With the growth of age, various functions of the human body enter the aging stage. During this period, immunity and physique decline rapidly, making the elderly prone to various mental problems. The mental problems of the elderly mainly include schizophrenia, manic depression, etc. These mental problems may become worse after a period of time, leading to dementia, which seriously endangers the physical and mental health of the elderly. At the same time, the mental problems of the elderly will also lead to the difficulty in taking care of themselves, and they cannot independently complete simple life skills such as eating and dressing. In this case, some elderly people may also have such behaviors as excluding contact with others and not cooperating with medical personnel in treatment and nursing, which in turn makes it difficult to alleviate mental problems. Therefore, the corresponding nursing measures should be implemented from both psychological and physiological aspects to explore the effect of relieving the mental problems of the elderly.

Subjects and Methods. 100 elderly patients with mental problems admitted in our hospital from January 2021 to January 2022 were selected as the research objects, and they were randomly divided into the observation group and the control group, with 50 cases in each group. The experiment was conducted with the consent of patients or their families to ensure the smooth development of the study. The elderly patients in the control group were given routine nursing care, while the patients in the observation group were given targeted psychological counseling on the basis of routine nursing care, including encouraging patients to actively express their emotions and actively communicating with patients. After four weeks, the relief effect of the elderly care system integrating physiology and psychology was illustrated by statistics of the self-management ability of the two groups of elderly patients.

Results. The self-management ability of the elderly in the two groups after four weeks is shown in Table 1. The results showed that the self-management abilities of the elderly patients with mental disorders in the observation group, such as self-living ability and psychological state expression, were stronger than those in the control group after the integration of physiological and psychological elderly care measures, i.e., the elderly under conventional care, with a statistically significant difference ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions. The mental problems of the elderly have become an important factor hindering the improvement of their quality of life. The study integrated physiological and psychological nursing measures when treating the elderly with mental disorders. The

results show that it not only improves the physical quality of the elderly physically, ensures the normal life of the elderly, but also relieves the mental problems of the elderly psychologically, and thus has good clinical promotion value.

Table 1. Self-management ability of the elderly in the two groups after four weeks

Evaluation project	Control group		Observation group		χ^2	P
	Quantity	Percentage (%)	Quantity	Percentage (%)		
Active reporting of physical discomfort	38	76	48	96	16.611	0.000
Expression of psychological state	30	60	47	90	24.000	0.000
Self-life ability training	34	68	45	90	14.587	0.001
Description of excretion	32	64	47	94	27.125	0.000
Experience of side effects of drugs	31	62	44	88	18.027	0.000
Knowledge of fall prevention	32	64	48	96	32.000	0.000

Analysis of the effect of ideological education group psychotherapy combined with aromatic plant essential oil on alleviating students' anxiety disorder

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Background. Student anxiety disorder is very common today. According to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), it includes phobia, panic disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, generalized anxiety disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder. The emergence of collective psychotherapy in ideological education aims to use the auxiliary role of collective combination of ideological education to appease students' anxiety, but it has not achieved good results. Aromatic plant essential oil combines aromatherapy, which can promote people's physical and mental health through inhalation or massage. Therefore, the research will integrate aromatic plant essential oil into ideological education group therapy for clinical treatment.

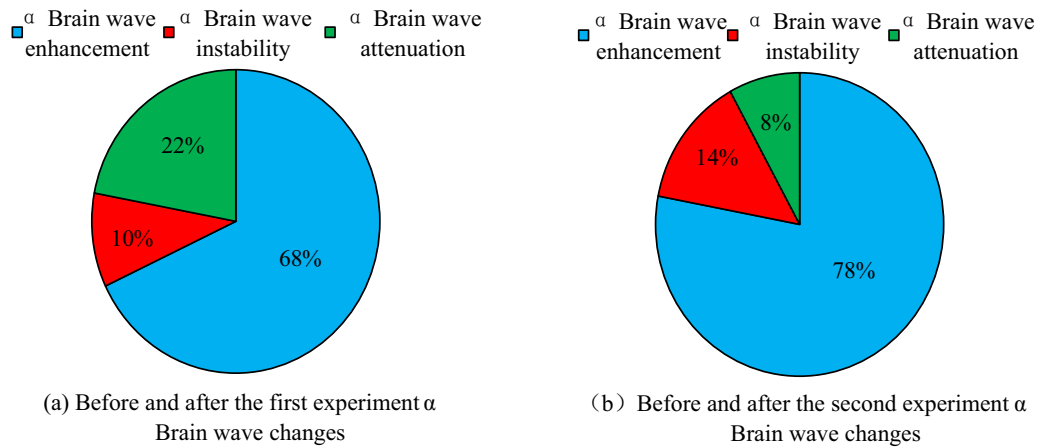


Figure 1. Before and after the two experiments α Brain wave changes

Subjects and Methods. In this experiment, a total of 50 patients were observed, half of them were male and half female. All 50 patients reached the standard of anxiety disorder. Anxiety disorder as a mental disease α Brain waves will change. When people are in anxiety, α Brain waves will decrease or even disappear, so the study used the ND-97 digital EEG to test the left and right occipital α Brain wave changes. The experiment was conducted twice, with an interval of 7 days between the two experiments. For α Brain wave changes, the results are shown in Figure 1.

Results. The brain wave intensities of different subjects were different, while the brain wave intensities of left occipital region and right occipital region were basically consistent. But before and after smelling, the changes of brain wave are also different. In the first experiment, left and right occipital regions of 50 patients α 34 cases (68%) had enhanced brain wave; α Brain wave instability occurred in 5 cases, accounting for 10%; α the brain wave was weakened in 11 cases, accounting for 22%. After the second experiment α Brain waves were enhanced in 39 cases (78%); α Brain wave instability occurred in 7 cases, accounting for 14%; α Brain wave was weakened in 4 cases, accounting for 8%. In general, α the more patients with brain wave enhancement, it shows that the ideological education collective psychotherapy combined with aromatic plant essential oil has greatly alleviated the tension and anxiety disorders of patients, and has a certain effect.

Conclusions. Anxiety disorder is quite common among today's student groups, and the traditional collective therapy of ideological education is limited for various reasons, therefore, its role in alleviating students' anxiety disorder is not obvious. As a natural therapy, aromatherapy with aromatic plant essential oil can play a very effective role in relieving students' anxiety disorder, and has a high acceptance rate for students.

Application of art appreciation in neuropsychological intervention and cognitive improvement of autistic children

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Background. Autism is also called autism because of its lonely behavior. It is a widespread developmental symptom in children. In the industry, neuropsychological intervention for children with autism spectrum disorders has been widely concerned. Conventional neuropsychological intervention for autistic children is mostly drug therapy, which has a large side effect. As a form of art, art appreciation has been put forward on the neuropsychological cure of children. It is different from the traditional language psychotherapy, which usually takes artistic activities as a medium to help mental and psychological therapy. Therefore, the research will apply art appreciation to the treatment of autistic children's neuropsychology, and provide basis for their clinical diagnosis and treatment by predicting their behavior.

Subjects and Methods. The study took children aged 3-6 years old before school as the subjects. Each child suffered from autism. Since there were fewer girls with autism spectrum, 30 children were screened in the study, including 21 boys and 9 girls. The study observed the behavioral development level, art appreciation level and emotional communication level of 30 children before and after auxiliary diagnosis and treatment, and compared the scores of the three factors before and after diagnosis and treatment. The experimental results are shown in Figure 1.

Results. The statistics showed the effect of art appreciation and rehabilitation therapy. The three indexes were higher than those before the experiment, and the P values were lower than 0.05. In addition, after the experiment, the behavioral development level