not have any art therapy;

(3) Twelve months after the implementation of the experiment, conduct the second emotional stability test to learn again about the emotional stability of the experimental group and the control group for patients with mental illness;

(4) Compare the data before and after the experiment, and analyze the differences between the subjects before and after the experiment.

Methods of statistical analysis: The SPSS software was used to count and analyze the original data of the two tests to test the changes in emotional control of the experimental group and the control group before and after the experiment.

Results: To compare the cure difference of mental illness patients between the experimental group and the control group before and after the experiment, the experimental results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of the cure rate of the two groups of patients.

Group	Cure	Not cured	Total	Cure rate/%
Test group	937	705	1642	57.06
Control group	915	948	1863	49.10
Total	1852	1653	3505	52.08

The mental illness patients in the experimental group have a higher cure rate, and their emotions have been relieved. Through modern art therapy, communication with their families has gradually increased, and art governance has also played a certain psychological role in comfort.

Conclusions: Mental disease is a disease in which brain function activities are disordered under the influence of various internal and external pathogenic factors, leading to varying degrees of obstacles to mental activities such as understanding emotions and will. Abnormal manifestations of various mental activities are various mental symptoms, and different combinations of various mental symptoms constitute different mental diseases. Antipsychotic drugs can effectively control the symptoms of psychosis, but they cannot relieve and release human emotions. Therefore, modern art therapy can alleviate the pathogenesis of the human body, mainly due to both physical and psychological factors. Modern art therapy affects mental activities such as emotion and mood, thereby changing people's emotional experience and physical function state. The etiology of mental illness includes social factors, environmental factors, genetic factors, etc. Therefore, on the basis of drug treatment and psychological counseling for mental patients, attention should be paid to the development of modern art therapy.

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DETECTION OF ABNORMAL EEG SIGNALS IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA BASED ON EXTENDED BAYESIAN CLASSIFICATION

Yanliu Nie

Software Engineering Department, Zhengzhou Technical College, Zhengzhou 450100, China

Background: In the China's disease burden survey, mental diseases have far exceeded the cardiovascular and cerebrovascular and respiratory diseases, ranking first in the burden of diseases. Mental health problems have become a public health and social problem that urgently needs to be solved in our country. Mental illness is a disorder of brain function that causes abnormal neurological diseases in patients with perception, thinking, emotion, and behavior. Faced with the competition and pressure of current social life, schizophrenia has become the most common mental illness in China. Such diseases have caused great distress to people, and the current diagnosis of schizophrenia lacks specific biomarkers. Schizophrenia is a high-incidence and more harmful mental illness, and timely and accurate diagnosis will help the treatment of this type of disease. The clinical manifestations of schizophrenia not only have certain similarities, but also change with changes in the patient's mood. Therefore, the study of the etiology of schizophrenia is receiving more and more attention, and the exploration of its diagnostic methods is becoming a major focus of social concern. The abnormal detection of EEG signals of patients with schizophrenia and the generation of EEG can provide an important reference and objective basis for accurately distinguishing and diagnosing specific symptoms of schizophrenia.

Objective: Schizophrenia is a group of serious mental illnesses with unknown etiology. Clinically, it is often manifested as a syndrome with different symptoms. It involves various obstacles in perception,

thinking, emotion and behavior, as well as incoordination of mental activities, so it is easy to Lead to misdiagnosis of clinical diagnosis. In order to solve the problem of misdiagnosis of schizophrenia and improve the accuracy of distinguishing and diagnosing mental diseases, the Bayesian algorithm is improved, and the extended Bayesian classification algorithm is used to detect the EEG signals of patients with schizophrenia.

Subjects and methods: From among patients with schizophrenia diagnosed in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, 1,000 patients with schizophrenia were screened out according to 1:1 matching, of which 500 were male and female. All patients were between 32 and 51 years old, with an average age of 40 years. The EEG signal acquisition in this study uses a dynamic EEG instrument (NATION8128W, Shanghai Nuocheng Electric Co., Ltd., China), the sampling frequency is 128 Hz, the signal acquisition uses a 16-channel EEG cap, and the method of electrode placement Follow the international 10-20 lead standard. The whole process of signal collection is carried out in a quiet and closed room. Patients need to close their eyes and keep quiet, awake, and relaxed. After prompting the patient to start, record the EEG signal. The Bayesian formula is used to calculate the probability that the sample to be classified belongs to each category, which reduces the fitting phenomenon of the signal and improves the stability and generalization ability. Statistical EEG signal results with Excel software.

Results: Analyze the results of the extended Bayesian classification algorithm, and obtain the effect of the extended Bayesian classification algorithm on detecting abnormal EEG signals of patients with schizophrenia through the highest value, the lowest value, the average value and the accurate value, as shown in Table 1. The extended Bayesian classification algorithm can accept a large amount of data training, and at the same time, it has a higher query speed when querying data results, so it can effectively improve the efficiency of detecting abnormal EEG signals in patients with schizophrenia. When analyzing signal features, due to the ability to support incremental training, the actual learning of the classifier can be explained relatively simply, and the accuracy of information analysis is high.

Table 1. Results of the extended Bayesian classification algorithm.

Gender	Number of experiments	Highest value/%	Lowest value/%	Average/%	Exact value/%
Male	500	93.4	89.1	92.1	94
Female	500	96.2	87.9	94.3	97

Conclusions: Based on extended Bayes classification, the abnormal detection of EEG signals in patients with schizophrenia improves the accuracy of distinguishing and diagnosing psychiatric diseases, which can be treated in time for patients with schizophrenia, and they should be cared for at the same time. Specific practice has: 1. Want to treat mental illness patient correctly. Mental illness is a disease like any other, but its causes are not as clear as others. The abnormal expression of mental illness, if behavior, affection and thinking are not normal, it is the disease be caused by, just general mental illness patient does not think he is sick, do not seek cure actively, perhaps refuse to treat, this asks family member to mental illness patient doubly care and love. 2. Mental patients should be understood and respected. Because mental illness is the abnormal knowledge, emotion, volition and behavior that cerebrum activity function maladjusts and appears. Therefore, patients should see their pathological psychological activities, and see their normal psychological activities. Many words and deeds of the patient, request, idea is reasonable, we should try our best to satisfy or solve the patient's request, if cannot satisfy because of objective reason, should explain patiently. For patients who have recovered or are convalescent, we should be more considerate, respectful and loving. Society, family should give the patient with normal working, learning and living conditions, as far as possible to let it maintain good emotional state, this is very important to consolidate curative effect, stable illness. 3. Take care of your family. Most of the rehabilitation life of mental patients is spent in the family, so the family care of mental illness has become the primary task to consolidate the treatment effect, prevent the recurrence of the disease and promote the rehabilitation of the disease. If there is no good family environment, the patient cannot get the understanding and help of family members, the disease is easy to relapse. Therefore, families should take good care of the patient's diet daily life and personal hygiene, make patient life regular, encourage patients to participate in our work and recreational activities, supervision, and create a good family environment for patients, various kinds of pathological behavior and performance of mental patients, should be fully understood, such as family have problems, should try to improve and enhance the emotional communication, Efforts to enhance the stability of the family, so that patients feel the warmth and happiness of the family, which plays a great role in promoting the recovery of the disease.

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THE INTERVENTION STUDY OF LONG-TERM DANCE EXERCISES ON JUVENILE DEPRESSION

Lina An

Academy of Art, Northeast Agricultural University, Harbin 150030, China

Background: As a special group of teenagers, their rapid physical and psychological development makes them encounter great difficulties in the process of growing up. They encounter various life events, such as frustration, stress, and misfortune, and are more likely to suffer from emotional depression and depression than adults. Decline, produce pessimism, and even commit suicide. Frequent depression during this period is regarded as a "growth storm" or "growth pain", and it has become a common problem among teenagers. The etiology and pathological mechanisms of depression in adolescents are extremely complex, and are affected by personal genetics, personality, attribution methods, family factors, social support, and peer relationships. According to statistics, the global incidence of adolescent mental disorders has increased substantially in the past 30 years. Depression is one of the most common mental disorders, and the prevalence of adolescent depression is as high as 18%. When encountering setbacks and misfortunes in daily life, some teenagers will be emotionally depressed. In the process of depression, they will be pessimistic and even commit suicide.

Objective: Juvenile depression is a common psychiatric illness, manifested by a series of symptoms such as low mood, decreased energy, pessimism, hopelessness, and helplessness. If mild depression is not intervened, it will lead to severe depression and may even lead to long-term physiological, Psychological and other problems. Therefore, this study aims to explore the psychosocial influencing factors of depression in adolescents, and to further explore the intervention of long-term dance exercises on depression in adolescents.

Subjects and methods: Dance are a kind of kinesthetic art, which is characterized by the interaction of body and mind, involving the interaction of three levels of action perception and behavior. Compared with daily movements, dance provides a new and rich paradigm of body movement. 500 adolescent depression patients were selected as the research objects, from July 1 to September 30, 2021, for a period of 12 weeks. Divide them into an experimental group and a control group, and compare and analyze the experimental data before and after the experiment. The questionnaire survey method was used to conduct two mental health questionnaire surveys on 500 adolescent depression patients before and after the experiment. In the survey results, five levels from 0 to 4 are used to quantify the impact of specific factors. 0 means irrelevant, 1 means slight influence, 2 means normal influence, 3 means obvious influence, 4 means sufficient influence, in order to reduce the impact Individual subjective causes large errors. After taking the test values of 500 adolescent depression patients, the average is selected, and the result is determined by rounding.

Study design: (1) Before the experiment, conduct a mental health questionnaire survey on the experimental group and the control group;

(2) Start the experiment and train the experimental group for dance practice, while the control group does not have any dance practice;

(3) Twelve weeks after the implementation of the experiment, conduct a second questionnaire survey on mental health to find out again about the depression in the experimental group and the control group;

(4) Compare the data before and after the experiment, and analyze the difference between the experimental subjects before and after the experiment;

(5) Conduct interviews with individual typical subjects in the experimental group.

Methods of statistical analysis: The SPSS software was used to count and analyze the original data of the two questionnaires to test the changes in depression emotions in the experimental group and the control group before and after the experiment.

Results: Comparing the psychological and emotional differences between the experimental group and the control group before and after the experiment, the experimental results of the average score are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of psychological emotions between the two groups before and after the experiment.

Group	Before and after the experiment	Upset	Physical weakness	Inferiority complex
Test group	Before the experiment	0	0	0
	After the experiment	4	3	3
Control group	Before the experiment	0	0	0
	After the experiment	1	1	1