

blindness is relatively rare. Color-blind people cannot distinguish specific colors. Taking red-green blindness as an example, red-green blindness cannot distinguish between red and green. Although the color recognition ability of the color weak group is less than that of color blindness, its color recognition ability is weaker or slower, and the color recognition ability is close to that of color blindness when the light is dark. For groups with color vision impairment, the brightness and saturation of colors have the greatest impact on their perception and discrimination. This group has a strong ability to recognize high-brightness and high-saturation colors, but it is difficult to perceive low-brightness and low-saturation colors.

Color words and color cognition are an important field for exploring the relationship between language and cognition. In the field of color words and color cognition, there have been three different opinions. The view of language relevance believes that language affects color cognition, language can cut colors at will, and there are differences in the cutting of colors in various languages. The general evolutionary view holds that language and color cognition are independent of each other, because the visual organs are the same, so people have the same perception of color. The color words in various languages in the world are concentrated in 11 basic colors, which are called focal colors, which means that the language is not arbitrary for color cutting. Recent research believes that people's perception of color is the result of a combination of environment, perception, and culture.

Objective: Different colors convey different languages and different emotions. In the process of nerve repair in patients with cognitive impairment, the combination of clothing colors can express the character and hobbies of the character and the inner activity of the character. Clothing color matching can also set off the atmosphere on specific occasions. Therefore, in-depth analysis of clothing color matching is of great significance to the nerve repair of patients with color cognitive impairment.

Subjects and methods: The color matching of clothing can help the nerve repair of patients with color cognitive impairment. Multiple colors based on clothing collocation have a profound impact on patients with color cognitive impairment. Randomly select 100 patients with color cognitive impairment as the research objects, and match, identify, categorize, express and generalize colors by playing videos, pictures, etc., to improve the ability to distinguish colors. In the survey results, five levels from 0 to 4 are used to quantify the impact of specific factors. 0 means no improvement, 1 means slight improvement, 2 means general improvement, 3 means obvious improvement, 4 means sufficient improvement, in order to reduce the evaluation When the individual subjectively caused a large error, the evaluation value of 100 patients with color cognitive impairment was taken and the average was taken, and the result was determined by rounding. The specific statistical table obtained is shown in Table 1.

Results: The concept of color is relatively abstract. It is more difficult for people with color cognitive impairment to learn. You can exercise the ability of visual representation and observation through basic pairing exercises, and initially establish the concept of color and the concept of the same color. After the patients with color cognitive impairment can fully grasp the matching of the three colors, they can further establish the concept of each color so that they can correctly identify the three colors of red, yellow, and green. Then by classifying the colors, putting together different objects of the same color, increasing the understanding of the concept of color. Patients with color cognitive impairments say 3 colors to improve their expression ability, and begin generalization training after recognizing more colors, so that patients with cognitive impairment can more naturally apply the colors they learn in their lives.

Table 1. Training methods for patients with color cognitive impairment.

| Mode | Pair training | Designation training | Classification training | Expression training | Generalization training |
|--|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Patients with color cognitive impairment | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |

Conclusions: Color has a unique expression. Different colors convey different information. At the same time, colors play a visually eye-catching role. Patients with color cognitive impairment can improve color recognition ability and thinking mode by matching the color of clothing, which is useful for nerve repair good results. As a component of clothing, clothing color can highlight the vividness and particularity of colors, and achieve the purpose of vivid colors through appropriate color matching, which is of great significance for improving the color recognition ability of patients with color cognitive impairment.

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE MODE OF GOVERNANCE IN MODERN ETHNIC REGIONS ON THE EMOTIONS OF DEPRESSION PATIENTS

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Background: Depression is characterized by significant and lasting depression or loss of interest and pleasure, and is the main type of mood disorder. Clinically, it can be seen that the mood is not commensurate with the situation, the mood is negative or pessimistic, and there may be suicide attempts or behaviors. Each attack lasts for at least 2 weeks, the elderly or even several years, most cases often recur. Most of each attack can be relieved, and some may have residual symptoms or become chronic. Depression is sometimes overlooked because it does not directly harm the body. Mental diseases accounted for 22.8% of the global burden of disease, of which depression is the main cause of disability, and this proportion has increased since 1990 with the promotion of population growth and aging. It is estimated that 3.5 billion people worldwide are affected. The economic burden of depression in the United States alone is estimated to exceed US\$210 billion, of which 45% are direct expenses, 5% are suicide-related expenses caused by depression, and 50% are work costs. This cost poses a major challenge to the health systems of developed and developing countries.

Ethnic areas are an important part of China. The governance of ethnic areas is related to the quality and prospects of governance in specific regions and countries. The governance model of China's ethnic regions is more embodied as a set of institutional entities, institutional patterns and institutional processes constructed and developed in ethnic regions in a certain period. On this basis, the characteristics of governance concept, process and structure of ethnic regional autonomy under a single system can show the realistic logic of the governance model of ethnic regions in our country. Therefore, according to the governance model of modern ethnic regions, the mood of depression patients can be effectively controlled, and the social communication ability of depression patients can be improved.

Objective: According to relevant investigations and studies, depression has a very negative impact on the normal life of most people in the world at any time. In particular, patients with major depression have a very high suicide mortality rate, and it is a disabling disease in the world. It also ranks in the top several places in the ranking, and its ranking will continue to be high. By 2020, it will be ranked second, second only to ischemic heart disease. Therefore, it is of great significance to analyze the influence of the governance model of modern ethnic regions on the mood of depression patients.

Subjects and methods: Analyze the influencing factors of depression patients' emotions through the governance model of modern ethnic regions, and take 500 depression patients as the survey objects. Using questionnaires to analyze patients with depression, it includes three aspects: psychological aspects, physiological aspects and behavioral aspects. In the survey results, five levels of 1-5 are used to quantify the impact value of a specific factor. 1 represents irrelevant, 2 represents slight impact, 3 represents moderate impact, 4 represents significant impact, and 5 represents sufficient impact.

Results: The governance model in modern ethnic areas has a strong effect on the physical, psychological and behavioral aspects of depression patients, as shown in Table 1. According to the governance model of modern ethnic areas, depression patients of different ethnic groups can be treated in different ways. According to the characteristics of each ethnic group, depression patients can be treated in a diversified and all-round way.

Table 1. The influence of the governance model of modern ethnic regions on patients with depression.

| Type | Psychological aspect | Physiological aspect | Behavioral aspect |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Depressed patients | 4 | 3 | 3 |

Conclusions: Depression is a disease characterized by the three major symptoms of low emotions, slow thinking, and psychomotor inhibition. It is a disease with high incidence, high recurrence rate, and systemic treatment. The governance model of modern ethnic regions is the main social support force for patients with depression, and a good governance model is the prerequisite and basis for promoting the rehabilitation of patients with depression. Therefore, in order to promote better treatment and care for patients with depression, thereby reducing the recurrence rate and improving the quality of life of patients, we implement timely, long-term and synchronized health education for patients with depression and their families to improve the governance of modern ethnic regions. The governance model of modern ethnic regions can effectively assist patients with depression in the training of life skills and social skills, and improve their psychological, physical and behavioral abilities. So that patients with depression can integrate into society as soon as possible, and let patients feel the attention of society and the care of their families, thereby improving the quality of life.

Acknowledgement: The research is supported by: "The training plan of one thousand young and middle-

aged backbone teachers in Colleges and universities of Guangxi” in 2020 Projects of Humanities and Social Sciences “Research on the social unrest and governance in Guangxi during the Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China” (NO. 2020QGRW018).

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THE EFFECT OF BUILDING GREENING LAYOUT ON ALLEVIATING NEUROSI OF THE ELDERLY

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Background: With the development of society and the advancement of science and technology, the aging of the population is becoming more and more serious. The elderly and even the elderly are increasing year by year, which has become a new topic that cannot be ignored in various clinical disciplines. With the increase of the average life expectancy of the population, the incidence of senile diseases is also increasing, such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer and various mental diseases. The elderly is different from young people because of their neuroanatomy, neurophysiological and mental state. Therefore, when the elderly suffers from neurological diseases, their clinical manifestations and therapeutic effects are different from those of young patients. Nervous system diseases are the most common cause of inability in the elderly, accounting for almost 50% of them. Age-related neurological diseases, such as Alzheimer’s disease, stroke and Parkinson’s disease, account for a large proportion of the medical expenses of the elderly. In many cases, neurological diseases of the elderly often manifest as clinical dysfunction that overlaps with normal aging.

With the development of social aging, the incidence of senile psychosis is getting higher and higher. The onset of the disease is slow, the course of the disease is long, the stable phase and the exacerbated phase alternately occur, mainly as symptoms such as broken thoughts, emotional disorders, hallucinations and delusions, which will suddenly lead to changes in the behavior of the elderly. Experts pointed out that the main point of the treatment of senile psychosis is not taking drugs, but more importantly, life conditioning. Green plants in the city can cool down and increase humidity, and greening can effectively improve the urban living environment, improve the living standards of the elderly, and effectively alleviate neurosis in the elderly. The green layout of the city can enhance the landscape around the building, improve the mentality of life, and improve the quality of life.

Objective: The cause of senile psychosis is cerebral arteriosclerosis, cerebral ischemia, hypoxia, and metabolic disorders, which cause brain tissue atrophy, loss of intelligence, personality changes, and mental disorders. In senile psychosis, the more common ones are senile dementia and arteriosclerotic mental disorder. Therefore, the green layout of the building can reshape the urban environment while purifying the air. It has very important practical significance to alleviate the elderly neuropathy.

Subjects and methods: Urban greening have improved the quality of the living environment of urban residents, and effectively alleviated the psychological, physical and behavioral aspects of elderly patients with mental illness. 500 patients with senile psychosis were selected as the research objects, from June 1st to July 30th, 2021, for a period of 8 weeks. Divide them into the experimental group and the control group. The survey results use five levels from 0 to 4 to quantify the influence of specific factors. 0 means irrelevant, 1 means slight influence, 2 means normal influence, 3 means obvious influence, and 4 indicates full impact.

Study design: (1) Before the experiment, conduct psychological questionnaire surveys on the experimental group and the control group respectively;

(2) To start the experiment, the experimental group lived in a city with architectural greening, and the control group lived in a city without any urban greening;

(3) Eight weeks after the implementation of the experiment, conduct a second psychological questionnaire survey to find out again about the neuropathy of the elderly in the experimental group and the control group;

(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 questionnaires to test the changes in neuropathy of the elderly in the experimental group and the control group before and after the experiment.

Results: Comparing the mental differences between the experimental group and the control group before and after the experiment, the average score is obtained. The experimental results are shown in Table 1.