

more obvious, and the number of patients with Alzheimer's disease is also increasing year by year. There is a changing process in the development of Alzheimer's disease. There is a transitional period of cognitive impairment before absolute dementia, and the cognitive impairment in this period is in a mild state. The memory of people with Alzheimer's disease will decline, the patient's attention will be greatly reduced, and the language function will be reduced to varying degrees. If we do not pay attention, the disease will develop to the end, and Alzheimer's patients will not be able to live independently. In this case, it will be a heavy blow to both Alzheimer's patients and their families. It is inevitable that the quality of life of patients will decline significantly and will increase the psychological and economic pressure on the whole family.

Therefore, the identification and treatment of cognitive impairment in the early stage of the elderly is very important. It is found that art therapy can diagnose and treat cognitive impairment. Through painting experiments at different stages, some people make the early mentally retarded elderly meet their emotional needs, re-establish their self-acceptance, increase their self-esteem and reduce the anxiety caused by dementia, help the elderly reduce the symptoms of cognitive impairment, arouse the elderly's attention to dementia, achieve early prevention and treatment, and correctly grasp the means to prevent dementia, So as to reduce the risk of the elderly suffering from the disease. In addition, some scholars have conducted relevant research on the diagnostic effect of artistic means on cognitive impairment of the elderly, and achieved certain results.

Objective: To identify and distinguish the severity of cognitive impairment of the elderly by using the painting process of artistic patterns, so as to help the elderly prevent Alzheimer's disease, find cognitive impairment and treat it in time in the early stage of onset, which is conducive to reducing the probability of dementia and saving families.

Research objects and methods: The research objects were the elderly in the community. These elderly were selected into the high-risk group of cognitive impairment after reconfirmation through the mini mental state examination (MMSE). A total of 205 people participated in the study. The selection criteria are that the elderly are over 55 years old, MCI patients with normal cognitive function or Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients and patients are voluntary and able to contact. The American Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of mental disorders 4th Edition (DSM-IV) was used for the diagnosis of dementia, and the diagnosis of mild cognitive impairment (MCI) was made with reference to Petersen's diagnostic criteria.

Method design: During the clock drawing test (CDT), all the elderly participants were asked to draw the clock scale, numbers and pointers for the circles drawn on the paper. The total score was 7 points. The scoring criteria for each point were that they could write 1-12 numbers, the position of each number was correct, the number of pointers was correct, and the description of the hour hand was basically correct the description of the minute hand is basically correct and the length ratio of the minute hand to the hour hand is appropriate. The more points the painting contains, the higher the score. The experiment was guided and coordinated by specialized psychiatrists.

Methods: The collected data were analyzed by SPSS software.

Results: After variance and rank-sum test analysis, the results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Evaluation scores of sociodemographic characteristics and cognitive function of each group

Group	Age (Years)	CDT (Score)
No cognitive impairment	73.29±6.51	3.64±2.98
MCI	77.39±7.19*	2.01±2.59*
Mild AD	82.09±7.39*	0.43±1.32*
Moderate and severe AD	85.98±7.99*	0.01±0.02*

Note: * $P < 0.05$

In Table 1, there were significant differences in age and CDT scores among the four groups without cognitive impairment, MCI, mild AD and moderate and severe AD. The severity of cognitive impairment is related to the patient's age. The older the patient is, the more likely he is to suffer from Alzheimer's disease. When Alzheimer's disease was more severe, the CDT score was lower.

Conclusions: The clock drawing test can diagnose the cognitive impairment of the elderly. This test can be used in real life as a diagnostic method to prevent Alzheimer's disease and help the elderly prevent and treat in time.

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ANALYSIS ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE PATH OF SCHOOL ENTERPRISE COOPERATION IN HIGHER VOCATIONAL COLLEGES ON STUDENTS' ANXIETY

UNDER THE MULTICULTURAL BACKGROUND

Bingchun Ren

Dance Academy, Shaanxi Vocational Academy of Art, Xi'an 710054, China

Background: With the rapid development of social economy, the state pays more and more attention to higher vocational education. The in-depth joint talent training between schools and enterprises is the development trend of higher vocational education, the only way to industrial upgrading and an important measure to strengthen the construction of national human resources. Compared with ordinary higher education, the focus of higher vocational education is to cultivate technical talents with comprehensive professional quality and professional ability. At present, although there are many higher vocational education colleges, their social recognition is not high, the quality of talents is different, and the number of students who can be enrolled is not large. These problems hinder the further development of higher vocational colleges, which is also one of the factors affecting the diversified cooperation between higher vocational colleges and school enterprises. At present, although the research on school enterprise cooperation recognizes the diversified school enterprise cooperation education model, it misses the difference of national development economic background of each cooperation model, the characteristics of higher vocational colleges in different development stages and hierarchical school enterprise cooperation stages and the differences in adaptation fields, which reduces the practical guidance value of many research results to a certain extent. We should strengthen the close cooperation between higher vocational colleges, diversified schools and enterprises, government and industry associations and other non-governmental institutions, so as to make the established school enterprise cooperation have the characteristics of China's vocational education development according to the actual situation of China's higher vocational education.

At present, the problems of school enterprise cooperation in Higher Vocational Colleges affect the employment of higher vocational students. Compared with college students, higher vocational students have greater employment pressure. The increase of employment pressure will lead to the emergence of Employment anxiety. The accumulation of anxiety will affect students' mental health level. In serious cases, it will also lead to students' mental diseases.

Objective: To strengthen the diversified and in-depth cooperation between higher vocational colleges and schools and enterprises, reform the talent training mode of higher vocational colleges, cultivate more high-quality vocational skilled talents, and make them competent for the posts provided by diversified schools and enterprises. So as to promote deeper cooperation between higher vocational colleges and schools with diversified schools and enterprises. To some extent, this can alleviate the Employment Anxiety of higher vocational students and improve their mental health level. In this promising environment, a virtuous circle will eventually be formed to accelerate the good development of Higher Vocational Colleges and contribute to the national education.

Research objects and methods: Using the stratified cluster random sampling method, 100 students from a higher vocational college were randomly selected and divided into groups. The number of students in the control group and the experimental group were 49 and 51 respectively. There was no significant difference between the two groups. The experimental group was trained with correct outlook on job selection, taught job-hunting skills, guided self-emotional mediation, provided social support and provided more internship opportunities. The experimental cycle of the control group was one semester as the previous teaching methods. Before and after the experiment, the relevant data were collected in the form of questionnaire, and the Zung anxiety self-assessment form was used as the questionnaire. The scoring method of the questionnaire was grade 1-4. This scoring method was processed to obtain the scoring method of the 100-point system. Less than 50 points and more than 50 points respectively indicated that the anxiety was not obvious and the anxiety was obvious. The data processing software was SPSS software.

Results: The data before and after the experiment were processed by SPSS software, and the anxiety scores of the two groups before and after the experiment were obtained, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Anxiety scores of the two groups before and after the experiment

Time	Group	Mean value	Standard deviation	t
Before experiment	Control group	62.95	6.63	0.14
	Test group	63.27	6.49	
After the experiment	Control group	63.39	7.09	3.37*
	Test group	49.98	6.01	

Note: * $P < 0.05$

In Table 1, there was no significant difference in anxiety scores between the two groups before the experiment ($P > 0.05$). After one semester of experiment, the average anxiety scores of the experimental group and the control group were 49.98 and 63.39 respectively, and the standard deviations of the two groups were 7.09 and 6.01 respectively. In terms of anxiety score, the score of the experimental group was 13.41 points less than that of the control group. Compared with the control group, the anxiety degree of the experimental group increased slightly, and the anxiety symptoms of the experimental group were relieved. It can be seen that the experiment can alleviate the anxiety of higher vocational students.

Conclusions: Deepening the cooperation between higher vocational colleges and school enterprises, increasing the diversified ways of cooperation and improving the teaching methods of higher vocational colleges are conducive to alleviate the employment anxiety of higher vocational students and promote the good development of their mental health.

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INNOVATIVE APPLICATION OF MULTI-CAMPUS FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Zhanyang Huang

Finance Office, Zhanjiang Preschool Education College, Zhanjiang 524000, China

Background: Social psychology is a marginal science between psychology and sociology. It is not only a branch of psychology, but also a branch of sociology. Its research content is the changes of individual psychological activities and a series of influences brought about by the changes in specific social life conditions. The research scope of social psychology involves individual level, group level and social level. In the process of socialization, the interaction between individuals, groups and groups has certain objective laws, which can better allocate resources reasonably on the basis of measuring the changes of people's psychological characteristics in society, make them conform to objective laws, scientifically constrain people's behavior and ensure the normal progress of social operation and management.

The promotion of education system and the rapid development of information technology such as Internet and big data provide good opportunities for the financial management of colleges and universities in China, but also bring challenges. The problems such as weak awareness of financial management service and old management methods are more prominent. Most colleges and universities still adopt the management mode under the traditional planned economy system under the financial management mode, only take accounting as the primary goal of financial management, and ignore the importance of management work such as opportunity cost, financial risk and budget business assessment. Moreover, the current situation of multi campus financial management is chaotic, and the ownership of rights and responsibilities is not clear, which makes the financial structure of colleges and universities chaotic and economic rights and interests damaged frequently, resulting in low efficiency in resource management and distribution, which further increases the difficulty of management. According to the requirements of the government accounting standards, colleges and universities in China have taken the accrual basis as the basis of accounting on January 1, 2019, and implemented the dual core system of financial accounting and budget accounting. Therefore, colleges and universities should actively organize financial personnel to participate in the training of relevant new standards of the financial department, improve the understanding and management of the new policies, and innovate the financial management mode of colleges and universities.

Objective: In order to better improve the problems existing in multi campus financial management in Colleges and universities, so as to make full use of individuals and resources in management, this paper studies and puts forward an innovative scheme of multi campus financial management from the perspective of social psychology, in order to provide guiding suggestions for improving the efficiency and economic benefits of financial management in Colleges and universities, It also provides useful value for the enrichment of social psychology theory.

Research objects and methods: 20 universities at different levels with two or more campuses were selected as the research objects. The hierarchical cluster sampling method was used to conduct a questionnaire survey on their financial management level, management standards and management effect between managers and students, and the actual operation of each campus of the University was measured with the help of big data tools, in order to solve the problems and hidden dangers in financial management.

Method design: The research objects were divided into control group and experimental group. The control group operated according to its original management mode, while the experimental group conducted hierarchical and hierarchical innovative financial management mode operation according to the