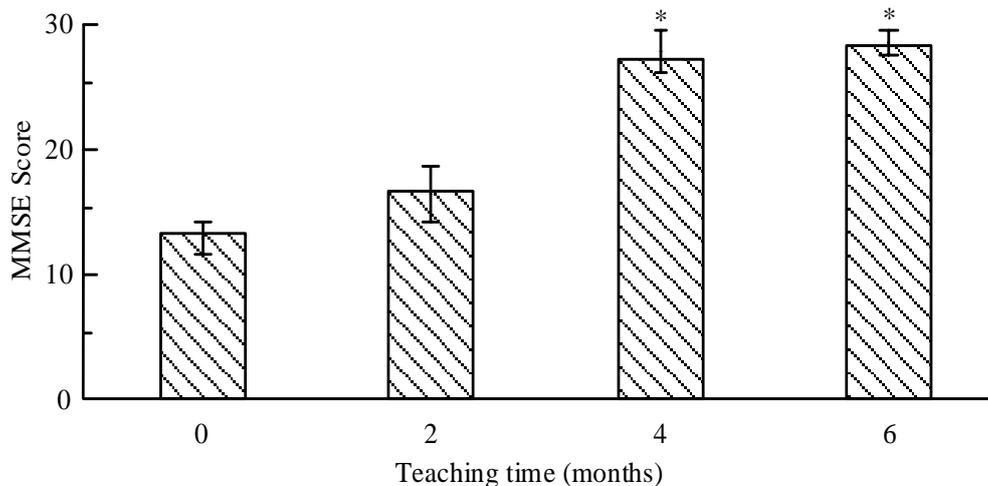


decreased significantly compared with that before the intervention, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$).



Note: * $P < 0.05$ compared with that before teaching.

Figure 1. Comparison of MMSE scores at different time nodes before and after intervention

Conclusions: The innovative thinking mode and ability of knowledge film and television editors and directors play a decisive role in their career development and the normal development of film and television editors and directors. From the perspective of new media communication, exploring the creative thinking mode and cognitive impairment of knowledge film and television editors and directors, and carrying out targeted training can significantly improve the cognitive impairment of knowledge film and television editors and directors.

* * * * *

THE OPTIMIZATION STRATEGY OF COMMUNITY PUBLIC SPACE TRANSFORMATION BASED ON THE BEHAVIOR CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITH COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

Ze Liu

*Faculty of Architecture, Civil and Transportation Engineering, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing
100124, China*

Background: The high-frequency symptoms of cognitive impairment are the abnormalities of human brain advanced functions such as emotion, memory, logic and thinking, and the cognitive impairment of patients in one aspect is likely to cause cognitive impairment in other aspects. The causes of cognitive impairment diseases are mostly the abnormal activity of human cerebral cortex, which is generally treated with antioxidants Glutamate receptor antagonists and other drugs or surgical treatment. At present, most patients with cognitive impairment still live in urban areas. Whether the public space layout of the community is reasonable and scientific will also affect their symptoms. Moreover, the unreasonable layout of public space may stimulate the intense negative emotions of patients with cognitive impairment. For example, planning the parking area to the entrance and exit downstairs of the patient's room may make the patients have angry psychological emotions and even make some acts of damaging others' property. Therefore, in the process of community public space transformation, we should consider the feelings of patients with cognitive impairment as much as possible, and this may help to alleviate the symptoms of patients with cognitive impairment, but the correctness of this conclusion needs to be verified by social experiments.

Objective: To understand the life and behavior patterns of Chinese patients with cognitive impairment in residential areas, and design experiments to verify the impact of different community space optimization and transformation strategies on their disease severity.

Participants and methods: Through visits, interviews and other means, from community managers, property managers and patients with cognitive impairment in the community, to understand the life and

behavior patterns of patients with cognitive impairment in residential areas. To analyze the relationship between the symptoms of patients with cognitive impairment and their community public space. Then a social experiment was designed. Six communities with cognitive impairment living in China and requiring public space transformation were selected, and then 214 residents with different degrees of cognitive impairment were selected as the research objects. They were divided into experimental group and control group. Each group came from three communities, and the communities of members in each group could not overlap. Before the start of community transformation, all selected patients with cognitive impairment were interviewed with semi-structured interview of the same standard to understand the severity of cognitive impairment symptoms before the experiment. The severity was divided into four categories: asymptomatic, mild, moderate and severe symptoms according to the frequency of onset, intensity of onset emotion and duration of onset, four numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 are used for quantification. The communities of the members of the experimental group are required to think from the perspective of patients with cognitive impairment and meet their needs of action and thinking mode as much as possible. For example, the roads should be straight and easy to observe as much as possible, while the community transformation process of the control group does not interfere. Six months after the reconstruction of the selected community space, the research objects in the community will be interviewed again with the same standards and contents, and the contents of each interview will be recorded for subsequent analysis.

Results: All the measurement type features in the study were displayed in the form of mean \pm standard deviation for *t*-test, and the counting type features were displayed in the form of number or proportion of number for Chi-square test. The significance level of difference was taken as 0.05. After the interview of all research objects in the community, the statistical interview contents are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Statistics of cognitive impairment severity of subjects

Interview time	Experience group	Control group	<i>P</i>
Before community reconstruction	2.74 \pm 0.20	2.75 \pm 0.18	1.174
After community reconstruction	1.62 \pm 0.21	2.95 \pm 0.22	0.002
<i>P</i>	0.001	0.025	-

It can be seen from Table 1 that before the transformation of community space, the *t*-test output *P* value between the quantitative scores of cognitive impairments of the two groups was 1.174, which was greater than the significance level. It is considered that the data difference is significant. After the transformation of community space, the average quantitative scores of cognitive impairments in the experimental group and the control group were 1.62 and 2.95 respectively. The former was significantly lower than the latter, and the results of *t*-test showed that the data were significantly different. In addition, there was also significant difference in the quantitative score of cognitive impairment before and after the transformation in the control group, and the value after the transformation was higher as a whole.

Conclusions: In order to deal with the deterioration of the condition of Chinese patients with cognitive impairment because the transformation of community space in their residential area is not in line with their own wishes, this study designed and carried out a social experiment on the basis of investigating and understanding the life and behavior patterns of Chinese patients with cognitive impairment in residential areas. The experimental results show that after the transformation of community space, the average quantitative scores of cognitive impairments in the experimental group and the control group without additional intervention were 1.62 and 2.95 respectively. The former was significantly lower than the latter, and the results of *t*-test showed that the data were significantly different. The experimental results show that in the process of community transformation, considering the psychological needs of patients with cognitive impairment, adjusting the spatial layout, the style and color allocation of public decorations will help to alleviate the symptoms of patients.

Acknowledgement: The research is supported by: National Natural Science Foundation of China – Research on Evaluation Methods for the Vitality of Public Space in Old Cities Under the Background of Population Decentralization – Take Beijing as an Example, (No. 51808010).

* * * * *

CHINESE TRADITIONAL CULTURAL ELEMENTS UNDER COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT ARE INTEGRATED INTO THE TRADITIONAL IDEOLOGICAL EXPRESSION OF ANIMATED FILMS