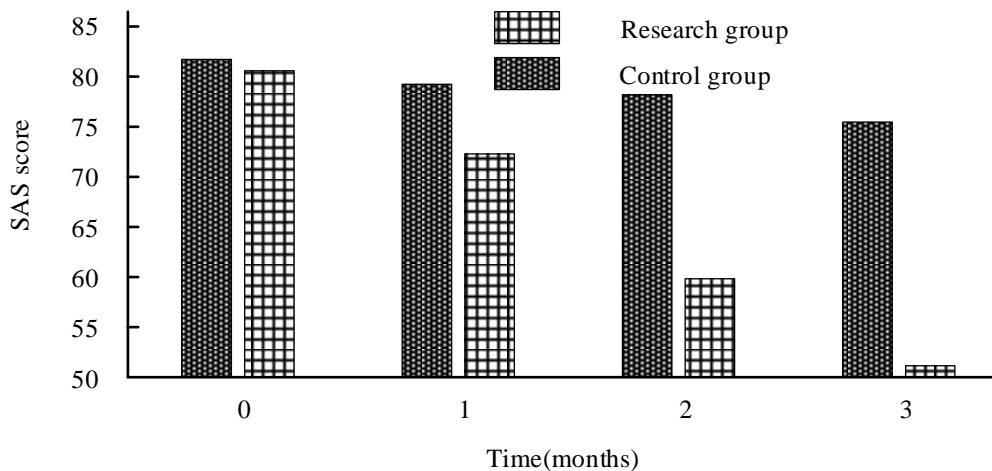


Self-rating Anxiety Scale (SAS), Self-rating Depression Scale (SDS) and Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) were used to evaluate the degree of psychological anxiety of students.

**Study design:** 100 students were randomly divided into study group and control group, with 50 students in each group. The students in the study group adopted the intervention strategy based on social psychology. The control group did not take intervention measures. After three months of intervention, the psychological anxiety levels of the two groups were compared.

**Methods:** The relevant data were processed and analyzed by software SPSS18.0 and Excel.

**Results:** Before teaching, there was no significant difference in SAS scores between the two groups ( $P > 0.05$ ). After 3 months of teaching, the SAS score of students in the research group was significantly lower than that of students in the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ), as shown in Figure 1.



**Figure 1.** SAS scores of students in both groups

**Conclusions:** Although the body of college students has initially developed and matured, their mind and cognition are still developing and not completely mature. Therefore, in the face of public health emergencies, college students' fear will be more obvious and prominent, prone to anxiety and affect their normal study and life. Therefore, based on social psychology, this study discusses the scale of psychological changes and the characteristics of behavior patterns of students in the face of public health emergencies, and then puts forward intervention strategies to alleviate students' fear and anxiety. The results showed that there was no significant difference in SAS scores between the two groups before teaching ( $P > 0.05$ ). After 3 months of teaching, the SAS score of students in the study group was significantly lower than that of students in the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The above results show that the intervention strategy proposed in the study has high feasibility and is worth popularizing.

**Acknowledgement:** The research is supported by Scientific Research Project of Department of Education of Hunan Province: Study on the path of modernization of emergency material support capacity in major emergencies (No. 20A341); Supported by the Found of Social Science Achievements Evaluation Committee of Hunan Province: Research on socialized reserve mechanism of emergency materials based on public emergencies (No. XSP22YBZ166).

\* \* \* \* \*

## RESEARCH ON THE APPLICATION OF DECORATIVE ART IN EMOTIONAL HEALING LANDSCAPE OF PUBLIC SPACE

Bin Dai

*Suzhou University of Science and Technology, Suzhou 215000, China*

**Background:** As an area or place commonly used in people's daily life, public space plays a role in promoting people's communication and activating the atmosphere of life in urban space, mainly including parks, squares, streets, parking lots, public stadiums, etc. Since all kinds of public spaces have the basic attribute characteristics of gathering people, people can communicate and interact in them. Public spaces can usually show the local image, fully reflect the social atmosphere and promote the humanistic spirit as soon as people arrive. In the process of continuous improvement of social economy and people's living

standards, people are no longer only satisfied with the needs of material life, but put forward higher requirements for the quality of life and spiritual enjoyment. In this environment, the planning, design and architectural structure of public space are extremely important, which plays a decisive role in people's spiritual pursuit and has a certain impact on their psychological response. People often have certain negative emotions and even different types of psychological problems in the process of increasing social competition and increasing life pressure. In order to effectively alleviate people's mental stress and mental diseases, it is necessary to transform and construct the public space to accommodate more emotional landscapes. It plays an important role in the design of public space. Decorative art is an artistic and cultural creation activity that organically combines architecture and art. It is the main embodiment of the artistry of architectural works. The effective integration of decorative art in public space mainly uses elements such as pavement, water plants and landmark buildings to decorate and beautify public space and related things, so as to achieve good psychological comfort effect.

**Objective:** In the process of analyzing the decorative art and individual psychological problems respectively, to explore the application effect of decorative art in the landscape of emotional healing system in public space.

**Subjects and methods:** Three different public spaces are randomly selected in a city, which are designated as space A, space B and space C, and the decorative art is applied to varying degrees. Make the number of emotional healing landscapes of decorative art included in A, B and C be low, medium and high respectively, and select 45 people respectively as the research object. Explore the impact of the number of emotional healing landscapes integrating decorative art on the masses in the three public spaces.

**Research design:** 45 people in three public spaces were evaluated by Mental Health Test (MHT) to explore their MHT scores under the influence of different numbers of emotional healing landscapes of decorative art. MHT mainly includes eight subscales: loneliness tendency, allergy tendency, self-blame tendency, impulse tendency, phobia tendency, anxiety about people, learning anxiety and physical symptoms. MHT classifies the evaluation results of the subjects' mental health level. If the MHT score is lower than 56, the evaluation results of the subjects are normal. If the MHT score of the subject is in the range of 56 to 64, it indicates that his psychological state is poor. If the MHT score of the subject is 65 or above, the subject tends to have serious psychological problems.

**Methods:** All the data obtained in the study were calculated and analyzed by Smart Bi software and MATLAB software.

**Results:** Table 1 shows the MHT evaluation results of the subjects in three public spaces with different numbers of healing landscapes of decorative art. According to Table 1, in public space A, the number of decorative art healing landscapes applied is small, and the MHT score level of the masses is high, indicating that they are accompanied by serious psychological problems. In public space B, if the number of healing landscapes of decorative art is at a medium level, the MHT score of the corresponding masses is slightly lower, indicating that the psychological state of the masses is poor, but slightly better than that of the masses in public space A. There are a large number of decorative art healing landscapes in public space C. among them, the MHT score of the masses is high, significantly lower than 56, indicating that they are in a normal psychological state. To sum up, the application effect of decorative art in the emotional healing landscape of public space is good, which can effectively control the MHT evaluation results of the subjects and keep them in a normal psychological state.

**Table 1.** Mass MHT evaluation results based on decorative art in emotional healing landscape of public space

Public space	Quantity and grade of healing landscape of decorative art	MHT score of the masses	MHT evaluation results
A	Low	64.57±2.63	Psychological problems tend to be serious
B	Secondary	53.86±2.79 <sup>a</sup>	Poor mental state
C	High	41.25±2.51 <sup>ab</sup>	Normal

Note: Compared with public space A, <sup>a</sup>*P* < 0.05; Compared with public space B, <sup>b</sup>*P* < 0.05.

**Conclusions:** The planning, design and architectural structure of public space are extremely important and have a significant impact on the satisfaction of people's spiritual pursuit. The extensive application of decorative art to the emotional healing landscape of public space can reasonably control the MHT score level of the masses, make them get rid of the interference of negative emotions and maintain normal mental health.

\* \* \* \* \*

## ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF COGNITIVE BARRIERS ON THE PROTECTION OF INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHERS IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Jiahang Luo\*, Xiaoling Huang, Chenyue Li, Zhengzhe He & Zijun Peng

*Wuhan Institute of Technology, Wuhan 430000, China*

**Background:** As a psychological disease, cognitive impairment develops from the perspective of psychological disease. In essence, cognitive impairment can be attributed to a kind of neurocognitive impairment, which is mainly manifested in many levels of psychological disorders, such as thinking, perception, memory, learning and so on. In the field of medicine, cognitive impairment mainly includes six kinds: social cognition, complex attention, language, perceptual motor function, learning and memory, and executive function. Mild cognitive impairment is characterized by wandering, anxiety, depression, forgetfulness, memory and attention loss. Moderate cognitive impairment is characterized by further deterioration of cognitive ability. Patients are characterized by large emotional fluctuations, paranoia, anxiety, reduced ability of understanding and language expression, and reduced resolution of objective things such as time. Severe cognitive impairment developed further from moderate cognition. Patients show a decline in overall function and develop dementia, which will lead to delusion, indifference, lack of self-care ability and so on. This disease can be divided into congenital and postnatal. The main congenital factor is autism, such as growth retardation. Acquired factors mainly include HIV, prion disease, Parkinson's disease, traumatic brain injury, Alzheimer's disease and so on. According to the different types of psychological cognitive impairment, it can be divided into three types: mental disorder, mild neurocognitive impairment and severe neurocognitive impairment. However, as a mental disease, cognitive impairment does not have more significant external manifestations than the traditional psychological, emotional, behavioral and physical disorders. On the contrary, cognitive impairment is the concept of maladaptation caused by maladaptive cognition, and its clinical manifestations are more recessive. Moreover, because the function of the brain is complex, different types of cognitive impairment are interrelated, that is, cognitive problems in one aspect may lead to cognitive abnormalities in another or more aspects (for example, if the patient has defects in attention and memory, there will be obstacles to solving the problem). Therefore, cognitive impairment is one of the most difficult problems in the diagnosis and treatment of brain diseases. For patients with cognitive impairment with obvious mental and neurological symptoms, such as depression, anxiety and sleep disorders, symptomatic treatment can be carried out according to their condition. In addition, according to the etiology and pathogenesis of cognitive impairment, different neuroprotective agents can be used, such as brain circulation improvers, energy metabolism activators, neurotransmitters and nerve growth factor protectors, calcium antagonists, glutamate receptor antagonists, antioxidants, glial cell regulators and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, which are widely used in the treatment of cognitive impairment caused by different diseases. In short, there is no unified diagnosis and treatment plan and method for patients with cognitive impairment at this stage. We should actively explore new ideas and directions for the treatment of patients with cognitive impairment.

Intellectual property is generally divided into industrial property and copyright. International intellectual property protection refers to the establishment and protection of bilateral or multilateral interstate protection systems for all kinds of intellectual property rights based on the principles of national treatment, most favored nation treatment, transparency, independent protection, automatic protection and priority. International intellectual property protection refers to the worldwide legal protection of intellectual property. Without joining relevant international treaties or signing relevant bilateral agreements, a country's intellectual property rights can only be protected in its own country. If the property right holder wants to get the legal protection of other countries, he needs to apply to other countries again. On the issue of international protection of intellectual property rights: (1) Improve the protection measures for foreign intellectual property rights. The more detailed the technology is, the more beneficial it is to China. (2) In terms of the degree of protection, it is suggested to keep a distance on the basis of ensuring the effective protection of intellectual property rights according to the importance to China's economic development and the maturity of Chinese enterprises' production conditions. (3) For foreign high-tech product patents, the scope and duration of protection should be reduced.

**Objective:** Aiming at the problem of cognitive impairment of researchers, this paper constructs an intervention model of international intellectual property protection based on psychological analysis, in order to study the impact of international intellectual property protection on researchers and technicians with cognitive impairment in colleges and universities.

**Subjects and methods:** 200 scientific researchers and technicians were randomly divided into control group and experimental group, with 100 in each group. Combined with Montreal Cognitive Assessment Scale