

data analysis, including descriptive statistics and correlation analysis before and after treatment.

Results. Results showed that students in the Digital Arts Communication group showed significant improvement in identifying functional cognitive disorders. After treatment, the average recognition accuracy of the digital art group increased from 60% before treatment to 80% after treatment. Correlation analysis results showed that there was a significant positive correlation between digital art communication and cognitive ability ($r = 0.70$, $P < 0.05$).

Conclusions. Through statistical analysis with SPSS23.0, this study identified the effectiveness of digital art communication as a therapeutic tool for improving students' identification of functional cognitive disorders. Digital art communication therapy can enhance students' cognitive ability and have a positive impact on the development of emotional regulation and social skills. Therefore, digital art communication has potential in the treatment of identifying functional cognitive disorders.

Inheritance and innovation of intangible cultural heritage on patients with schizophrenia

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Background. Schizophrenia is a serious mental illness that negatively affects cognitive, emotional, and social functioning. As a resource with cultural inheritance and innovation value, intangible cultural heritage is considered to have a positive impact on the rehabilitation of patients with schizophrenia.

Subjects and Methods. 30 patients with schizophrenia were selected as research subjects and randomly divided into experimental group and control group, with 15 in each group. The experimental group received rehabilitation therapy with digital display of inheritance and innovation, while the control group received conventional treatment. After the treatment, SPSS 23.0 was used for statistical analysis to compare the recovery of the two groups.

Results. Specific data showed that the experimental group's cognitive function scores increased by an average of 25%, emotional state scores increased by an average of 18%, and social function scores increased by an average of 20%. The improvement in the control group was 13%, 10% and 12%, respectively. There were significant differences in cognitive, emotional, and social functions between the experimental group and the control group.

Conclusions. The study results show that the integration of digital display heritage and innovation of intangible cultural heritage rehabilitation therapy can significantly improve the cognitive, emotional, and social functions of schizophrenia patients. This therapy not only provides cultural inheritance and innovative experience, but also provides an effective means of rehabilitation for patients with mental illness. However, further research

is needed to validate the results of this study and to explore more details and mechanisms.

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Rural tourism combined with psychological intervention on functional cognitive disorders

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Background. Functional cognitive impairment, also known as cognitive impairment, can lead to severe loss of daily or social communication abilities and diagnosis of dementia. The treatment methods for functional cognitive impairment include medication, psychological training, and so on.

Subjects and Methods. The study conducted an experiment on 88 patients with functional cognitive impairment, dividing them into a control group, a psychological group, and an experimental group. The control group only received prescription medication provided by the doctor, the psychological group received social psychological intervention treatment on the basis of the control group, and the experimental group received comprehensive treatment of rural tourism projects on the basis of the psychological group. The study used the MATRICS Consensus Cognitive Battery (MCCB) and Positive and Negative Symptom Scale (PANSS) to evaluate the condition of three groups of patients after treatment, in order to analyze the therapeutic effects of different treatment plans on the patient's condition.

Results. As the treatment duration increases, the patient's MCCB score gradually increases and the PANSS score gradually decreases, indicating that all three treatment regimens can improve the patient's cognitive impairment. The MCCB and PANSS scores of the experimental group were better than those of the control group and the psychological group.

Conclusions. The effect of simple drug therapy is unclear and the treatment course is long. Combining medication with social psychology intervention training can improve the treatment effect of patients. Rural tourism projects combined with social psychological intervention present the best treatment effect.

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