

INVESTIGATION ON RISK COGNITION, ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION OF PATIENTS WITH FEVER DURING COVID-19 FROM THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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Background: Compared with other mental diseases, cognitive impairment diseases are often ignored in clinical practice, mainly because clinicians simply regard the cognitive impairment of college students as a cognitive psychological factor at the level of etiology category. However, as a kind of mental disease, cognitive impairment does not have more significant external manifestations like the conventional psychological, emotional, behavioral and physical disorders. On the contrary, cognitive impairment disease is to adapt to unhealthy cognition and produce the concept of maladjustment, and its clinical manifestations are more recessive. Therefore, it has a considerable challenge for clinical diagnosis. At the specific level, no matter what form of cognitive content, as long as it can cause psychological obstacles, it is cognitive obstacles. Of course, from the performance of cognitive impairment, it can not only lead to physical discomfort, but also lead to the coexistence of psychological disease and physical discomfort. Generally, cognitive psychological disorders include: primary cognitive impairment and secondary cognitive impairment. The so-called primary cognitive impairment is mainly the cognitive impairment disease before physical behavior discomfort, which is manifested in strong awareness of disease prevention, excessive anxiety and destructive bad ideas. Secondary cognitive impairment mainly refers to the cognitive impairment disease after physical behavior discomfort, which is manifested in various physical pain, digestive system symptoms, cardiovascular system symptoms and so on, which reduces the patient's psychological function and the patient's adaptability to the external environment. According to the classification of cognitive types, cognitive impairment diseases can be divided into: perception disorder and thinking disorder. Among them, sensory impairment is mainly manifested in the stimulation of the external environment, especially the stimulation understood as a threat by patients, which is in a highly sensitive state. The main manifestation of thinking disorder is that they insist that they are in a morbid state, give themselves great psychological pressure, and do not believe in the effect of their clinical treatment.

COVID-19 pandemic has caused great harm to individuals, economy and society. It has made countless lives disappear, exacerbated the existing division, and exposed that many business models are infeasible. In addition, it has had a strong impact on the seemingly solid corporate principles that have guided our thinking for decades. It's hard for our brains to fully understand what's happening. In this situation, that is to say, in the period of COVID-19 epidemic, fever patients will fall into a state of great panic because they are unable to determine whether they are infected with COVID-19, showing symptoms of anxiety and depression, and even serious cognitive impairment. In view of this, based on the perspective of cognitive impairment psychology, this study carried out an investigation on the risk cognition, anxiety and depression of fever patients during COVID-19, in order to clarify the risk factors of fever patients and cognitive impairment problems during COVID-19, so as to fundamentally alleviate the anxiety and depression of fever patients during COVID-19, and improve the risk cognition of fever patients at the same time.

Objective: Based on the perspective of cognitive impairment psychology, investigate the risk cognition, anxiety and depression status of fever patients during COVID-19, and on this basis, analyze the risk factors of fever patients and cognitive impairment problems during COVID-19, so as to improve the anxiety and depression status of fever patients and improve the risk cognition status of fever patients.

Research objects and methods: Through random sampling, 40 patients with fever during COVID-19 were selected from four hospitals, a total of 160. The fever patients who participated in this study were investigated by questionnaire. 160 questionnaires were distributed, and the questionnaire recovery rate was 100%. Based on the background of cognitive impairment, the correlation between anxiety and depression of febrile patients during COVID-19 and their cognitive impairment was studied. Among them, the depression and anxiety of fever patients were detected by SCL-90 scale, and the cognitive impairment of fever patients was detected by MOCA scale.

Methods: Through SPSS22.0 correlation between anxiety and depression and cognitive impairment of febrile patients during COVID-19 was obtained by data statistical analysis software.

Results: Figure 1 shows the correlation between anxiety and depression and cognitive impairment in febrile patients during COVID-19. On the whole, the anxiety and depression of febrile patients during COVID-19 is positively correlated with their cognitive impairment, indicating that the anxiety and depression of febrile patients during COVID-19 is easy to develop into cognitive impairment, which should be paid full attention to in the process of clinical treatment.

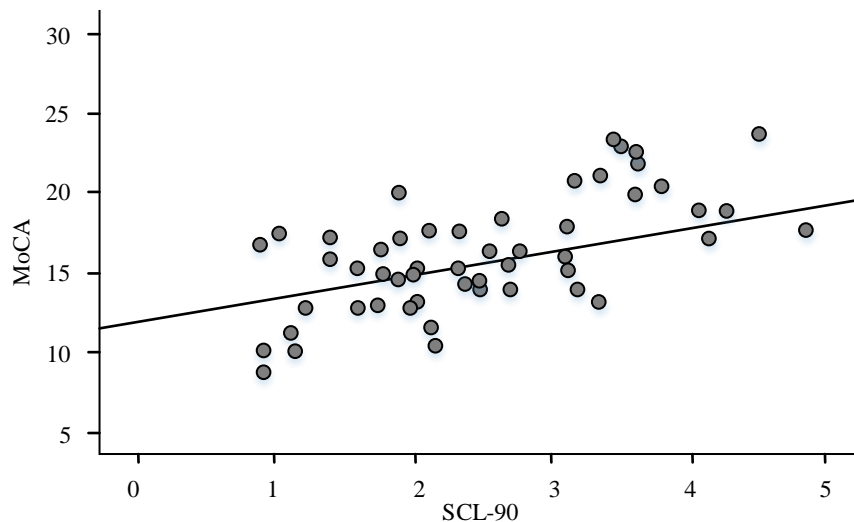


Table 1. Correlation between anxiety and depression and cognitive impairment in febrile patients during covid-19

Conclusions: From the perspective of cognitive impairment psychology, this paper analyzes the psychological anxiety and depression of fever patients during COVID-19 and the risk factors for the development of cognitive impairment. The results show that the anxiety and depression of fever patients during COVID-19 are positively correlated with their cognitive impairment, indicating that the anxiety and depression of fever patients during COVID-19 are easy to develop into cognitive impairment. In order to improve the anxiety and depression of febrile patients and the risk cognition of febrile patients, full psychological attention and psychological construction should be given to febrile patients during COVID-19 in clinical treatment.

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ANALYSIS ON THE DILEMMA OF GRASS-ROOTS PARTY CONSTRUCTION IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND THE SOURCE OF STAFF ANXIETY

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Background: Anxiety, as a common psychological condition of people, is usually caused by a premonition of something ominous or unpleasant. It is mainly manifested in tension, disappointment, uneasiness, fear, shame, depression and entanglement. Not only that, people's anxiety can also cause physiological changes, including uncontrollable limbs, stuttering of language expression, distortion of facial expression and so on. In short, anxiety psychology is an emotional experience closely related to the human autonomic nervous system. Excessive anxiety can easily lead to physiological and psychological abnormalities. In short, anxiety refers to the inability to achieve the expected purpose, and then fail to achieve the goals set by yourself. It is not very successful to overcome the threats from all aspects, which has caused a great blow to self-esteem and self-confidence, and formed tension, leading to upset, depression or some emotional state of psychological fear. Moreover, people's anxiety psychology is mainly composed of three parts: threatening or uncertain emotional experience, cognitive performance of fear and physiological arousal. From the perspective of psychology, the increase of anxiety value will lead to distraction and block of attention, disturb the results of brain memory and thinking, and make people show anxiety, tension, indecision and disturbing emotional changes. In severe cases, it can even lead to neurological dysfunction and mental disorders. According to people's psychological reaction, it can be divided into cognitive anxiety and physical anxiety. Cognitive anxiety refers to people's thinking or worrying about the surface of things. It is the consciousness of emotional consciousness. Physical anxiety is from a physiological and psychological point of view, such as straightforward awakening, manifested in physical stiffness, trembling, unstable heartbeat, uneven breathing, sweating of hands and feet, stomach pain and so on. In short, people's anxiety has