

should not neglect management, but should adopt professional and targeted management. In this way, we should establish a relatively perfect mental health education system, teach students' professional knowledge and maintain students' personal psychological state and cognitive direction, through curriculum allocation, staffing, systematic supervision structure and system reform to cultivate students' good comprehensive physical and mental quality and promote the unified development of students' body and mind.

Objective: This study examines the modern education management system from the perspective of cognitive psychology, and on this basis, reforms the education management system without psychological education, so as to provide the correct development direction for students' psychological growth and improve students' comprehensive physical and mental quality.

Subjects and methods: This study mainly uses the methods of interview and factor analysis to collect data on students' psychological status and teachers' and students' views on the current education management system, and on the basis, establish the foundation for the reform of education management system under cognitive psychology.

Study design: This study selects freshmen from a university as the survey object. The age of the survey object is basically between 16 and 23 years old. The relevant data collection begins in the 8th week after freshmen enters the school.

Methods: SPSS17 was used in data analysis to make statistics and analysis of students' personality characteristics and psychological state.

Results: The psychological scores in the education management system are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Teacher score statistics

Project	Mean score	Standard deviation of score
Mental health publicity	11.48	1.12
Importance of mental health	6.94	1.53
Importance of psychological counseling	6.35	0.86
Implementation degree of psychological counseling	3.99	1.13
Teachers' self-mental health assessment	7.93	1.46
Management system of mental health education	4.38	1.38

In Table 1, the average score of mental health publicity is the highest, reaching 11.48 points. It can be seen that in the view of teachers, the construction of mental health publicity is the most insufficient, followed by the attention to mental health, which is 6.94 points. Among them, the average score of the implementation degree of psychological counseling is the lowest, which shows that the implementation of this aspect is relatively in place.

Conclusions: After decades of gradual development and improvement, the domestic education system has formed a relatively complete system and norms, but new problems are still emerging one after another. Students in the new era have more obvious characteristics, so relevant reforms of the domestic education system are also needed to adapt to this characteristic. This study examines and reforms the domestic education management system from the perspective of cognitive psychology, so as to create an operation mode that pays more attention to students' mental health and cognitive tendency from the three levels of schools, teachers and students, so as to lay a foundation for building an education system that is more suitable for students' actual learning life and psychological state, and improve students' comprehensive physical and mental quality, provide psychological plans and solutions for the problems that students may encounter in the process of growth, and help students grow more healthily.

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APPLICATION OF HUMANIZED NURSING INTERVENTION IN THE NURSING OF SENILE EPILEPSY

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Background: Epilepsy is a neurological disease that seriously endangers the health and quality of life of modern residents. Head trauma, brain tumors and nervous system diseases are the common causes of epilepsy. There are about 50 million cases of epilepsy in the world, of which the number of domestic cases has reached 9 million, accounting for nearly one fifth of the total number of cases. Among them, the elderly, as a multiple period of epilepsy, accounts for a great part of the group of epilepsy. Epilepsy is often accompanied by characteristics such as transient and repetitive in the course of disease, so patients often suffer great pain, and about 30% of them are still ineffective after several years of drug treatment and need to be intervened through surgery. Due to the characteristics of the above diseases, patients with epilepsy are often accompanied by common symptoms such as depression and anxiety. Therefore, humanized and personalized nursing of patients' psychological and physiological states in nursing work is an important topic of related medical nursing. Positive psychology believes that patients are individuals with self-awareness and self-care ability, and the universal law that can produce positive tendencies can often play a positive effect in brain diseases, neurological diseases and other chronic diseases. The improvement of patients' psychological resilience in terms of self-efficacy, positive and optimistic attitude is conducive to the progress of the disease. Humanized nursing through the observation of patients' psychological characteristics, and then give personalized psychological nursing, help patients correctly understand the condition, alleviate patients' psychological pressure, and improve patients' treatment and nursing compliance. Through this humanized nursing, we can actively treat the patients' depression, anxiety and other concurrent symptoms, improve the patients' self-efficacy and quality of life, and improve the treatment effect.

Objective: Through humanized and personalized nursing, this study improves the self-efficacy of patients from the psychological level, and has a good inhibitory effect on the anxiety and depression symptoms of epilepsy, so as to help elderly patients with epilepsy obtain better treatment effect and quality of life.

Subjects and methods: Through the method of comparative experiment, this study compares the team carrying out humanized and personalized nursing with the patient group only using traditional nursing methods, and analyzes the impact of humanized nursing methods on the treatment effect and quality of life of patients from the aspects of patient psychology and patient nursing results.

Study design: This study selected 70 patients who received surgical treatment in a hospital as the research object. The average age of the research object is between 65 and 75 years old. 70 patients are divided into intervention group and control group. The intervention group adopts humanized and personalized nursing methods, and the control group adopts traditional routine nursing methods. The nursing effect is analyzed by comparing the treatment effect and psychological state of patients.

Methods: SPSS18.0 was used in this study statistical software for statistical analysis, in which $P < 0.05$ means statistically significant.

Results: The compliance analysis of patients before and after intervention is shown in Figure 1.

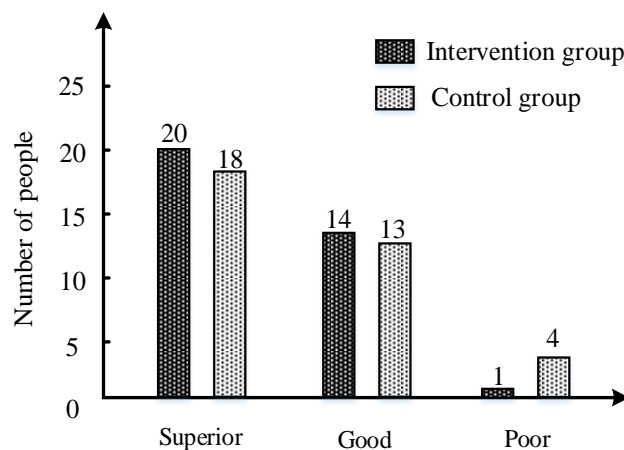


Figure 1. Compliance analysis

The patient compliance in Figure 1 is mainly manifested in the patient's compliance in clinical nursing and observation, which is divided into excellent grades, that is, actively cooperating with nursing work. Good, that is, can cooperate with nursing work under the supervision of others. Poor, that is, it is difficult to cooperate with nursing work. It can be seen that the number of people in the intervention group who can cooperate with nursing work actively or under the supervision of others is relatively more than that in the control group, while the number of people who do not cooperate with nursing work is significantly less than that in the control group. The patient compliance in Figure 1 is mainly manifested in the patient's

compliance in clinical nursing and observation, which is divided into excellent grades, that is, actively cooperating with nursing work. Good, that is, can cooperate with nursing work under the supervision of others. Poor, that is, it is difficult to cooperate with nursing work. It can be seen that the number of people in the intervention group who can cooperate with nursing work actively or under the supervision of others is relatively more than that in the control group, while the number of people who do not cooperate with nursing work is significantly less than that in the control group.

Conclusions: Epilepsy is a chronic brain disease with a high incidence rate and recurrent attack. The quality of life in the long-term treatment and treatment period has a strong impact on the treatment of patients. Through the analysis of the effect of personalized nursing methods on patients with epilepsy in the process of this study. Humanized and personalized treatment includes patients' daily treatment and nursing and personalized psychological nursing. Through psychological evaluation, cycle-assignment, nursing implementation and other steps to improve patients' psychological state in the treatment process, it can increase patients' self-awareness and disease awareness, and improve the treatment instrument. Then from the perspective of positive psychology, improve the self-efficacy experienced by patients in the treatment process, and indirectly improve the treatment effect and quality of life of patients.

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THE ALLEVIATING EFFECT OF ENTERPRISES' DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL ECONOMY ON PSYCHOLOGICAL COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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Background: In the theory of schema cognitive psychology, people's overall cognition is composed of countless human document makers who store information. These cognitive units are used to store the characteristics of external things, extract and summarize them. This cognitive structure has overall generality, that is, the knowledge extracted from a unit still has a certain degree of generality after being separated from individual situations. At the same time, this cognitive structure also has stability, that is, when people receive new knowledge, they will still use the form of assimilation with the existing structure to form the intergroup knowledge structure. Based on this theory, cognitive impairment can be roughly divided into two categories. One is conceptual cognitive impairment, that is, in the process of human cognition, the representations contained in the original information are not correctly extracted, resulting in the wrong nodes constituting the cognitive structure, resulting in cognitive impairment. The other is structural cognitive impairment, that is, although information is correctly extracted in the process of human cognition, it fails to form a stable structure in the process of assimilation with the old knowledge structure, resulting in cognitive impairment. In the process of employee training, structural cognitive impairment is a common type of obstacle. For employees with structural cognitive impairment, the development of enterprise digital platforms and related information systems is a more effective intervention means. By providing a platform for employees to transform virtual data into actual cognition, it can help employees sort out different information and remove cognitive impairment from sorting and application, in the process of training and on-the-job learning, employees often have various types of cognitive impairment caused by inadequate understanding of enterprise information system. At the same time, the digital information system can also summarize the cognitive impairment of employees in business through the mistakes of employees in operation, and then conduct centralized training for the parts with more cognitive impairment. In the training and business learning process intervention for employees with structural cognitive impairment, the development of a digital economy platform can establish a communication channel between enterprises and employees with structural cognitive impairment, and provide a means for modern cognitive impairment intervention within enterprises.

Objective: Based on the application of the digital economy system in the knowledge and innovative development of enterprises, this study explores the impact of the digital economy on the psychological cognitive impairment in the training of business knowledge and skills of enterprise employees through the effective application of the system.

Subjects and methods: This study mainly focuses on the longitudinal analysis and comparison of data, and analyzes the correlation between them by comparing the degree of cognitive impairment of employees