

and tender beauty. In the dress patterns of Li nationality, totem decoration is decorated on clothes in an auspicious way. Wearing clothes with such decoration can make Li people get the protection of gods and be safe and peaceful. Because Li people believe in gods and worship totems, totem patterns have also become one of the aesthetic factors that constitute the artistic characteristics of Li costumes.

**Conclusions:** In short, a nation's aesthetic mental depends on its historical formation and its natural environment, economic production and lifestyle. The dress culture deduced by Li nationality is not only harmonious with the production and life of Li people, but also with the local natural environment in Hainan, and with its national spirit and national character. It has its unique and strong national flavor in China's ethnic minority dress culture and has become the core part of Li traditional culture. It not only shows their pursuit of beauty, but also reflects their pursuit of their own value, and fully reflects the characteristics of Li's aesthetic mental.

**Key words:** cultural mental- costumes- tradition

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## DEPRESSION AND ITS INFLUENCING FACTORS IN PATIENTS WITH ENDOMETRIAL CANCER

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**Objectives:** To investigate the depression of patients with endometrial cancer and explore the factors affecting their psychological uncertainty in their general information; To analyze the correlation between psychological needs and coping styles of patients with the disease, and the impact of coping styles on psychological depression.

**Methods:** A convenient sampling method was used to select patients with endometrial cancer who received neoadjuvant chemotherapy or postoperative chemotherapy. After obtaining informed consent, the selected patients were included in the intervention group and the control group respectively. The baseline level of relevant indicators of selected patients was investigated by general situation questionnaire, disease uncertainty scale and Medical Coping Style Questionnaire (mcmq). After the first survey, the control group received routine hospital nursing, and the intervention group received psychological needs intervention on the basis of routine nursing. After three cycles of intervention, the depression, uncertainty and coping style of patients were evaluated, and the intervention effect was analyzed.

**Results:** The uncertainty of mental needs in patients with endometrial cancer was significantly improved after intervention. After analysis, it was found that the support of relatives, per capita monthly income of the family, and chemotherapy regimen in the patient's general data were the three factors that affected their mental; partial correlation analysis found that the patient's overall sense of uncertainty about the disease was negatively correlated with "face" coping, there is a positive correlation with "yielding" coping. 3. Before the intervention, there were no statistical differences in the general data, the sense of uncertainty of the disease and the coping styles of the subjects in the intervention group and the control group; All showed statistical differences, and the intervention group scored lower than the control group. At the same time, the total score of coping style and the "face" dimension of the intervention group were higher than those of the control group, and the score of the "avoidance" dimension was lower than that of the control group, and the differences in three aspects were statistically significant.

**Conclusions:** Patients with endometrial cancer have different degrees of psychological uncertainty about the disease. Relative support, family per capita monthly income and chemotherapy regimen are the psychosocial factors affecting their uncertainty; Depression psychological intervention can effectively reduce the risk of endometrial cancer. The improvement of psychological uncertainty and coping style of cancer patients.

**Key words:** cancer patients - mental - endometrial

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## DIETARY COGNITIVE TENDENCY, MENTAL HEALTH ABILITY AND FUNCTIONAL RISK OF THE ELDERLY IN GUANGXI: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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**Objective:** To study the effect of dietary changes on cognitive tendency and mental health function of the elderly aged 60 and over in Gongcheng County.

**Method:** A cross-sectional survey was conducted on the health status of the elderly in Gongcheng County, Guangxi. The quantitative food frequency scale was used to obtain the information of eating habits, and the Chinese version of the simple mental state examination scale was used to obtain the score of psychological cognitive function. Three main dietary patterns were obtained by factor analysis, and the significance of main dietary structure and psychological cognitive tendency were analyzed by logistic regression.

**Results:** This study covered 1246 elderly patients, of which 221 (17.7%) had cognitive tendency and mental health disorder. Three dietary patterns were extracted. Grain and potato diet and oil and tea diet had no protective effect on psychological cognitive function ( $P > 0.05$ ), while vegetable and fruit diet had protective effect on psychological cognitive function before and after adjusting for potential confounding factors. This protective effect weakened the decline of psychological cognitive function (before adjusting for confounding factors: odds ratio [or] = 2.05; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.34-3.15;  $P < 0.05$ ; after adjusting for confounding factors, or = 2.11, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.34-3.33,  $P < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** The traditional diet pattern (grain and potato diet pattern and oily diet pattern) can not alleviate the decline of mental cognitive ability. The current research shows that specific structured diet (a diet based on vegetables and fruits) can prevent the decline of psychological cognitive tendency in the elderly.

**Key words:** Mental Cognitive Ability function - elderly population - oil tea - traditional diet - balanced die

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## MUSEUM PUBLIC EDUCATION BASED ON EMOTIONAL COGNITIVE COMMONNESS - TAKING NINGXIA LOCAL MUSEUM AS AN EXAMPLE

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Today's museums are facing a shift in focus, from "being about things to being about people". With the progress of intelligent technology, museums have made fresh efforts in delivering a multi-sensory experience of things. The perception and transmission of multiple senses including vision, hearing, olfaction, and tactile perception enable the audience to integrate themselves into the information world provided by things. While experiencing sensory presence, the audience can recapture the missing part in their cognition, emotion, memory and other aspects, complete their cognitive mental in such behavioral interaction, and achieve greater self-awareness and self-exploration in an integrated way. Taking Ningxia province Local Museums as the research object, this paper conducts a SWOT analysis to evaluate its public education, in which its Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats are summarized. Meanwhile, based on