once a week for two hours. All groups received conventional medication for depression. Students were assessed for depressive symptoms before, during and after the intervention using the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS).

Results. HDRS scores in the cohesive education combined medication group were significantly lower than those in the medication and control groups at the end of the study. In addition, students in the combined treatment group generally reported that their interpersonal relationships improved and their teamwork skills increased.

Conclusions. Cohesive education based on educational psychology combined with medication has significant efficacy for students with depression in colleges and universities. This combined treatment not only helps to reduce students' depressive symptoms, but also improves their interpersonal relationships and teamwork skills.

Psychological development on the positive psychology of autistic students

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Background. Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by social interaction and verbal communication deficits. Students with autism face various psychological difficulties in the college environment, such as social difficulties, emotional fluctuations, and limited cognitive function. This study aims to help autistic students develop their psychology and improve their quality of life.

Subjects and Methods. This study tried to carry out psychological extension training in college sports, and 50 students with autism were set as research objects. Half of the students received psychological extension training in the physical education course, and the other half received traditional behavioral intervention therapy in the physical education course. Both groups of students received one semester of therapeutic training. Results SPSS23.0 software was used for psychological data correlation statistics, $P>0.5$ indicated strong correlation and $P<0.5$ indicated medium weak correlation.

Results. The experimental results showed that after one semester of treatment training, the number of autistic students in the experimental group was reduced to 12. The overall mental state was good, and the cultivation of positive psychology was more effective. At the same time, the average test score was higher. However, the number of students with autism in the control group remained high at about 20, and the P-value was still greater than 0.5.

Conclusions. The psychological development training proposed in this study can provide theoretical and practical guidance for cultivating autistic students' positive psychology to improve their overall mental health level.

Psychological and emotional communication practices towards schizophrenic patients in the mainstream media under big data

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Background. With the advent of the era of big data, the financial media space has become an important platform for mainstream media to carry out information dissemination. Schizophrenia is a serious mental illness, and sufferers often face social discrimination and psychological distress. For mainstream media, how to effectively disseminate information about schizophrenia in the era of big data, and how to guide the public to have a correct understanding and compassion for patients, is an urgent problem to be solved.

Subjects and Methods. Based on big data, this study selects reports, comments and user comments about schizophrenia from mainstream media, and collates and analyzes these data through SPSS23.0, so as to explore the psychological and emotional communication mode and effect of mainstream media on schizophrenia patients.

Results. It can be seen from the analysis that there are exaggerations and distortions in some mainstream media reports on patients with schizophrenia, leading to misunderstandings and fears of the public. Moreover, the report on schizophrenic patients lacks in-depth understanding and care, and only focuses on the news value of cases, ignoring the humanistic care and social integration of patients.

Conclusions. In the era of big data, popular science and education on mental diseases should be strengthened to reduce discrimination and exclusion of patients. At the same time, mainstream media should enhance their sense of social responsibility, avoid misleading and discriminatory reports, and provide more support and help for patients with schizophrenia.

Correlation between criminal responsibility ability and mental health status of offenders with deficient schizophrenia

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Background. There are many clinical symptoms in patients with schizophrenia, among which the most common positive psychiatric symptoms are hallucinations and delusions. When clinical doctors diagnose patients with schizophrenia, they usually rely on

the emotional or behavioral disorders they experience, which cannot be diagnosed through internal medicine. Due to the lack of standardized neuropathological standards for schizophrenia, it is necessary to diagnose schizophrenia patients through multiple behavioral approaches. The Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) can be used to analyze the mental health status and attack risk of offenders with schizophrenia in determining their criminal responsibility.

Subjects and Methods. This study selected 40 offenders with defective schizophrenia as the research subjects. According to the PANSS evaluation criteria, two psychiatrists trained in PANSS were used to evaluate patients with schizophrenia.

Results. The research results show that the PANSS score of criminal patients with schizophrenia is significantly lower than the national norm score ($P<0.05$). The above research results show that mandatory supervision of criminals with schizophrenia can greatly control the speed of their disease development and effectively alleviate the delay of their condition.

Conclusions. In summary, PANSS can effectively identify criminals with schizophrenia, help regulators effectively identify criminals with schizophrenia, and provide a reliable basis for clinical diagnosis and judicial appraisal.