

**Abstract:**

Prospective memory is very important for everyday life of all people. Patients with brain injury often have problems with their prospective memory, the ability to remember what they would like to do in the future and to remember that intention at the right time. Rehabilitation and prospective memory training differ in the literature as well as its efficacy results. The thesis deals with the issues of prospective memory and its rehabilitation with people with acquired brain injury. The aim of this work is to create a summary of existing knowledge about prospective memory, design and implementation of prospective memory training program with patients with acquired brain injury. The theoretical part of the thesis summarizes basic information about prospective memory, its division and overview of theories. An important part of the thesis is an overview of methods for prospective memory diagnostics. The end of the theoretical part of thesis is about different ways of rehabilitation prospective memory. The empirical part presents the theoretical basis for the cognitive rehabilitation. On this basis a prospective memory training was developed and subsequently tested with patients with acquired brain injury. The thesis also includes a detailed manual for prospective memory training. The effectiveness of the training program was measured by Prospective memory Test (MIST) and the Everyday Memory Questionnaire – Revised (EMQ-R). The interpretation of results was based on visual and statistical analysis and interview with all participants. At the end of the thesis the limits of study had been critically evaluated. The recommendations for further work is also part of the end of the thesis.

**Keywords:** Prospective memory, memory, acquired brain injury, training of prospective memory, cognitive rehabilitation