Abstrakt:

The goal of this thesis was to describe cognitive profile and rehabilitation of mild cognitive impairment (MCI) in patients with ischemic stroke (IST). The theoretical introduction focuses on IST, the concept of MCI, neuropsychological test of cognitive deficits related to IST, and cognitive rehabilitation. The empirical part of the thesis comprises of two studies. The first study includes 64 patients with various types of brain lesions after first-ever stroke were examined within 3–6 months after hospital admission. All cognitive domains were impaired to the similar extend; the impairment quite severe, and ranged from 1.5 to 2.0 SD below the mean of the control group. The results showed that right hemisphere lesions were associated with visuospatial impairment whereas left hemisphere lesions were associated with language impairment. Also, it was examined which combination of tests differentiates best between patients from the experimental groups and the control group, and among individual experimental groups. In the second study, 68 patients were assessed in order to explore the effect of cognitive rehabilitation. The experimental group did not show significant increase in cognitive performance in comparison with the control group. It is necessary to develop and use sensitive and valid tests that can detect mild cognitive deficits in patients after ischemic stroke, which could be useful for rehabilitation planning.

Keywords: mild cognitive impairment, ischemic stroke, neuropsychology, cognitive function, cognitive rehabilitation