Rehabilitation of patients with schizophrenia is currently an important part of the therapeutic care of individuals with psychotic disease. Its effectiveness is often limited by the cognitive deficits which people with schizophrenia have to face with also in their everyday lives. In the presented paper we outline the basic theoretical outcomes and specifics of the psychosocial rehabilitation and training of cognitive functions applied to the patients with schizophrenia. In the empirical part we concentrate on possible effects of the training program of cognitive functions in non-govt. organization o. s. Green Doors. During the study, which took 35 months, we managed to get complete research data from 20 non-resident patients who attended a three-month intensive cognitive training and from their 14 persons closely related. The research data were collected by means of administrated neuropsychological test battery, three self evaluating questionnaires focused on cognitive deficits and its influence on ordinary life, designed for the patients, and two questionnaires for evaluation by close people. These measures were administrated always at the beginning and at the end of the three-month training program. Statistical analysis of the collected data (n=20, nSO=14) indicated a significant improvement at the outcome in some of the sub scores of the Auditory Verbal Learning Test, in the copy and reproductions of Rey-Osterrieth Figure, The „d2“ Test, Colour-word Stroop Test, Trail Making Test A and B, Number square and even in Digit span. Suggested decrease of error rate was proved only in Colour-word Stroop Test. Administered questionnaires focused on self-evaluation of the cognitive deficit and its influence over the everyday life a evaluation of the close persons (significant other) proved significant improvement in the Cognitive Failures Questionnaire (CFQ), in both forms – for clients and even for closed persons (CFQ-SO).