

The present dissertation addresses the problem area of cognitive deficit occurring with clients suffering from schizophrenic illness, using the Domov residential social service running a special treatment scheme (hereinafter referred to only as the "Domov facility "). The cognitive deficit arising as a result of schizophrenia survives even in the illness remission period, and is characterized by decreased abilities in areas such as memory, attention, and executive functions. Deficit is pretty much resistant to any and all currently applied interventions, being a major predictor of the level of social and adaptive skills as well as for the ability to come into one's own in ordinary everyday life.