

The dissertation deals with effects of cognitive training on a group of 41 probands suffering with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder. The twelve months research has covered several psychiatric facilities, where the cognitive training is carried out regularly. Trial method has been based upon a set of three questionnaires filled in by probands: DEX - (Dysexecutive Questionnaire), CFQ – (Cognitive Failures Questionnaire), EMQ – (Everyday Memory Questionnaire) and variant DEX and CFQ questionnaires, which has been filled in via phone interviews with family members or other significant persons. Experimental design test-retest has been applied. Subsequent statistical analysis of the data collected reveals a significant improvement after the training. This statistically significant positive effect has been shown by four of the five questionnaires used. As for the demographic characteristics, only the age of proband at the manifestation of illness correlates significantly with the positive effect of training (the latter age, the greater effect). Age, sex or education has no relationship with the effect of training for a given group of probands.