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## REHABILITATION ASPECTS IN NEUROCOGNITIVE TREATMENT

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Neurocognitive deficits in schizophrenia patients is a major health and social problem of modern psychiatry nowadays.

**Objective:** To study the influence of neurocognitive training on higher cortical functions in schizophrenia patients and to evaluate their effectiveness in the treatment of schizophrenia.

**Material and methods:** We formed groups of patients diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia undergoing treatment in the departments of rehabilitation and day hospital. All patients received adequate pharmacotherapy with atypical neuroleptics. Patients of the main group additionally participated in the training of cognitive deficits. Patients included in the comparison group received only pharmacotherapy.

**Methods:** Clinical (advanced clinical psychopathological interview), paraclinical (psychological study of neurocognitive deficits in a battery of standard tests, the study of social functioning of patients - the scale of PSP).

**Study design:** Initial evaluation of patients was carried out at the first call, prior to the neurocognitive training. Follow-up study was conducted one month after completion of training programs and the final examination, after a year. In the comparison group surveys were conducted with the similar frequency.

**Results:** After training the cognitive processes in schizophrenia patients were obtained by increasing the tempo of the performance, improving concentration, improving the adequacy of long-term thinking and memory have been identified trend towards an increase in operational short-term memory.

**Conclusion:** The neurocognitive training showed itself as an effective method of correcting neurocognitive deficits. Inclusion of these trainings in the rehabilitation program helps to reduce the term of the patients stay in hospital and rapid integration into society.