

Index



- acronym use, 67
- active listening, 94–7
- alarms, 59–60
- alcohol dependence, 9,
 See also substance abuse
- allostatic load, 12–13
- anticonvulsants, 8
- antidepressants, 8
- antipsychotics, 8
- assertiveness, 98
- association technique, 61
- attention, 49–52
 - impairment, 2
 - improvement strategies, 52–4
 - selective, 2
 - assessment, 50–1
 - sustained, 2
 - assessment, 50
- attention process training (APT), 20
- benzodiazepines, 8
- brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), 8
- brain plasticity, 18
- California Verbal Learning Test (CVLT), 3
- categorization technique, 62
- cognitive enhancement therapy (CET), 20
- cognitive function impairments, 15
 - associated factors, 5–9
 - disease duration, 7
 - hormonal factors, 7–8
 - medication, 8–9, 48
 - myths and realities, 48–9
 - number of episodes, 7
 - patient education, 44–9
 - subclinical symptoms, 6–7
 - compensatory techniques, 16
 - executive function
 - impairment, 4
 - memory impairment, 3–4
 - working memory, 2–3
 - psychomotor performance
 - impairment, 4–5
 - social cognitive skills
 - impairment, 5
- cognitive functions, 1–5,
 See also cognitive function impairments
- assessment, 113–14
- cognitive remediation (CR), 15–16, *See also* functional remediation program
 - bipolar disorder, 21–2
 - neurocognitive–behavioral model, 17–18
 - optimization approach, 16
 - principles of remediation, 19
 - restoration, 16
 - schizophrenia, 19–21
 - intervention programs, 19–21
 - training techniques, 18–19
- cognitive remediation therapy (CRT), 20
- communication skills, 94–8, 101
 - See also* conversation
 - non-verbal communication, 96–7
 - verbal communication, 97–8
- concentration ability assessment, 113
- confidentiality, 40, 42
- conversation, 98, 101–2
 - See also* communication skills
 - ending, 102
 - initiating, 102
- cortisol levels, 7
- default mode network, 5
- diaphragmatic breathing, 91, 93
- diary, 57–9
 - computer and electronic diaries, 60
- distraction techniques, 91
- division of information, 63–4
- episodic memory, 56
- errorless learning, 18
- executive functions, 78
 - decision making, 85
 - impairments, 4, 78–9
 - problem solving, 85–9
 - programming and organizing activities, 80–5
 - rehabilitation strategies, 79
 - self-instructions and self-monitoring, 73–80
- family. *See* relatives
- financial management skills assessment, 114–15
- finding lost objects, 65, 67
- fragmentation of information, 63–4
- frontal executive program (F/E), 20
- functional impairment, 23–4,
 See also cognitive function impairments
- functional recovery, 23
- functional remediation program
 - development of, 25
 - efficacy study, 25–8
 - clinical and diagnostic variables, 26–8
 - reevaluation, 26
 - results, 26–8
 - statistical analysis, 26
 - study design, 26
 - general guidelines, 31–4
 - inclusion and exclusion criteria, 25
 - intervention modules, 31
 - materials, 33
 - sessions, 107–17
- Functioning Assessment Short Test (FAST), 24, 26, 107–17
 - description of scale, 108
- domains, 109–17
 - autonomy, 109–11
 - cognitive functioning, 113–14
 - financial issues, 114–15
 - interpersonal relationships, 115–16
 - leisure time, 116–17
 - occupational functioning, 111–13
- instructions for assessment, 108–9
- gabapentin, 8
- generalization, 21
- hippocampus, 43, 92
 - self-instructions and self-monitoring, 77–8
- hormonal factors, 7–8
- household management skills assessment, 109–10
- hypercortisolemia, 7–8
- hypothyroidism, 8

130 INDEX

integrated psychological therapy (IPT), 19–20	remembering names, 64–5, 67	psychosocial function, 11–12, 104–5
intellectual capacity, 48	retrieving information from the past, 71–3	psychosocial skills training, 16
interpersonal relationships	semantic, 56	psychotic symptoms, 7
friendships, 115	sensory, 56	
sexual relationships, 116	short-term, 56	relapse prevention, 38
lamotrigine, 8	visual memory, 3–4	relationships. <i>See</i> interpersonal relationships
learning ability assessment, 114	mental calculation ability assessment, 113	relatives, 34–40, 105
limbic system, 43	metacognition, 34	relaxation technique, 93–4
lithium, cognitive effects, 8	metacognitive training (MCT), 20	repetition technique, 67
materials, 33		requests
for patients	neurocognitive impairment. <i>See</i> cognitive function impairments	making, 102–3
cognitive impairments, 42–4	neurocognitive–behavioral model, 17–18	refusing, 103
communication skills, 96–8, 101–3	neurodevelopment hypothesis, 9–11	restitution technique, 65
memory, 56–7, 59–60, 63–4, 67–8, 70–1	neurodevelopment and neuroprogression, 9–11	rhythm and rhyme, 67
problem solving, 87, 89	neuroplasticity, 18	role play, 103
programming and organizing activities, 80–5	neuropsychological and educational approach to remediation (NEAR), 20	
retrieving information from the past, 72–3	neuropsychological tests, 6, 119	sandwich technique, 103
self-instructions and self-monitoring, 78–9	neuroscience-informed cognitive training, 20–1	scaffolding, 18
stress	neurotoxicity model, 10	schizoaffective disorder, 9
management, 91–4	non-verbal communication, 96–7	scratched record technique, 103
for relatives, 38–9		self-instructions, 73–80
medication. <i>See specific medications</i>	occupational functioning, 1, 104, 111–13	self-monitoring, 18, 73–80
memory, 54–7	orientation, 59	sexual relationships, assessment, 116
aids, 57–60		sleep, 38
assessment, 114	physical exercise, 38	SQ3R reading technique, 70–1
episodic, 56	pill boxes, 60	story-telling technique, 62
impairment, 3–4, 57	places method, 66	stress, 38, 45, 89, 92
working memory, 2–3	post-it notes, 60	Stroop test, 2
internal improvement strategies, 60–8	problem solving, 85–9, 113–14	substance abuse, 9, 38
long-term, 56	programming and organizing activities, 80–5	sudoku task, 52–3
procedural, 56		symbolic reminders, 59
reading and remembering, 68–71		
		tool box, 57
		treatment adherence, 38, 48
		verbal communication, 97–8
		visualization exercises, 54–5
		<i>whole sentence</i> task, 52