The comparison of the results of cognitive impairment correction in acute period of stroke and within 6 months after stroke

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By comparison of the results of cognitive impairment correction in acute period of stroke and within 6 months after stroke the following trends were revealed (Kruskal-Wallis test): A course of rehabilitation using CSP was proved to be a more effective way of correcting cognitive function (in terms of the results of testing on MMSE scale) compared to a standard medical treatment. The efficacy of training with the use of CSP was relevant for both acute post-stroke period (beginning from 8 to 10 days after stroke) and post-acute rehabilitation period (within 6 months after stroke). Whereas, the outcomes of spontaneous recovering without a special training within the specified period proved to be worse and did not differ at the end of acute post-stroke period and in post-acute rehabilitation period (p = 1.0).