Methamphetamine (meth) induces different molecular pathways contributing in a clinically significant neurotoxicity both in dopaminergic nerve end terminals and in neural cell bodies in different brain areas. Affected cognition in meth users can influence both daily life functioning and meth craving management abilities. Preventing meth-induced neurotoxicity with different neuroprotective pharmacological interventions is receiving serious scientific backgrounds from published evidences in animal models. We will discuss in this lecture how we can translate potential these evidences in to clinical applications in active meth users. Cognitive rehabilitation with targeted and graded exercises has provided clinicians with new hopes for helping affected clients to retain their functions for a normal healthy life. In this talk, we will also discuss about rehabilitation protocols for those who have serious cognitive decline due to chronic meth use disorder, current available interventional packages and future horizons for further studies.