

the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in many countries, including the United Kingdom (Murray & Lewis 1998). The prevalence of schizophrenia is estimated to be 1% of the population (Murray & Lewis 1998).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a number of strategies to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia, including the development of community mental health teams (CMHTs) and the use of assertive case management (ACM) (WHO 1998). The WHO has also developed a number of guidelines for the management of schizophrenia, including the use of antipsychotic medication (WHO 1998).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia. The WHO has developed a number of strategies to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia, including the development of community mental health teams (CMHTs) and the use of assertive case management (ACM) (WHO 1998).

The WHO has also developed a number of guidelines for the management of schizophrenia, including the use of antipsychotic medication (WHO 1998). There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia.

The WHO has developed a number of strategies to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia, including the development of community mental health teams (CMHTs) and the use of assertive case management (ACM) (WHO 1998).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia. The WHO has developed a number of strategies to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia, including the development of community mental health teams (CMHTs) and the use of assertive case management (ACM) (WHO 1998).

The WHO has also developed a number of guidelines for the management of schizophrenia, including the use of antipsychotic medication (WHO 1998). There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia.

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia. The WHO has developed a number of strategies to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia, including the development of community mental health teams (CMHTs) and the use of assertive case management (ACM) (WHO 1998).

The WHO has also developed a number of guidelines for the management of schizophrenia, including the use of antipsychotic medication (WHO 1998). There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia.

The WHO has developed a number of strategies to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia, including the development of community mental health teams (CMHTs) and the use of assertive case management (ACM) (WHO 1998).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia. The WHO has developed a number of strategies to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia, including the development of community mental health teams (CMHTs) and the use of assertive case management (ACM) (WHO 1998).

The WHO has also developed a number of guidelines for the management of schizophrenia, including the use of antipsychotic medication (WHO 1998). There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia.

The WHO has developed a number of strategies to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia, including the development of community mental health teams (CMHTs) and the use of assertive case management (ACM) (WHO 1998).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia. The WHO has developed a number of strategies to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia, including the development of community mental health teams (CMHTs) and the use of assertive case management (ACM) (WHO 1998).