

**TABLE 9.1**  
**Schizophrenia Outcomes:**  
**Developing vs. Developed Countries**

	Developing Countries	Developed Countries
<b>Drug Use</b>		
On antipsychotic medication 76% to 100% of follow-up period	15.9%	61%
<b>Best Possible Outcomes</b>		
Remitting course with full remission	62.7%	36.9%
In complete remission 76% to 100% of follow-up period	38.3%	23.3%
Unimpaired	42.9%	31.6%
<b>Worst Possible Outcomes</b>		
Continuous episodes without complete remission	21.6%	38.3%
In psychotic episodes for 76% to 100% of follow-up period	15.1%	20.2%
Impaired social functioning throughout follow-up period	15.7%	41.6%

SOURCE: *Psychological Medicine*, supplement 20 (1992)

Courtenay Harding, a psychologist at the University of Colorado, reported on the long-term outcomes of eighty-two chronic schizophrenics discharged from Vermont State Hospital in the late 1950s. She had found that one-third of this cohort had recovered completely. And as she made clear in subsequent publications, the patients in this best-outcomes group shared one common factor: They *all* had successfully weaned themselves from neuroleptics. Hers was the best, most ambitious long-term study that had been conducted in the United States in recent times. The notion that