TABLE 7.1
Stay-Well Rates for Patients Treated
Without Neuroleptics

Researcher	Treatment Years	No. of Patients	Study Period (in years)	Never Relapsed
Bockoven, 1972	1833–1846	1,173	40+	48%
Lehrman, 1960	1943–44	2,941	5	44%
Bockoven, 1975	1947	100	5	45%
Rachlin, 1956	1950	317	4	52%
Carpenter, 1977	1970s	27	1	65%
Rappaport, 1978	1970s	41	3	73%

SOURCES: J. Sanbourne Bockoven, *Moral Treatment in American Psychiatry* (Springer Publishing, 1972); Nathaniel Lehrman, "A State Hospital Population Five Years After Admission," *Psychiatric Quarterly* 34 (1960):658–681; H. L. Rachlin, "Follow-Up Study of 317 Patients discharged from Hillside Hospital in 1950," *Journal of Hillside Hospital* 5 (1956):17–40; J. Sanbourne Bockoven, "Comparison of Two Five-Year Follow-Up Studies: 1947 to 1952 and 1967 to 1972," *American Journal of Psychiatry* 132 (1975):796–801; William Carpenter, Jr., "The Treatment of Acute Schizophrenia Without Drugs," *American Journal of Psychiatry* 134 (1977):14–20; and Maurice Rappaport, "Are There Schizophrenics for Whom Drugs May Be Unnecessary or Contraindicated?" *International Pharmacopsychiatry* 13 (1978):100–111.

relapse after leaving the hospital, and as many as 75 percent would function fairly well over the long term.[38] The long-term course of the disorder would be fairly benign for the majority of patients, and they wouldn't suffer all the cognitive, emotional, and physical deficits imposed by neuroleptics. They would have *real* lives. However, once "first-episode" patients were treated with neuroleptics, a far different fate awaited them. If they relapsed while on the medication, which 40 percent did in the first year, they would likely descend into a deeper psychosis than they had known before. If they abruptly stopped taking their medication, which many did, they would likely suffer intense withdrawal symptoms, and they would be at much higher risk of relapsing than if they had never been exposed to the drugs. The use of neuroleptics diminished the possibility that a person,