

the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in the United Kingdom (Meltzer 1998). The prevalence of schizophrenia in the United Kingdom is estimated to be 1.2% (Meltzer 1998). The prevalence of schizophrenia in the United States is estimated to be 1.1% (Meltzer 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 set of guidelines for the management of schizophrenia (WHO 1993). The guidelines recommend that people with schizophrenia should be treated with a combination of medication and psychosocial interventions.

Psychosocial interventions are interventions that aim to improve the social and psychological functioning of people with schizophrenia. Psychosocial interventions can be delivered in a variety of ways, including individual therapy, group therapy, and family therapy.

Individual therapy is a type of psychosocial intervention that involves a therapist working with a person with schizophrenia on a one-to-one basis. Individual therapy can help people with schizophrenia to develop coping strategies and to improve their social and psychological functioning.

Group therapy is a type of psychosocial intervention that involves a therapist working with a group of people with schizophrenia. Group therapy can help people with schizophrenia to develop coping strategies and to improve their social and psychological functioning.

Family therapy is a type of psychosocial intervention that involves a therapist working with a family of people with schizophrenia. Family therapy can help people with schizophrenia to develop coping strategies and to improve their social and psychological functioning.

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