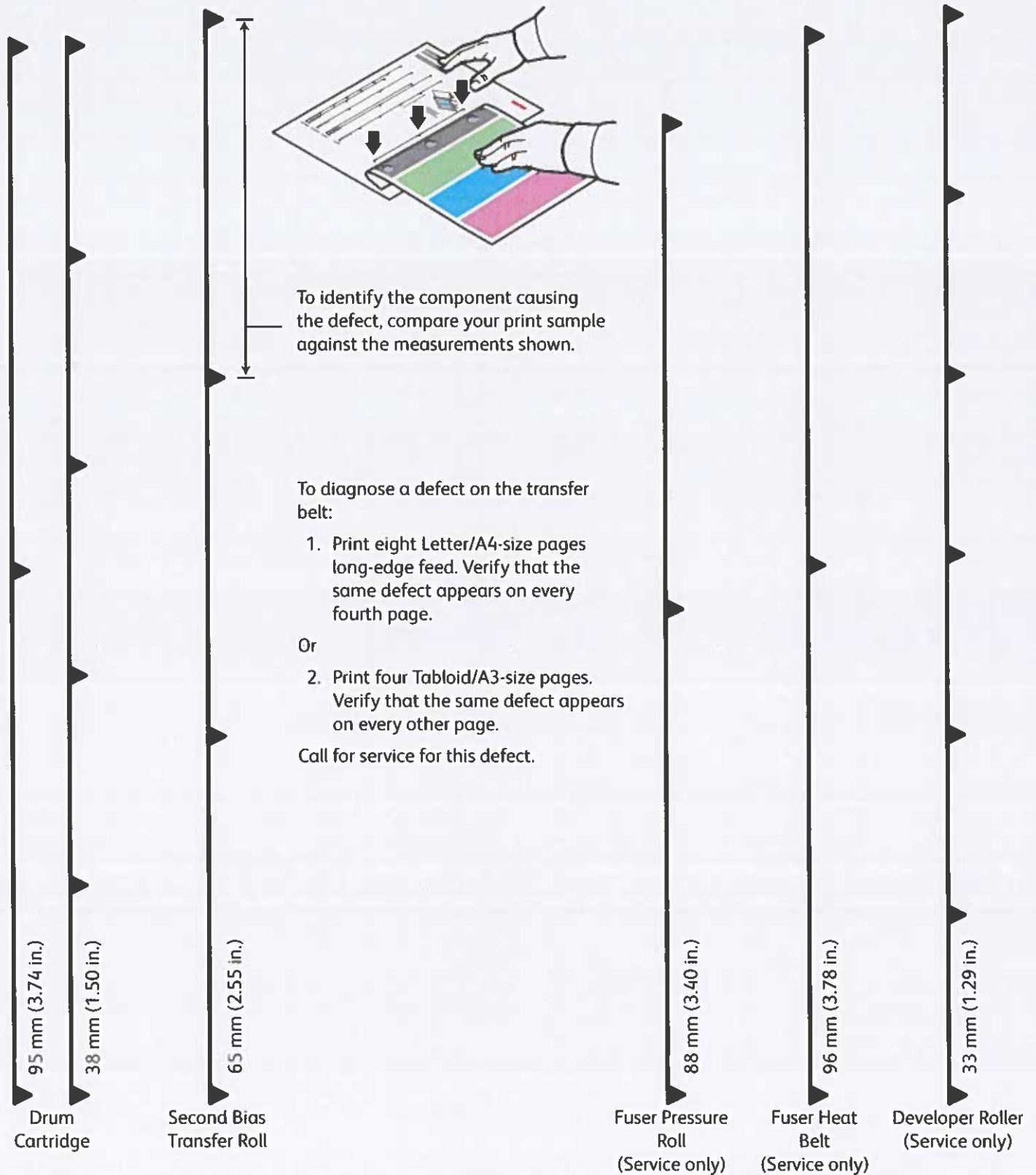


Repeating Defects



the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in the United Kingdom (Meltzer and Peck 1998). The prevalence of schizophrenia in the United Kingdom is estimated to be 1.2% (Meltzer and Peck 1998).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia. The United Kingdom has a national strategy for mental health care (Department of Health 2003). The strategy aims to improve the lives of people with mental health problems, reduce the stigma associated with mental health problems, and improve the effectiveness of mental health services. The strategy also aims to reduce the number of people with mental health problems who are admitted to hospital.

One of the ways in which the strategy aims to improve the lives of people with mental health problems is by promoting recovery. Recovery is defined as the process of living a meaningful life, despite the presence of a mental health problem. Recovery is a personal and unique process, and it is not always possible for everyone to achieve recovery. However, recovery is a goal that should be pursued by all people with mental health problems.

One of the ways in which recovery can be promoted is by providing people with the opportunity to participate in decision-making about their care. This is known as shared decision-making. Shared decision-making is a process in which the patient and the clinician work together to make decisions about the patient's care. Shared decision-making is based on the principle of respect for patient autonomy.

Shared decision-making is a relatively new concept in mental health care. It is based on the idea that people with mental health problems should be treated as individuals, rather than as a group. Shared decision-making is a process that is based on the principle of respect for patient autonomy. Shared decision-making is a process in which the patient and the clinician work together to make decisions about the patient's care.

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