

# Harrow Study

- 64 people with schizophrenia
- No randomization, retrospective analyses
- Naturalistic follow up
  - Assessed at 15 years 77% (n=50?)
  - Meds 69% (n=44/64)
  - No meds 31% (n=20/64)
  - Total in recovery 19% (n=12/64)
  - No meds, in recovery 40% (n=8/20) }  
– Meds, in recovery 5% (n=2/39) }

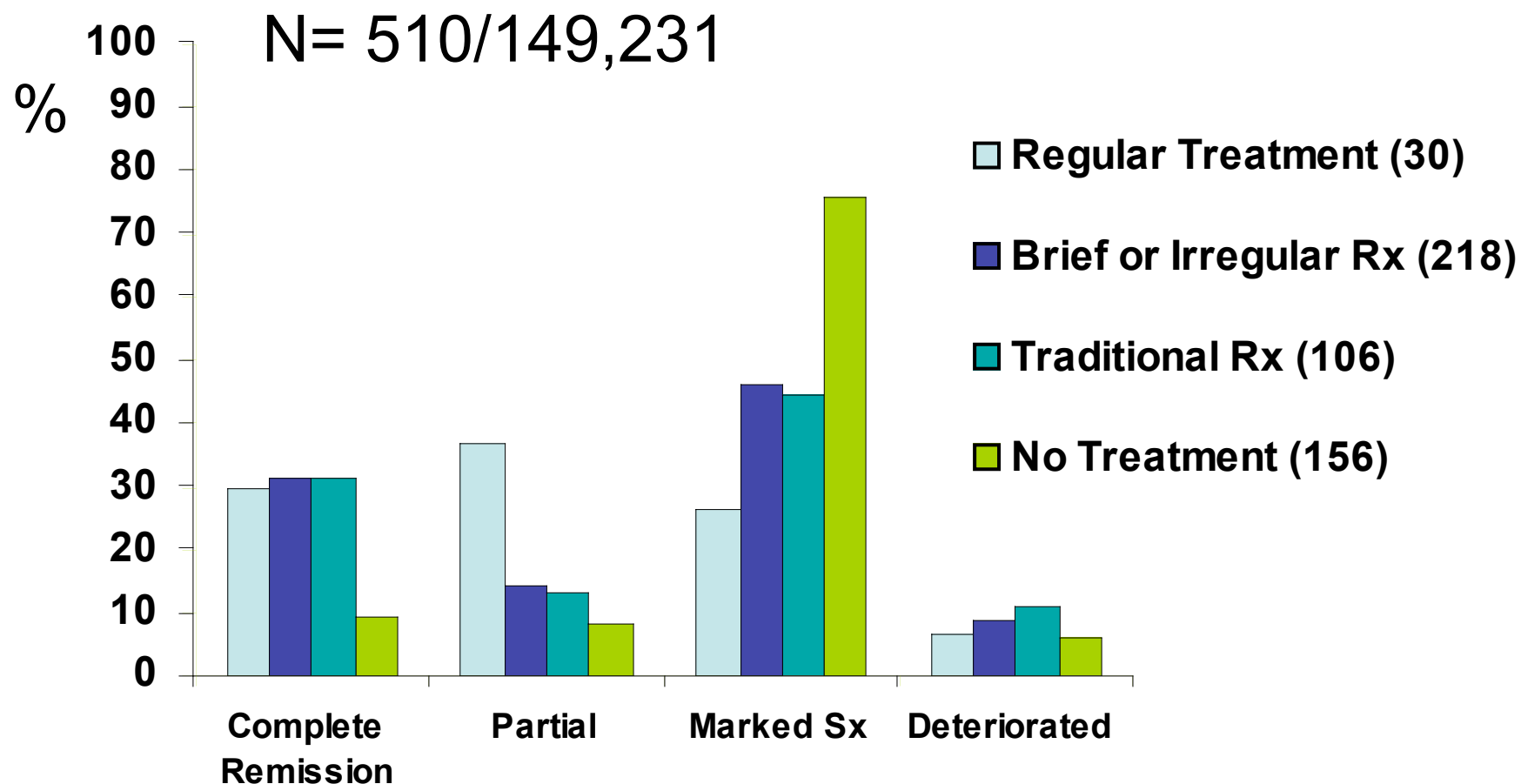
# Harrow's Conclusions

- “[those] not on medications ...[at 15 years]”
  - Self selected
  - Better earlier prognostic features
  - More favorable personality characteristics
  - Better developmental potential
  - Better developmental achievements
  - More likely to insist on going off meds

# Logical Fallacies of Whitaker's Interpretation of Harrow Study

- Group without meds at 15 years had better prognosis at baseline
- Reverses cause and effect
- Fails to acknowledge that patients stopped meds *because* they were doing well
- Ignorant of susceptibility bias

# Epidemiology of Schizophrenia: 2 Year Outcomes in Rural China



# Five-Year Outcomes for First-Episode Psychotic Patients in Finnish Western Lapland Treated with Open-Dialogue Therapy

- N= 90 at the start
- N= 75 (83.5%) at 5 years
- N= 32 with schizophrenia
- 29% used antipsychotics at some time
- 71% never exposed to antipsychotics
- 26% (21/80) started by 2 years
- 24% (18/75) started between 2 and 5 years
- No propensity analysis for outcomes