



Formerly the International Society for the Psychological Treatments of the Schizophrenias and Other Psychoses

ISPS Newsletter Autumn 2015

Letter from the Chair

This is a good period for those who advocate psychological and psychosocial understanding and treatment for mental disorders in general, and especially for psychosis and near-psychosis. I think it is fair to state that the search for the Schizophrenia gene has failed, and that the gene research actually has once again contributed to understanding mental disorders as dynamic dimensions, and not as categories. The research in the early phases of psychosis, and pre-psychosis, has also resulted in a much better understanding of what is going on when a person drifts into a confusional state, usually termed psychosis. And of course, the research into adverse life events has once again demonstrated the obvious fact that when bad things happen to a person, it causes distress, and sometimes so serious distress that the psychological defense mechanisms are overloaded and just collapse, with a mental state of full confusion regarding thoughts and feelings as a result. And, how strange this may seem, it also brings hope for those affected: it demonstrates that it is possible to work one's way out of it! And to help with that is exactly what the [ISPS](#) and all our members want to do. We want to advocate non-biological effective treatment and ways of supporting patients and their relatives, and there are many of those at our hands already. The challenge lays in educating professionals in these approaches, and helping professionals in being allowed from their superiors to use these approaches. They can be time-consuming at first glance, but time-and money saving in the long run. And some ingenious members of our society even find the time to look into possible new treatment strategies. Our senior member and very well-known professor Julian Leff from UK has recently developed a new treatment for auditory hallucination, called "Avatar-therapy". I was lucky enough to hear him present preliminary findings at the 11th Norwegian Early Intervention conference in Oslo in September this year. Young people will



have heard of "Avatar", and for those of you my age who have not, I suggest you look it up...Avatar therapy is maybe the most promising new approach of the last decades, so please look into it. And professor Leff has got funding for a bigger scale project, we are really looking forward to that.

The EC have regular meetings via SKYPE approximately once a month. We are very much looking forward to the Liverpool 2017 conference, and the local committee's work is well underway. If there are particular themes and topics that you would like the scientific committee to focus on in 2017, and that you maybe missed in New York 2015, do not hesitate to send your suggestion to the organizers via isps@isps.org . We are continuing to assist new regional ISPS groups up and running, and the latest newcomer is Sicily. Our total membership is now over 1600, an increase of 100 new members since 2014. The impact factor of our journal Psychosis is steadily increasing, now at 1,45. Please encourage all your colleagues and your workplace to subscribe, and to use the journal!

The EC wants to establish a group for mental health nurses. The work on that is led by Debra Lampshire. Please send suggestions for contact person regarding mental health nurses to Debra debra.l@xtra.co.nz . We need more nurses being active in our organization.

Finally I just want to thank you all for the valuable work you do for and with ISPS, to help us all being better at helping each other when we face difficulties in our lives.

Best Wishes
Jan Olav Johannessen
Chair ISPS International
jan.olav.johannessen@sus.no

Welcome to ISPS Liverpool 2017

The 20th International Congress of the ISPS will take place in the city of Liverpool, UK
August 30 - September 3, 2017



Plenary Speakers will include

Alison Brabban, Jacqui Dillon, Grainne Fadden, Jim van Os

Other speakers will include

Richard Bentall, Jim Geekie, Peter Kinderman, Brian Martindale, John Read, Rai Waddingham and Kwame McKenzie

Contact: isps@isps.org or visit www.isps2017uk.org Twitter: #isps2017uk

**From different points of view to a common understanding of psychoses
by Leif Jonny Mandelid**

**Dialogue as a bridge between people, helpers as well as help seekers,
whom struggle to understand each other**

Impressions and selected issues from the New York ISPS conference, 18-22 March, 2015

Introduction

The conference was held at The Cooper Union in the East Village of Manhattan, a traditionally ethnically diverse part of town which used to be populated by working class people living under deprived conditions. Today it is partly a trendy area for bourgeois

bohemians and chic academic lefties (read: liberal democrats) who drive up both property prices, as well as the number of floors in newly constructed buildings, to hitherto unseen heights. The village also hosts a solid proportion of artists, junkies, social drop-outs, and homeless people of every description. Chinatown is ever more rapidly expanding along the main street named The Bowery, while tourists from all over the world scour the area for ethnic restaurants and authentic taverns, such as McSorley's Old Ale House from 1854. This colourful multitude provide the perfect frame for attempts at creating dialogue between people.

The Cooper Union itself was established in 1859 by the industrialist and philanthropist Peter Cooper. It was one of the first US institutions for higher education within the arts and sciences. Cooper was a republican in the original sense of the word: an advocate for an informed democracy. He believed education to be the road to personal riches, as well as to civil virtue and harmony. Attendance was free to members of the working classes. It was open to women, men and people of colour alike. Abraham Lincoln spoke at the Coopers Union already as a presidential candidate, and later as an opponent of slavery. Cooper also allowed the Afro-American leader Frederick Douglass to speak there, and was himself a spokesperson advocating the rights of indigenous Americans ("Indians"). In 1909, the first meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People was held at Cooper's Union, which also became a meeting place for the early workers' movement. Cooper saw a constitutionally based democracy as the only route to personal freedom and welfare. The American constitution is so publicly accessible that excerpts from it has been described as communist propaganda. That happened some years back when students were ejected from the National Library in the capital, for handing out pamphlets quoting select sections of the constitution. Cooper was also involved in promoting international relations by contributing to the ground work preparing for the laying down of the first trans-Atlantic communication cable.

Unfortunately, the facilities were not very fit to receive the great number of people attending the current conference. Lectures and workshops were split between several buildings. Participants were left with limited opportunity to retreat and rest. The few places serving coffee saw long waiting lines, and participants were forced to cross a heavily trafficked street when passing to and from the various buildings. The programme was so extensive that not only did many lectures overlap, some also took place in part during lunch breaks. This made it difficult to gain an overview of events, and gave a frustrating experience of only being able to give attention to a tiny fraction of many interesting topics.

An overwhelming American pluralism was also manifest in the extensive and multifaceted programme. It ranged from the frontiers of science in genetics and neuroscience, via well-established psychodynamic, cognitive and narrative psychotherapies, to service user participation, self-help and the issue of inclusion in education and work settings for people experiencing severe mental illness. In the middle of this, attempts were also being made to build bridges across this vast expanse, by uniting ancient shamanism with modern neuroscience. Much attention was devoted to ensuring that young people currently suffering from psychosis will have a better life course than those who are now entering old age. Attempts to understand the aetiology of psychosis were presented at different levels of analysis, ranging from parental social conditions, via in utero conditions, biological maturation and childhood conditions, to social marginalization. Future attempts to prevent or amend should therefore take place across all these levels. The causes of psychosis, and the ways in which individual genotypic vulnerabilities are eventually expressed as a phenotype (how the result of nature and nurture is expressed), are still very unclear. This opens up for much

speculation, and means that researchers, therapists and service users alike are in danger of clinging to a single perspective in order to reduce personal insecurities. The most sensible way forward appears to be a holistic perspective, springing from the idea that many different understandings and treatments may have some validity, and may to a greater or lesser extent contribute to recovery in an individual. To my mind, this goes not only for service users, but also for the view held by professionals of their own role in the understanding and treatment of psychoses. The selection of topics below aims to illuminate these perspectives.

Subjectivity: The individual's experience of meaning as a bridge between subjectivity and neurobiology

In one of the opening lectures, Brian Koehler mused on the relationship between neurobiology and person in psychosis. What we describe as the schizophrenias is a very open construct which escapes reductionist simplifications. At question are processes of interaction between illness, treatment, society, and the person's own active contribution to recovery. When these factors are well coordinated, the recovery process is much more favourable than what has traditionally been expected. No brain is developed nor functioning in a vacuum. A person's interpersonal world affects their neuronal connections. The development of the brain, and that of personally experienced identity and narrative, are closely related. Favourable interaction with others strengthens and expands self-experience and the understanding of a common language. Social withdrawal undermines the development of a common language, increases hallucinations and delusions, and weakens the experience of having an independent self. The environment may represent risk factors or protective factors in the transcription of genotype to phenotype. The psychosocial environment moderates the genetic expression of an individual by enhancing or impairing it. A very timely question these days is whether the environment is also capable of reversing genetic expression. As time has passed, we have come to be relatively certain that social experiences on a conscious level are capable of changing deep and unconscious biological structures and biochemistry, for better and for worse. Body, mind and society reciprocally affect each other.

The veteran John Strauss is a pioneer within the understanding of the importance of individual subjectivity to recovery from psychosis. He opened his lecture with a very personal story about his relationship to his own mother, whom he developed schizophrenia. As a doctor he was initially trained to treat patients based on superficial impressions from so-called objective data from tests and diagnostic categories. As time passed, he found himself interested in studies which were longitudinally tracking single patients over a long period of time. This included getting to know the patient and their story, and led Strauss to learn many things which would eventually change his career as a psychiatrist. A patient asked him a key question: "Why aren't you asking me what I'm doing to help myself?" Strauss realised that until that point, whatever the patients had been doing to help themselves had not been part of his understanding of disorder. The patient's subjectivity thus became an integral part of understanding both the development of illness, as well as the way out of it. Subjectivity is a wide-ranging term, especially in the traditions of continental European philosophy and psychology. Strauss emphasised two aspects in particular: The individual experience of agency, and qualitative aspects of individual experience (see for instance Davidson and Strauss, 1992). Here, he discovered an enormous variety in what each person does. Not only

that, two given people will oftentimes do the exact opposite of one another in terms of their attempts to help themselves. This also indicates that generalised approaches which are not tailored to the individual are unlikely to contribute to empowerment and betterment of health, but may instead confuse and pathologize. In addition, each person does many different things to help themselves. The therapist may also offer examples of such self-help methods, if the patient wishes to hear them. The patient's choice of strategies also indicates the role which should be played by others who intend to support that person.

The other aspect of patient subjectivity which interested Strauss was the relationship of the individual to their own experiences. Their coping with the hallucination and terrifying anxiety dominating significant parts of their life made Strauss change his attitude to the patient: he came to respect their courage and persistence. In his experience, the patients also noticed this. The therapist's training as an expert might potentially present an obstacle. It is important to learn to listen to the patient and to respect the patient as an expert of their life as it is lived. This means not just listening to the meaning of their words, but also to prosody, body language and the totality of the patient's expression. It is also important to gather information about the patient's life as context, how the patient acts under which circumstances, and to respect the multitude of ways in which patients experience their world. Central challenges in this work will be to perceive how this person differs from yourself, and how the patient's challenges affect their life.

The construction of narratives presents a good data gathering tool, as well as a way to track changes over time. This is also important from a scientific perspective. We have learned a little, but there is still a long way left to go. Strauss closed a panel debate by adding that varied treatment should also include the granting to humans with serious psychiatric disorders a full citizenship, education and work, as well as to remove stigma. During the same panel debate, it also transpired that the openness of professionals about their own experience with psychiatric disorders is an important factor in reducing stigma. It makes it easier for everyone to tell their story. The institutionalization of a divide between therapist and patient as categorical rather than as a gradual transition between healthy and ill, normal and abnormal, common and unusual is unnecessarily pathologizing.

Strauss closed the panel debate by pointing out a serious problem: When he transitioned from biological to psychological research into subjectivity, his research grants fell away almost entirely. I interpreted Strauss as saying that this was a consequence of attempts being made to narrow down the definition of science to that which gives prestige and power, i.e. the opportunity for short-term economic profit. Compassion, wisdom and art provide no immediate license to print money. Their profits are long-term and difficult to quantify, including improvements to the quality of life and functional level of each individual, and a safer and more humane society for all.

Subjective experiences and recovery

Psychologist Larry Davidson is a close colleague of psychiatrist John Strauss at Yale, where they research factors affecting recovery in or from psychosis. Davidson held his own lecture about how personal subjective experiences should form the basis of therapeutic practise. He

referred to Amy Johnson, whom talks about reintroducing the person to themselves. The most difficult part of psychosis is losing oneself, and the most important aspect of treatment is to regain or rebuild that self through constructive interaction with others. He claimed that the primary challenge is to regain or establish so called "ipseity", or "I-ness". This encompasses an immediate and unreflective experience of being at the centre of one's own thoughts, feelings and actions. This is closely tied to an understanding of schizophrenia as a range of disturbances to the experience of a basic or minimal self (see for instance Sass & Parnas 2005, and Gallagher & Zahavi, 2008). Such disturbances precede and subsequently contribute to a weakened experience of an expanded or narrative self. The narrative self, on the other hand, arises from reflection on the person's boundaries in space and time [READ MORE](#)

By Leif Jonny Mandelid
Head of Educational Programme in Psychotherapy with Psychosis
SEPREP Foundation
Oslo, Norway
leif.jonny.mandelid@seprep.no



[Marius Romme and Sandra Escher](#)
[The founders of the hearing voices movement](#)

New learning tools on their way!

Dear members of ISPS. For some time now I've been working on the new learning tool pages of the ISPS website. You find examples of the new design under the headings [CBT](#) and [Family burden](#). I'm nearly finished now! In the next newsletters sections of the learning tool pages in progress will be presented. Here you find the first example.

First I will show you *the format* of the pages and then an example on voice hearing:

This is the first and second layer:

Learning Resources pages in Progress

- ○ Introduction: "schizophrenia", psychosis and recovery
- ○ Therapies and social approaches
- ○ Other Resources

The third layer:

- Learning Resources pages in Progress
 - ○ Introduction: "schizophrenia", psychosis and recovery
 - Schizophrenia doesn't exist

Most members of ISPS have the opinion that schizophrenia as a disease entity does not exist and that this label does unnecessary harm to persons suffering from psychosis. Persons with psychoses and science benefit more from an exact describing of the symptoms a person suffers from. Only persons with experience with psychosis with different symptoms with

different personalities with different contexts exist with very different needs, ranging from help with debts, a job, family therapy, CBT etc. Therefore many voices in ISPS must be heard.

- What is psychosis?

In this section you find some carefully composed reports and brochures on psychosis in general. Next, several symptoms of psychosis which also can stand on itself will be dealt with.

- Epidemiological findings of psychosis

Till recently schizophrenia was considered as mainly a genetic disease. More knowledge on genes and environment shows that there is an interplay of genes and environment that can result in certain symptoms and difficulties.

- Interaction between the person who is or has been psychotic and others

Psychosis is not only a burden for the person, but also for people around, resulting in interactions that can make suffering worse.

- What is recovery?

Recovery is not the same as a score on a rating scale. Recovery means that you as a person can live a qualitative rich life according the values you choose. In this section you can watch recovery stories and click informative websites

- The importance of people with lived experience and family movement

People with lived experience and family members are not only important for advocacy but they are increasingly important for understanding of psychosis and recovery. On this page you find cross- links to other learning resources pages which are from people with lived experience who are also a professional and links from help for family members from family movement

- ○ Therapies and social approaches (comments in flat text not included)
 - The founders of ISPS
 - The treatment alliance in psychosis
 - The organization of treatment for psychosis
 - Psychodynamic therapy
 - Client centered therapy
 - Cognitive behavioral Therapy
 - Metacognitive therapy
 - Acceptance and Commitment therapy
 - Familywork
 - Arts and therapy
 - Psychopharmacological approach and neurobiology
- ○ Other Resources

I give you an example of the fourth layer on 'what is psychosis'

- What is psychosis?
 - ○ Understanding psychosis and 'schizophrenia'
 - ○ Hearing voices
 - ○ Delusions and paranoia
 - ○ Incoherence
 - ○ Problems with concentrating and other cognitive problems
 - ○ Negative symptoms

And then the final layer of the first two items: (click on the links)

- ○ Understanding psychosis and 'schizophrenia'
 - [Why people sometimes hear voices](#), believe things that others find strange, or appear out of touch with reality... and what can help'. A report published on 27th November by the British Psychological Society, Division of Clinical Psychology
 - ['What is Psychosis'](#)? An introduction to psychotic disorders for caregivers, family and friends, by Jan Olav Johannessen
- ○ Hearing voices

Some films

- [Journal article from The Independent: The enemy within: People who hear voices in their heads are being encouraged to talk back](#)
- [Marius Romme discovered that hearing voices is far more prominent in society, and that many people can live with them](#)
- [Rachel Waddingham: Can you sit beside me whilst the sky falls in?](#)
- [Irene van de Giessen: The need for an Odyssean construction with hearing voices ..](#)

Some Books:

- [A Practical Guide to Coping with Voices](#)
- [Psychosis as a personal crisis](#)

Some Articles:

- [Spirituality and hearing voices: considering the relation](#)
- [Emerging Perspectives From the Hearing Voices Movement: Implications for Research and Practice](#)

[Marius Romme and Sandra Escher, the founders of hearing voices movement:](#)

- Most important publications recommendations on their [website](#)
 - [Voices, their origin, and ways to address them: Two propositions and a resolution](#)
 - [Beyond beliefs: A qualitative study of people's opinions about their changing](#)

- [relations with their voices](#)
[Lifting the veil": a qualitative analysis of experiences in Hearing Voices Network groups](#)

Organizations on voice hearing

- [Intervoice](#)
- [Hearing voices network](#)

As soon as our web designer is ready for it the new pages will appear under the heading 'Learning resources in progress'. Gradually the other learning tool pages and books and articles will be integrated. If you are an expert in a certain field please e-mail suggestions for additional pages to me.

Margreet de Pater
ISPS Executive Committee member
margreet.depater@ziggo.nl

News from ISPS Israel

This past year we have been working on enlarging the Israeli ISPS group, as well as establishing committees organizing conferences and training programs. We hope that the joint efforts of these committees will enhance our contribution to the field and increase our visibility.

As a part of these efforts, on June 18th a play by Amir Busheri named "Nicole and Me" has been presented on behalf of the ISPS Israel group to a broad audience of professionals, family members and people coping with psychoses and other mental health issues. The play conveys Amir Busheri's experiences of psychoses and hospitalizations in his youth, some 20 years ago.

Our long lasting professionals reading group in Jerusalem, will return to meet next month; meanwhile a new reading group located in southern Israel, met this week for the first time in Beer-Sheva; and soon to come the group of Tel-Aviv will hopefully start its meetings as well. Our facebook for professionals "therapists-in-psychosis" (meaning in Hebrew also "treating psychosis"...) gains more followers, including curious young professionals, an encouraging trend. Our main open facebook "psychological treatment for psychosis", also gained more followers this year.

Upcoming event: November 10th, 2015 a seminar titled "Psychosis and Dissociation" is going to be held by our group, hosting among other Israeli members of the ISPS Dr. Andrew Moskowitz, Prof. Bent Rosenbaum.



We hope to keep this vital activity for the realization of other plans for the next year.

Rita Kotik
ISPS Israel member
rita.socialworker@gmail.com

News from ISPS Korea

The 12th World Congress of the World Association for Psychosocial Rehabilitation (WAPR) took place in Seoul from Nov.2-5, 2015.

ISPS is developing strong links with the WAPR and was a co-sponsor of the conference.

Brian Martindale attended on behalf of ISPS, giving a special lecture on Early Intervention in Psychosis as a Key Part of Rehabilitation, and a symposium. ISPS-Korea organized and contributed to the congress with a symposium of 'Psychotherapeutic Approach for Mental Health'. Speakers included Sangho Shim, Kun Hyung Lee, Chan Hee Huh, Young Chul Chung. Two members of ISPS-Korea and Brian Martindale joined in and enjoyed the conference gala dinner party. The next day Sangho Shim (president of ISPS-Korea) and Brian Martindale enjoyed a long walking tour of Seoul.

Sangho Shim
ISPS-Korea
E-mail: zenizen@naver.com



News from ISPS Norway

The next Norwegian annual conference is to be held 28-29th January 2016 at the Scandic Ringsaker hotel in Hamar. Our theme is "Broadoffered" treatment of psychosis -

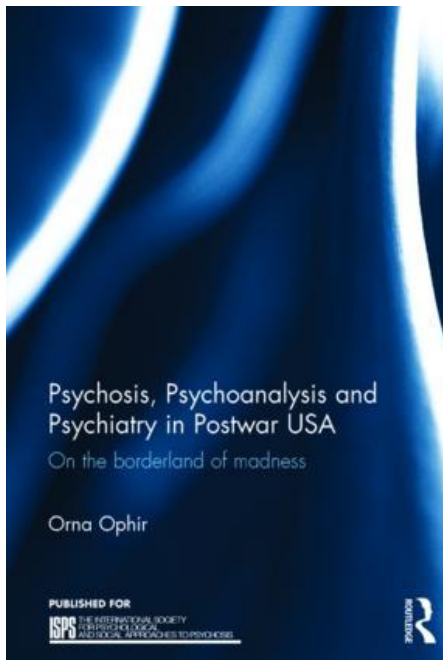
several roads to development (Bredspektret psykosebehandling - flere veier til utvikling). Our main speaker is the well known Larry Davidson. The rest of the conference will be held in Norwegian and will highlight treatments like: yoga, music therapy, individual job support (IPS), affect regulation in the nature and family treatment. All ISPS members are welcome!

ISPS Norway has a new website: www.ispsnorge.no and a facebook page [ISPS Norge](#).

News from ISPS Poland

In June we held a conference attended by 200 professionals about psychotherapy of psychosis. It was organized by a university in collaboration with the Polish Psychiatric Association and the Polish ISPS regional group. We were happy to have Trevor Eyles here to speak about hearing voices and also another member of ISPS we had met in NYC, Danielle Knafo, who did an interview online, available here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wHP4BMEwVIs> . There were some 17 presentations by local professionals. The conference showed that there is much interest in the topic of psychotherapy of psychosis in Poland. We also managed to conduct an interview (subsequently subtitled in Polish) with Trevor Eyles, available here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6d03SYh9fiE> . So, as you can see, a lot has been going on here around ISPS-bound topics! All these activities took place in Katowice, at a psychology university here (swps.pl/katowice), a city not far from Krakow.

Radek Tomalski
On behalf of the ISPS Poland group
E-mail: rtomalski@swps.edu.pl



ISPS Book Series

Covering the last four decades of the 20th century, this book explores the unwritten history of the struggles between psychoanalysis and psychiatry in postwar USA, inaugurated by the neosomatic revolution, which had profound consequences for the treatment of psychotic patients. Analyzing and synthesizing major developments in this critical and clinical field, Orna Ophir discusses how leading theories redefined what schizophrenia is and how to treat it, offering a fresh interpretation of the nature and challenges of the psychoanalytic profession. The book also considers the internal dynamics and conflicts within mental

health organizations, their theoretical paradigms and therapeutic practices.

Opening a timely debate, considering both the continuing relevance and the inherent limitations of the psychoanalytic approach, the book demonstrates how psychoanalysts

reinterpreted their professional identity by formalizing and disseminating knowledge among their fellow practitioners, while negotiating with neighboring professions in the medical fields, such as psychiatry, pharmacology and the burgeoning neurosciences. Chapters explore the ways in which psychoanalysts constructed - and also transgressed upon - the boundaries of their professional identity and practice as they sought to understand schizophrenia and treat its patients. The book argues that among the many relationships psychoanalysis sustained with psychiatry, some weakened their own social role as service providers, while others made the theory and practice of psychoanalysis a viable contender in the jurisdictional struggles between professions.

Psychosis, Psychoanalysis and Psychiatry in Postwar USA

will appeal to researchers, academics, graduate students and advanced undergraduates who are interested in the history of psychoanalysis, psychiatry, the medical humanities and the history of science and ideas. It will also be of interest to clinicians, health care professionals and other practitioners.

Orna Ophir is Adjunct Associate Professor in the Humanities at the School of Arts and Sciences, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA, and Adjunct Associate Professor in the Doctoral Studies Program in Clinical Psychology at Long Island University, New York, USA. She is a licensed clinical psychologist in Tel Aviv, Israel, and a licensed psychoanalyst in New York, USA.

Upcoming ISPS events

XX Madrid Annual Course of Schizophrenia

Thursday, 26 November 2015 - Saturday, 28 November 2015

Madrid, Spain

'Imagination, regression and recovery in psychosis'

In collaboration with ISPS Spain

International Speakers include Professors John Strauss, Larry Davidson, Paul Lysaker and Isabel Clarke

[Programme](#)

Further information: www.cursoesquizofrenia.com

ISPS Lombardia Seminar

Saturday, 12 December 2015

Lombardia, Italy

A one day seminar on "Madness and Modernism"

Speaker: Louis Sass, professor of clinical psychology at Rutgers University in New Jersey

Cost of participation: 30 Euros

Contact: info@ispslombardia.it

ISPS Norway annual conference

Thursday, 28 January 2016 - Friday, 29 January 2016

Hamar, Norway

"Broad treatment of psychosis: several roads to development"

Keynote speaker: Larry Davidson (in English)

The conference will also highlight treatments such as yoga, music therapy, individual job support (IPS), affect regulation in nature and family treatment.

[Further information](#)

School of the Psychotherapy of Psychoses

Wednesday, 11 May 2016 - Saturday, 14 May 2016

Dubrovnik, Croatia

ISPS Croatia annual meeting

"Innovative ideas and their application in the comprehensive therapeutic approach to persons with psychosis"

For further information contact Branka.Petrovic@pbsvi.hr

ISPS UK Residential Conference 2016

Wednesday, 07 September 2016 - Thursday, 08 September 2016

The University of Exeter, UK

"Therapeutic Relationships: Challenges for Mental Health services and those who use them"

An national conference for people with personal experience of psychosis, their family, friends and anyone who works to support them.

Closing date for submissions of workshops, papers and posters around the conference theme is 31st January 2016

[Call for Papers](#) and [Conference flyer](#)

[Book conference place on-line](#) (early bird deadline 30/4/16):

[Book accommodation on-line](#)

Schizophrenia Days Conference

Monday, 07 November 2016 - Friday, 11 November 2016

Stavanger, Norway

In cooperation with ISPS Norway

"Bodies of Experience"

[Programme](#)

Further information: www.schizofrenidagene.no

- See more at: <http://www.isps.org/index.php/conferences-and-events/upcoming-isps-conferences-and-events#sthash.uKQqKxcO.dpuf>

1 MAKING R changing H

ISPS THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY
FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL
APPROACHES TO PSYCHOSIS

The 20th International Congress 30.08-03.09.1

Website: www.isps.org | Facebook: [isps.org](https://www.facebook.com/isps.org) | Twitter: [@isps_int](https://twitter.com/isps_int)

STAY CONNECTED:

