in the context of western psychology, schizophrenia is commonly spoken of by mental health professionals and laypeople alike with little to no emphasis on cultural factors. Rather, schizophrenia in the west has been generally conceived of as a medical, culture-free, neurobiologically-based mental illness that is immune to the particularities of sociality, history, religion/spirituality, and indigeneity (all factors that are instrumental to the richness and dynamism of culture). In this poster, we explore the phenomenon of culture as it pertains to the perceived etiology and persistence or remission of symptoms related to schizophrenia in developed (western) and developing (nonwestern) countries. Social perceptions of and interactions with persons with schizophrenia as evident through culturally sensitive lenses will be of special interest in our discussion. In the context of the social expression of emotion (EE) and its impact on symptom levels. Examining a psychological phenomenon in a manner that is empirical, universal, and devoid of any social particularity is only half the story.

In reviewing the literature with this sentiment in mind, we are implicitly calling for a glimpse into schizophrenia that honors and encompasses a psychological phenomenon in a manner that is empirical, universal, and devoid of any social particularity is only half the story.

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