

Fredoka One

2020-09-26 - 08:32.55  
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Print this page

SPACE  
uni0020

EXCLAMATION MARK  
uni0021

QUOTATION MARK  
uni0022

NUMBER SIGN  
uni0023

DOLLAR SIGN  
uni0024

PERCENT SIGN  
uni0025

AMPERSAND  
uni0026

APOSTROPHE  
uni0027

LEFT PARENTHESIS  
uni0028

RIGHT PARENTHESIS  
uni0029

ASTERISK  
uni002A

PLUS SIGN  
uni002B

COMMA  
uni002C

HYPHEN-MINUS  
uni002D

FULL STOP  
uni002E

SOLIDUS  
uni002F

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DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	<b>0</b>
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	<b>1</b>
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	<b>2</b>
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	<b>3</b>
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	<b>4</b>
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	<b>5</b>
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	<b>6</b>
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	<b>7</b>
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	<b>8</b>
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	<b>9</b>
COLON uni003A	:	<b>:</b>
SEMICOLON uni003B	;	<b>;</b>
LESS-THAN SIGN uni003C	<	<b>&lt;</b>
EQUALS SIGN uni003D	=	<b>=</b>
GREATER-THAN SIGN uni003E	>	<b>&gt;</b>
QUESTION MARK uni003F	?	<b>?</b>
COMMERCIAL AT uni0040	@	<b>@</b>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A uni0041	A	<b>A</b>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	<b>B</b>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	<b>C</b>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	<b>D</b>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	<b>E</b>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	<b>F</b>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	<b>G</b>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	<b>H</b>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	<b>I</b>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	<b>J</b>

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K  
uni004B

K K

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L  
uni004C

L L

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M  
uni004D

M M

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N  
uni004E

N N

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O  
uni004F

O O

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P  
uni0050

P P

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q  
uni0051

Q Q

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R  
uni0052

R R

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S  
uni0053

S S

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T  
uni0054

T T

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U  
uni0055

U U

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V  
uni0056

V V

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W  
uni0057

W W

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X  
uni0058

X X

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y  
uni0059

Y Y

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z  
uni005A

Z Z

LEFT SQUARE BRACKET  
uni005B

[ [

REVERSE SOLIDUS  
uni005C

\ \

RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET  
uni005D

] ]

CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT  
uni005E

^ ^

LOW LINE  
uni005F

\_ \_

GRAVE ACCENT  
uni0060

` `

LATIN SMALL LETTER A  
uni0061

a a

LATIN SMALL LETTER B  
uni0062

b b

LATIN SMALL LETTER C  
uni0063

c c

LATIN SMALL LETTER D  
uni0064

d d

LATIN SMALL LETTER E  
uni0065

e e

LATIN SMALL LETTER F  
uni0066

f f

LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	<b>g</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	<b>h</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	<b>i</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	<b>j</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	<b>k</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	<b>l</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	<b>m</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	<b>n</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	<b>o</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	<b>p</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	<b>q</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	<b>r</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	<b>s</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	<b>t</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	<b>u</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	<b>v</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	<b>w</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	<b>x</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	<b>y</b>
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	<b>z</b>
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	<b>{</b>
VERTICAL LINE uni007C		<b> </b>
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	<b>}</b>
TILDE uni007E	~	<b>~</b>
INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	¡	<b>¡</b>
CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	<b>¢</b>
POUND SIGN uni00A3	£	<b>£</b>
CURRENCY SIGN		

	uni00A4	⌘	⌘
YEN SIGN	uni00A5	¥	¥
BROKEN BAR	uni00A6	⌚	⌚
SECTION SIGN	uni00A7	§	§
DIAERESIS	uni00A8	¨	¨
COPYRIGHT SIGN	uni00A9	©	©
FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR	uni00AA	ª	ª
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni00AB	«	«
NOT SIGN	uni00AC	¬	¬
REGISTERED SIGN	uni00AE	®	®
DEGREE SIGN	uni00B0	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN	uni00B1	±	±
SUPERSCRIFT TWO	uni00B2	²	²
SUPERSCRIFT THREE	uni00B3	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT	uni00B4	´	´
MICRO SIGN	uni00B5	μ	μ
PILCROW SIGN	uni00B6	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT	uni00B7	·	·
CEDILLA	uni00B8	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT ONE	uni00B9	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR	uni00BA	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni00BB	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER	uni00BC	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF	uni00BD	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS	uni00BE	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK	uni00BF	¿	¿
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE	uni00C0	À	À

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS		

uni00DC	Ü	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Ý	Ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN uni00DE	Þ	Þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00E0	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00F3	ó	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00F4	ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00F5	õ	õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	ö	ö
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	ø	ø
	ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9		
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	Ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	f	f
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	ˆ
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊
OGONEK uni02DB	◌̛	◌̛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	˜	˜
EN DASH uni2013	—	—



EM DASH uni2014	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‘
	’	’
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019		
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	‚	‚
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201C	“	“
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201D	”	”
DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201E	„	„
DAGGER uni2020	†	†
DOUBLE DAGGER uni2021	‡	‡
BULLET uni2022	•	•
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026	...	...
PER MILLE SIGN uni2030	‰	‰
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™
MINUS SIGN uni2212	—	—
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FF uniFB00	ff	ff
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FFI uniFB03	ffi	ffi

0 0/9 frac feature	0 0	0 0/9
1 1/8 frac feature	1 1	1 1/8
2 2/7 frac feature	2 2	2 2/7
3 3/6 frac feature	3 3	3 3/6
4 4/5 frac feature	4 4	4 4/5

5 5/4  
frac feature

5	5	<b>5 5/4</b>
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6 6/3  
frac feature

6	6	<b>6 6/3</b>
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7 7/2  
frac feature

7	7	<b>7 7/2</b>
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8 8/1  
frac feature

8	8	<b>8 8/1</b>
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9 9/0  
frac feature

9	9	<b>9 9/0</b>
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f\_t  
liga feature

ft	<b>ft</b>
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t\_t  
liga feature

tt	<b>tt</b>
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l\_l  
liga feature

ll	<b>ll</b>
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j\_j  
liga feature

jj	<b>jj</b>
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 1.5 million young people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to achieve these objectives. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of health professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the social care of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of social workers who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of social workers who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of social workers who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of social workers who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the housing of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of housing professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of housing professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of housing professionals who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of housing professionals who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the transport of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of transport professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of transport professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of transport professionals who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of transport professionals who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the health of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of health professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) (2000) has published guidelines on the management of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a strategy for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) (2000) has published guidelines on the management of older people.

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