



2020-09-26 - 14:30.03  
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Print this page

Noto Sans Thai Thin  
Noto Sans Thai ExtraLight  
Noto Sans Thai Light  
Noto Sans Thai Regular  
Noto Sans Thai Medium  
Noto Sans Thai SemiBold  
**Noto Sans Thai Bold**  
Noto Sans Thai ExtraBold  
Noto Sans Thai Black

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uni000D									
SPACE uni0020									
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NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0									
MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE uni02BC	'	'	'	'	'	'	'	'	'
MODIFIER LETTER MINUS SIGN uni02D7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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THAI CHARACTER NGO NGU uni0E07	ง	งฺ	จ	ฉ	ช	จ	ช	ซ	ฌ

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THAI CHARACTER NO NU uni0E19	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
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THAI CHARACTER PO PLA uni0E1B	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER PHO PHUNG uni0E1C	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
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THAI CHARACTER MO MA uni0E21	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER YO YAK uni0E22	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑
THAI CHARACTER RO RUA uni0E23	๓	๔	๕	๖	๗	๘	๙	๐	๑



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ZERO WIDTH JOINER  
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HYPHEN  
uni2010

DOTTED CIRCLE  
uni25CC

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 2000). The prevalence of mental health problems in the United Kingdom is estimated to be 10% (Mental Health Foundation 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for mental health care, which aims to improve the lives of people with mental health problems and to reduce the burden of mental illness on society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to promote the recovery of people with mental health problems; (2) to provide a range of services to meet the needs of people with mental health problems; and (3) to ensure that people with mental health problems are treated with respect and dignity.

One of the key challenges in mental health care is to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to access the services they need. This is particularly true for people with severe mental illness, who often face significant barriers to accessing care. One of the main barriers is the lack of information about available services. People with mental health problems often do not know where to go for help or what services are available. This can lead to a delay in seeking help, which can make the problem worse.

Another barrier is the cost of services. Many people with mental health problems are unable to pay for the care they need. This is particularly true for people with severe mental illness, who often have a long-term condition and need ongoing care. The cost of care can be a significant barrier to accessing services, and this can lead to a delay in seeking help.

A third barrier is the stigma associated with mental health problems. People with mental health problems often face discrimination and prejudice from others. This can lead to a delay in seeking help, as people may be afraid of what others will think if they seek help. Stigma can also lead to a lack of support from family and friends, which can make it difficult to access services.

There are a number of ways in which these barriers can be addressed. One way is to provide more information about available services. This can be done through the use of leaflets, brochures, and websites. Another way is to provide free or low-cost services. This can be done through the use of community mental health teams, which provide a range of services to people with mental health problems. A third way is to reduce the stigma associated with mental health problems. This can be done through the use of education and awareness campaigns.

In conclusion, there are a number of barriers to accessing mental health services. These barriers can be addressed through a number of ways, including providing more information, providing free or low-cost services, and reducing the stigma associated with mental health problems. It is important to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to access the services they need, as this can help to improve their lives and reduce the burden of mental illness on society.





















the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 in the USA (U.S. Census Bureau 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over in the UK is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO 1999) which aims to 'enable older people to live longer, healthier, and more active lives'. The WHO has also developed a 'Global Strategy on the Prevention of Falls in Older People' (WHO 2001) which aims to 'reduce the risk of falls and the consequences of falls in older people'.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the workplace. The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified the need for a 'healthy ageing' approach to the workplace (WHO 2002). The WHO defines 'healthy ageing' as 'the process of developing and maintaining the functional ability that enables older people to live with dignity, autonomy, and participation in society' (WHO 2002, p. 1).

The WHO has identified a number of factors that contribute to healthy ageing, including: (1) a healthy lifestyle, (2) a supportive environment, (3) a healthy social network, and (4) a healthy ageing process (WHO 2002). The WHO has also identified a number of strategies for promoting healthy ageing, including: (1) promoting a healthy lifestyle, (2) creating a supportive environment, (3) building a healthy social network, and (4) promoting a healthy ageing process (WHO 2002).

The WHO has also identified a number of key areas for research on healthy ageing, including: (1) the role of the workplace in promoting healthy ageing, (2) the role of the family in promoting healthy ageing, (3) the role of the community in promoting healthy ageing, and (4) the role of the government in promoting healthy ageing (WHO 2002). The WHO has also identified a number of key areas for action on healthy ageing, including: (1) promoting a healthy lifestyle, (2) creating a supportive environment, (3) building a healthy social network, and (4) promoting a healthy ageing process (WHO 2002).

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