



2021.06.20

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	/	/

DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	୦
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	୧
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	୨
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	୩
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	୪
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	୫
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	୬
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	୭
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	୮
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	୯
COLON uni003A	:	ଃ
SEMICOLON uni003B	;	୿
LESS-THAN SIGN uni003C	<	<
EQUALS SIGN uni003D	=	=
GREATER-THAN SIGN uni003E	>	>
QUESTION MARK uni003F	?	୧
COMMERCIAL AT uni0040	@	@
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A uni0041	A	୮
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	୯
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	୮
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	୯
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	୧
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	୧୧
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	୧୨
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	୧୩
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	୧୪
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	୧୫

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	Ɔ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	ℒ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	ℳ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	ℴ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	ℵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	ℶ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	ℷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	ℸ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	ℹ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	℺
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	℻
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	ℼ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	ℽ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	ℿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	ℿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	Z	ℿ
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	ℳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	ℴ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	ℵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	ℶ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E uni0065	e	ℷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066	f	ℸ

LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	g
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	z
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{
VERTICAL LINE uni007C		
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	}
TILDE uni007E	~	~
NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0		
INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	¡	¡
CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	¢
POUND SIGN		

uni00A3	£	℔
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	¬	¬
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD		
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®
MACRON uni00AF	¯	¯
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	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â
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
	ö	ö
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6		
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	ù
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 LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	ˆ	ˆ
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊
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	„	„

BULLET uni2022	•	•
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/
SUPERSCRIPT FOUR uni2074	⁴	⁴
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€
LIVRE TOURNOIS SIGN uni20B6		ℓ
MINUS SIGN uni2212	—	—

nonmarkingreturn

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

grave.case

case feature

acute.case

case feature

foundryicon

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

ornament.alt1

Ending "alt1" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)

feature

noBreak

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

ornament

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

circumflex.case

case feature

dieresis.case

case feature

tilde.case

case feature

ampersand.salt

salt feature

caron.case

case feature

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 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over in the UK is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 2000 to 13.5 million in 2020, with the number of people aged 75 and over increasing from 4.5 million to 6.5 million in the same period (Office for National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and primary care. This paradigm is based on the idea of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the health and well-being of older people.

The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve active ageing. These include: (1) promoting healthy lifestyles; (2) preventing disease and disability; (3) promoting social participation; (4) promoting the role of older people in society; and (5) promoting the role of older people in the workforce. The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for research in order to achieve active ageing. These include: (1) the role of older people in the workforce; (2) the role of older people in society; (3) the role of older people in the community; and (4) the role of older people in the family.

The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve active ageing. These include: (1) promoting healthy lifestyles; (2) preventing disease and disability; (3) promoting social participation; (4) promoting the role of older people in society; and (5) promoting the role of older people in the workforce. The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for research in order to achieve active ageing. These include: (1) the role of older people in the workforce; (2) the role of older people in society; (3) the role of older people in the community; and (4) the role of older people in the family.

The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve active ageing. These include: (1) promoting healthy lifestyles; (2) preventing disease and disability; (3) promoting social participation; (4) promoting the role of older people in society; and (5) promoting the role of older people in the workforce. The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for research in order to achieve active ageing. These include: (1) the role of older people in the workforce; (2) the role of older people in society; (3) the role of older people in the community; and (4) the role of older people in the family.

The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve active ageing. These include: (1) promoting healthy lifestyles; (2) preventing disease and disability; (3) promoting social participation; (4) promoting the role of older people in society; and (5) promoting the role of older people in the workforce. The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for research in order to achieve active ageing. These include: (1) the role of older people in the workforce; (2) the role of older people in society; (3) the role of older people in the community; and (4) the role of older people in the family.

The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve active ageing. These include: (1) promoting healthy lifestyles; (2) preventing disease and disability; (3) promoting social participation; (4) promoting the role of older people in society; and (5) promoting the role of older people in the workforce. The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for research in order to achieve active ageing. These include: (1) the role of older people in the workforce; (2) the role of older people in society; (3) the role of older people in the community; and (4) the role of older people in the family.

The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve active ageing. These include: (1) promoting healthy lifestyles; (2) preventing disease and disability; (3) promoting social participation; (4) promoting the role of older people in society; and (5) promoting the role of older people in the workforce. The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for research in order to achieve active ageing. These include: (1) the role of older people in the workforce; (2) the role of older people in society; (3) the role of older people in the community; and (4) the role of older people in the family.

The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve active ageing. These include: (1) promoting healthy lifestyles; (2) preventing disease and disability; (3) promoting social participation; (4) promoting the role of older people in society; and (5) promoting the role of older people in the workforce. The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for research in order to achieve active ageing. These include: (1) the role of older people in the workforce; (2) the role of older people in society; (3) the role of older people in the community; and (4) the role of older people in the family.

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 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over in the UK is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 2000 to 13.5 million in 2020, with the number of people aged 75 and over increasing from 4.5 million to 6.5 million in the same period (Office for National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection, rather than the current paradigm of cure and control. The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999).

The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999). The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999). The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999).

The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999). The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999). The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999).

The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999). The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999). The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999).

The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999). The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999). The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999).

The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999). The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999). The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999).

The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999). The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999). The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999).

The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999). The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999). The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999).

The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999). The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999). The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people (World Health Organization 1999).

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 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over in the UK is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 2000 to 13.5 million in 2020, with the number of people aged 75 and over increasing from 4.5 million to 6.5 million in the same period (Office for National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of 'person-centred care' and 'shared decision-making'. This paradigm is based on the idea that health care should be tailored to the needs of the individual patient, and that patients should be actively involved in decisions about their care.

The 'new paradigm' for health care is based on the principles of 'person-centred care' and 'shared decision-making'. This paradigm is based on the idea that health care should be tailored to the needs of the individual patient, and that patients should be actively involved in decisions about their care. The 'new paradigm' for health care is based on the principles of 'person-centred care' and 'shared decision-making'. This paradigm is based on the idea that health care should be tailored to the needs of the individual patient, and that patients should be actively involved in decisions about their care.

The 'new paradigm' for health care is based on the principles of 'person-centred care' and 'shared decision-making'. This paradigm is based on the idea that health care should be tailored to the needs of the individual patient, and that patients should be actively involved in decisions about their care. The 'new paradigm' for health care is based on the principles of 'person-centred care' and 'shared decision-making'. This paradigm is based on the idea that health care should be tailored to the needs of the individual patient, and that patients should be actively involved in decisions about their care.

The 'new paradigm' for health care is based on the principles of 'person-centred care' and 'shared decision-making'. This paradigm is based on the idea that health care should be tailored to the needs of the individual patient, and that patients should be actively involved in decisions about their care. The 'new paradigm' for health care is based on the principles of 'person-centred care' and 'shared decision-making'. This paradigm is based on the idea that health care should be tailored to the needs of the individual patient, and that patients should be actively involved in decisions about their care.

The 'new paradigm' for health care is based on the principles of 'person-centred care' and 'shared decision-making'. This paradigm is based on the idea that health care should be tailored to the needs of the individual patient, and that patients should be actively involved in decisions about their care. The 'new paradigm' for health care is based on the principles of 'person-centred care' and 'shared decision-making'. This paradigm is based on the idea that health care should be tailored to the needs of the individual patient, and that patients should be actively involved in decisions about their care.

The 'new paradigm' for health care is based on the principles of 'person-centred care' and 'shared decision-making'. This paradigm is based on the idea that health care should be tailored to the needs of the individual patient, and that patients should be actively involved in decisions about their care. The 'new paradigm' for health care is based on the principles of 'person-centred care' and 'shared decision-making'. This paradigm is based on the idea that health care should be tailored to the needs of the individual patient, and that patients should be actively involved in decisions about their care.

The 'new paradigm' for health care is based on the principles of 'person-centred care' and 'shared decision-making'. This paradigm is based on the idea that health care should be tailored to the needs of the individual patient, and that patients should be actively involved in decisions about their care. The 'new paradigm' for health care is based on the principles of 'person-centred care' and 'shared decision-making'. This paradigm is based on the idea that health care should be tailored to the needs of the individual patient, and that patients should be actively involved in decisions about their care.

The 'new paradigm' for health care is based on the principles of 'person-centred care' and 'shared decision-making'. This paradigm is based on the idea that health care should be tailored to the needs of the individual patient, and that patients should be actively involved in decisions about their care. The 'new paradigm' for health care is based on the principles of 'person-centred care' and 'shared decision-making'. This paradigm is based on the idea that health care should be tailored to the needs of the individual patient, and that patients should be actively involved in decisions about their care.

