

the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the second most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

The purpose of this study was to determine the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. We determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom, and we determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom.

METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and it is the largest country in Europe. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and it is the largest country in Europe. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and it is the largest country in Europe.

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There is a paucity of data on the prevalence of *Shigella* spp. in the United Kingdom. In a study of 1000 patients with acute diarrhoea, 10% were found to have *Shigella* spp. [13]. In a study of 1000 patients with acute diarrhoea, 10% were found to have *Shigella* spp. [13]. In a study of 1000 patients with acute diarrhoea, 10% were found to have *Shigella* spp. [13].

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of children under 15 years of age in the world is projected to increase to 3.1 billion by 2015 (United Nations 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the world. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of adults to protect and promote these rights. The Convention has been ratified by 112 countries, including all of the member states of the United Nations.

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The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis [12].

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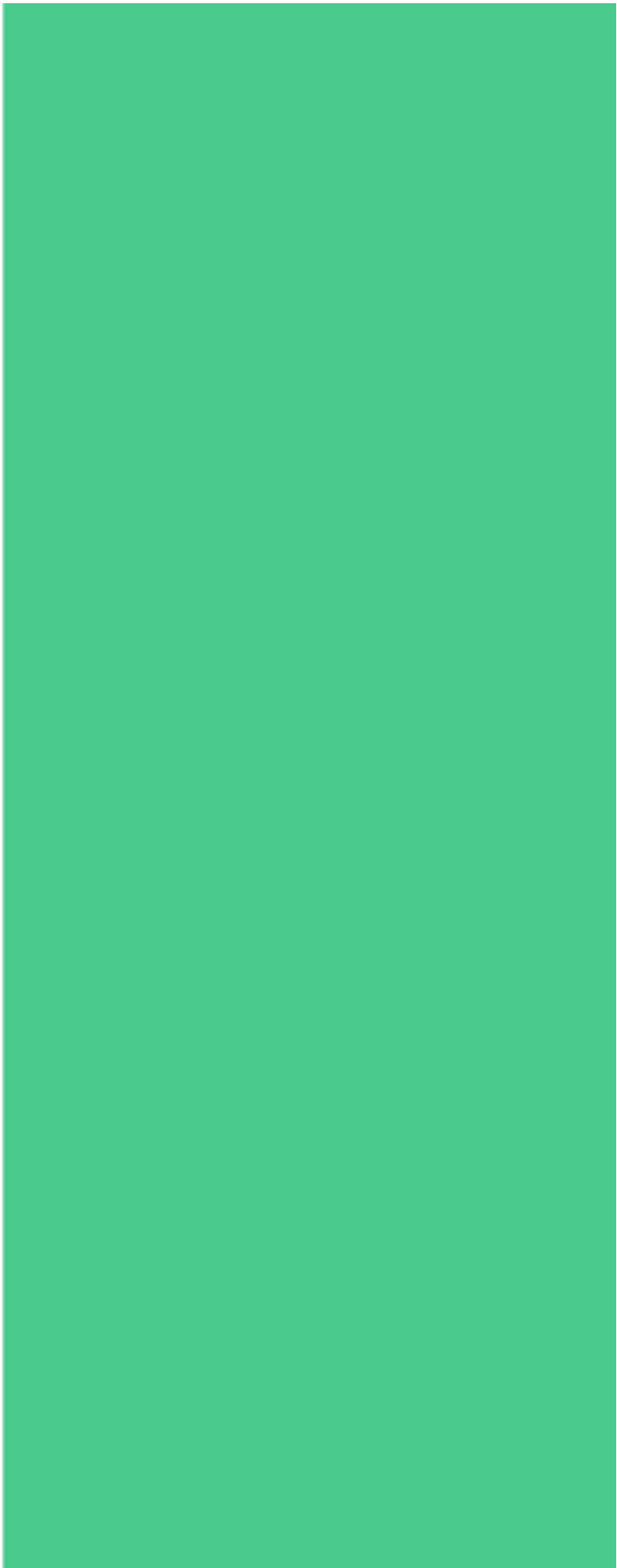
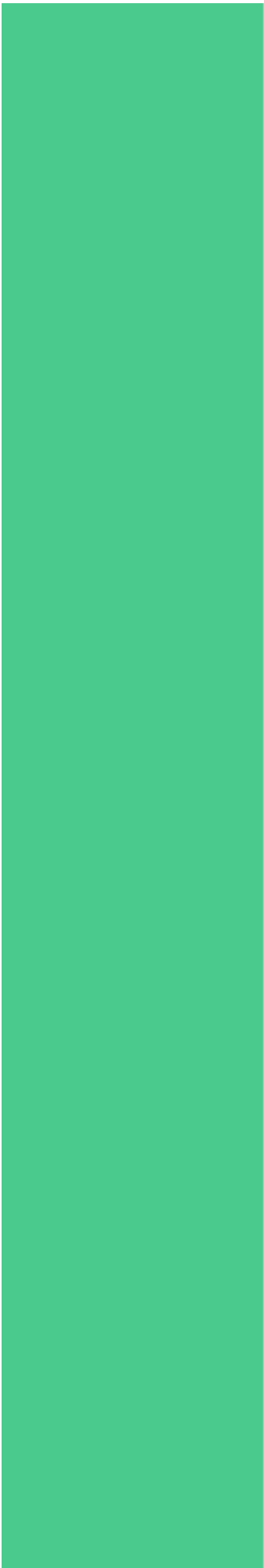
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.4 billion (United Nations 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who are under 15 years of age has decreased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 0.9 billion in 2000. This is due to a decline in the birth rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children born to women, a decline in the number of children born to women who are under 15 years of age, and a decline in the number of children born to women who are over 35 years of age.

Second, the number of people who are 65 years of age and over has increased from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 0.4 billion in 2000. This is due to a decline in the death rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who die from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who die from non-infectious diseases, and a decline in the number of people who die from accidents.

Third, the number of people who are 65 years of age and over has increased from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 0.4 billion in 2000. This is due to a decline in the death rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who die from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who die from non-infectious diseases, and a decline in the number of people who die from accidents.

Fourth, the number of people who are 65 years of age and over has increased from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 0.4 billion in 2000. This is due to a decline in the death rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who die from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who die from non-infectious diseases, and a decline in the number of people who die from accidents.

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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 1998 (Department of Health 1999). The number of people employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million, from 2.2 million in 1980 to 3.4 million in 1998 (Department of Health 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out a framework for the regulation of health care providers. The Act also introduces a number of measures to improve the quality of care, including the introduction of a new system of accreditation for health care providers and the introduction of a new system of patient complaints.

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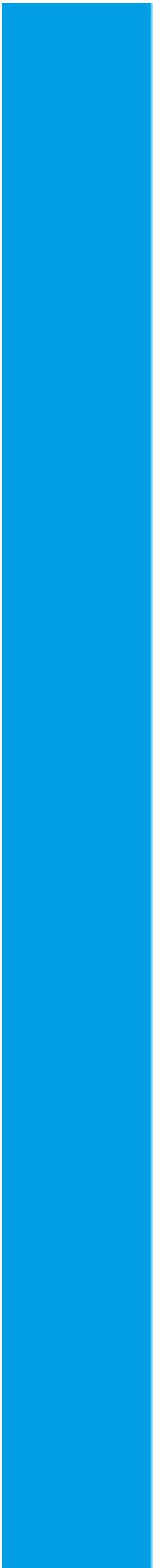
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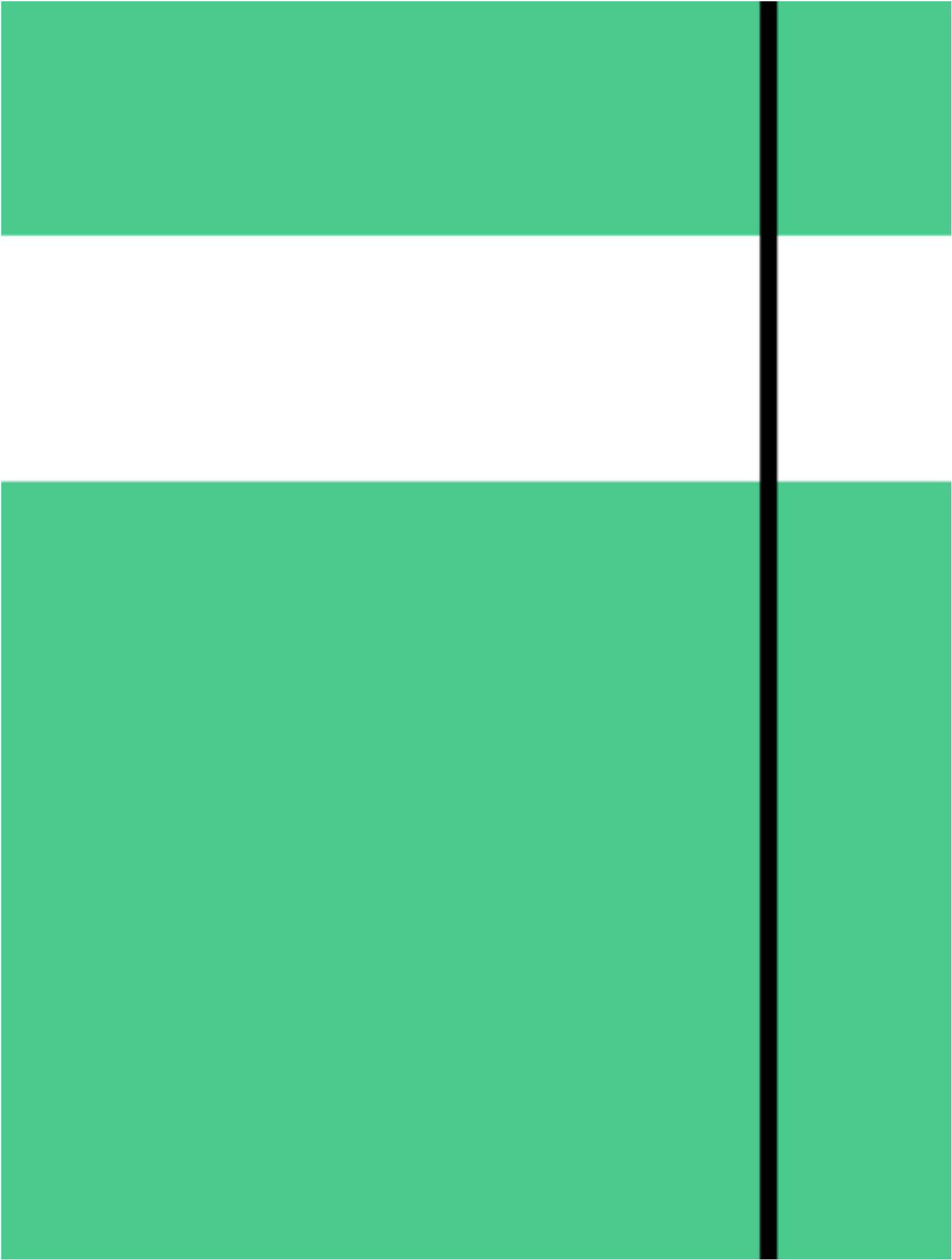
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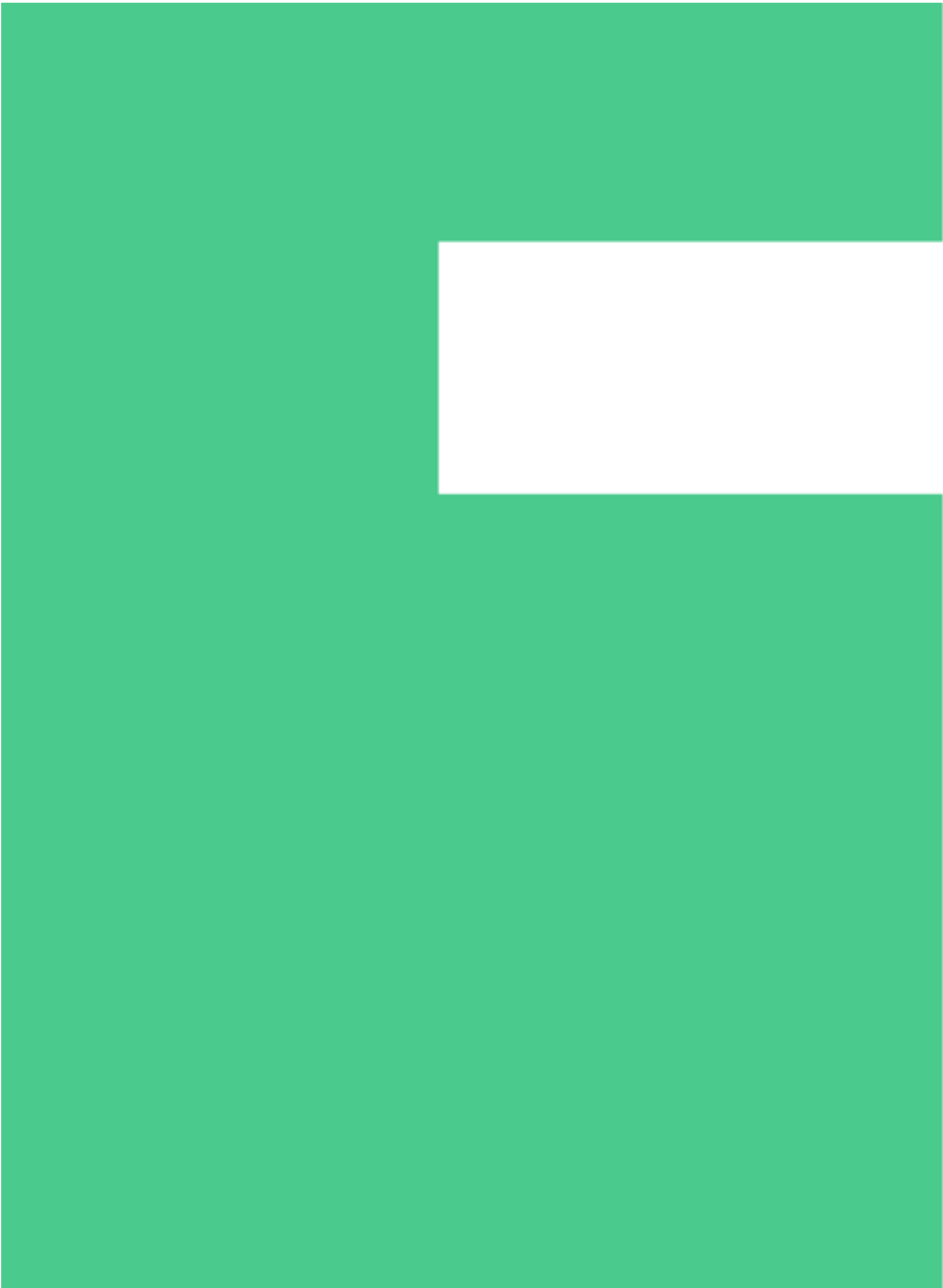












the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom has increased, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United States has increased in the last 20 years [10].

There is a paucity of data on the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *Shigella* from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [11]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *Shigella* from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12].

The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection is high, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection is high in the United Kingdom.

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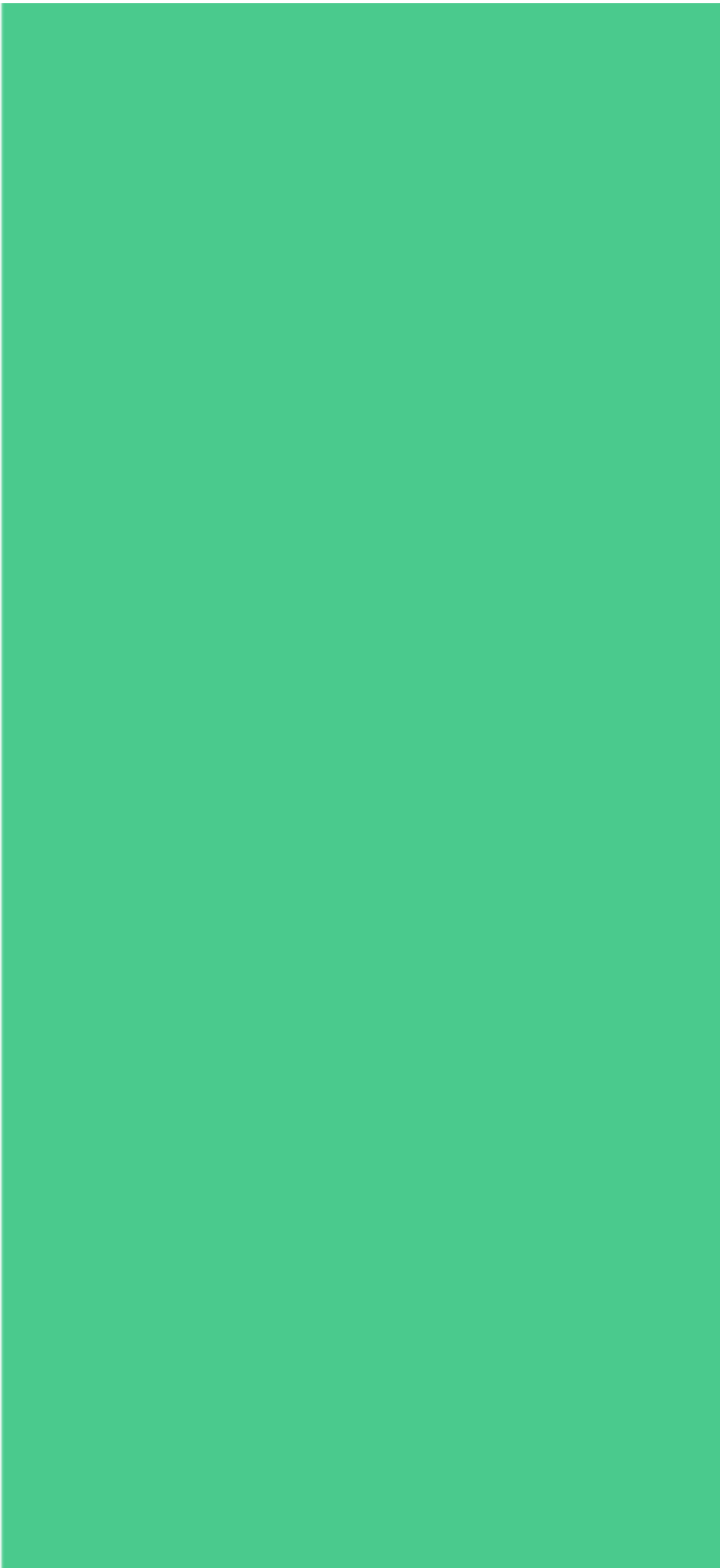
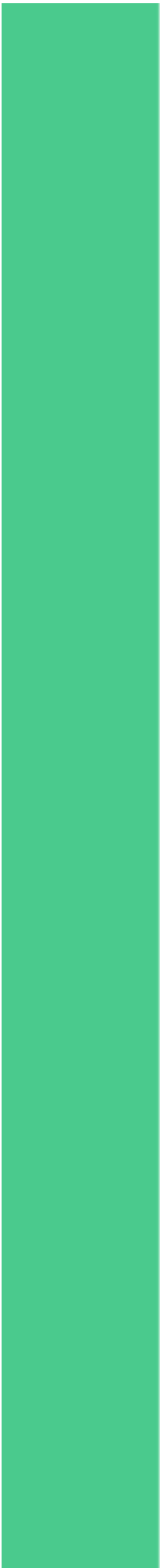
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of children under 15 years of age in the world is projected to increase to 3.1 billion by 2015 (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the world. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of governments to protect and promote these rights. The Convention has been ratified by 191 countries, including all member states of the United Nations.

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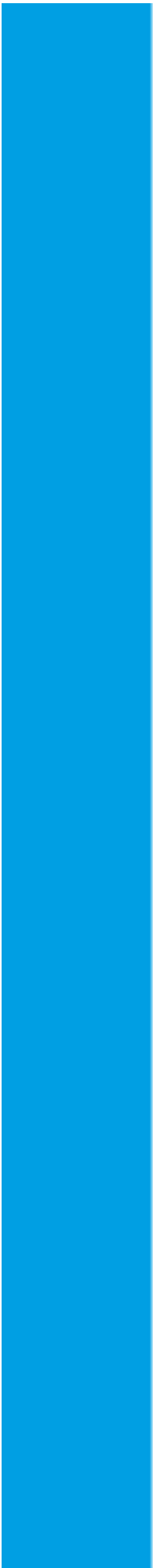
In the 2030s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 2040s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [19].

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. The Act also aims to improve the efficiency of the public sector and to ensure that it is able to provide the best possible value for money.

One of the key challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the quality of care and to ensure that it is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. The Act also aims to improve the efficiency of the public sector and to ensure that it is able to provide the best possible value for money.

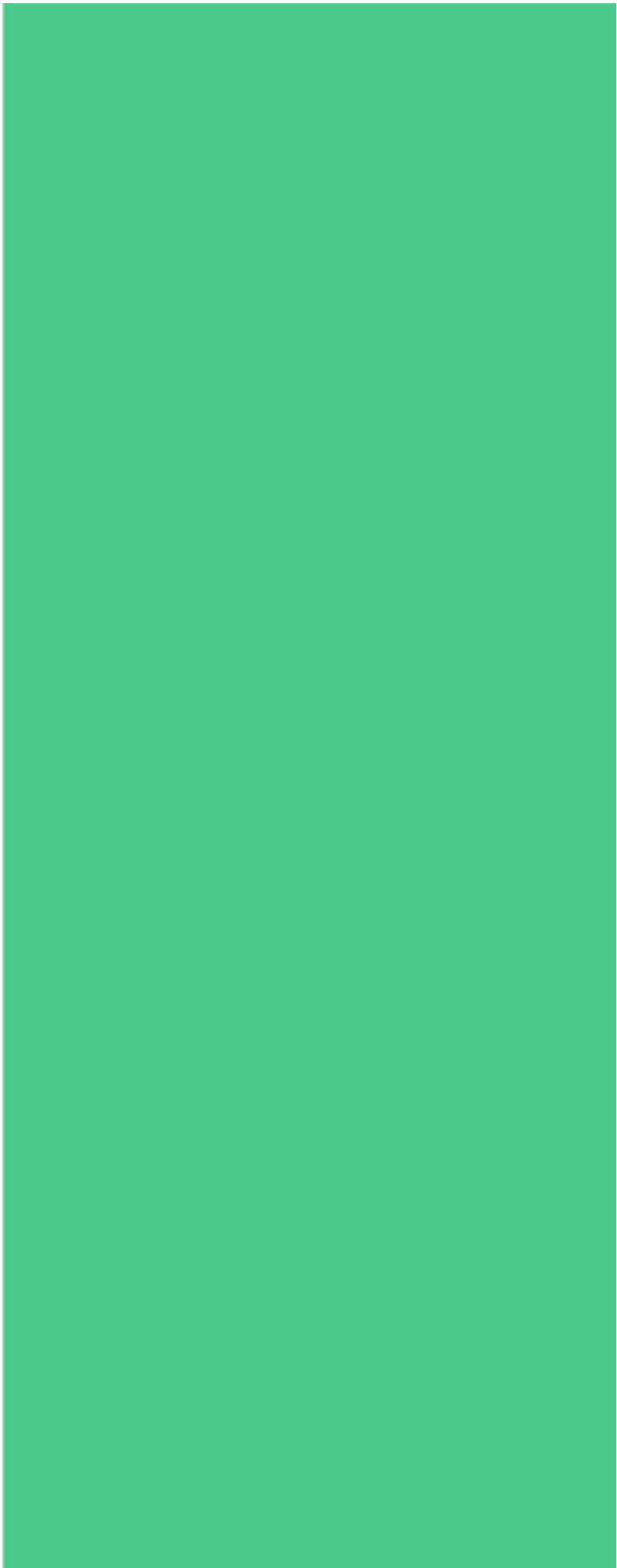
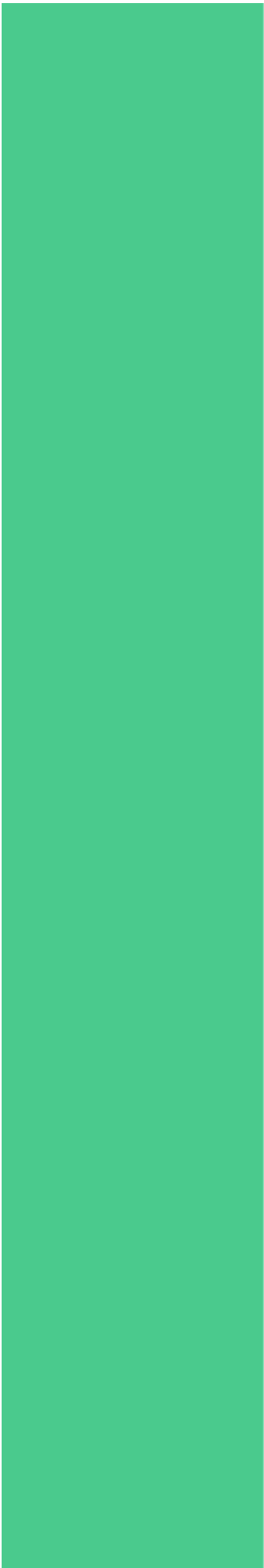
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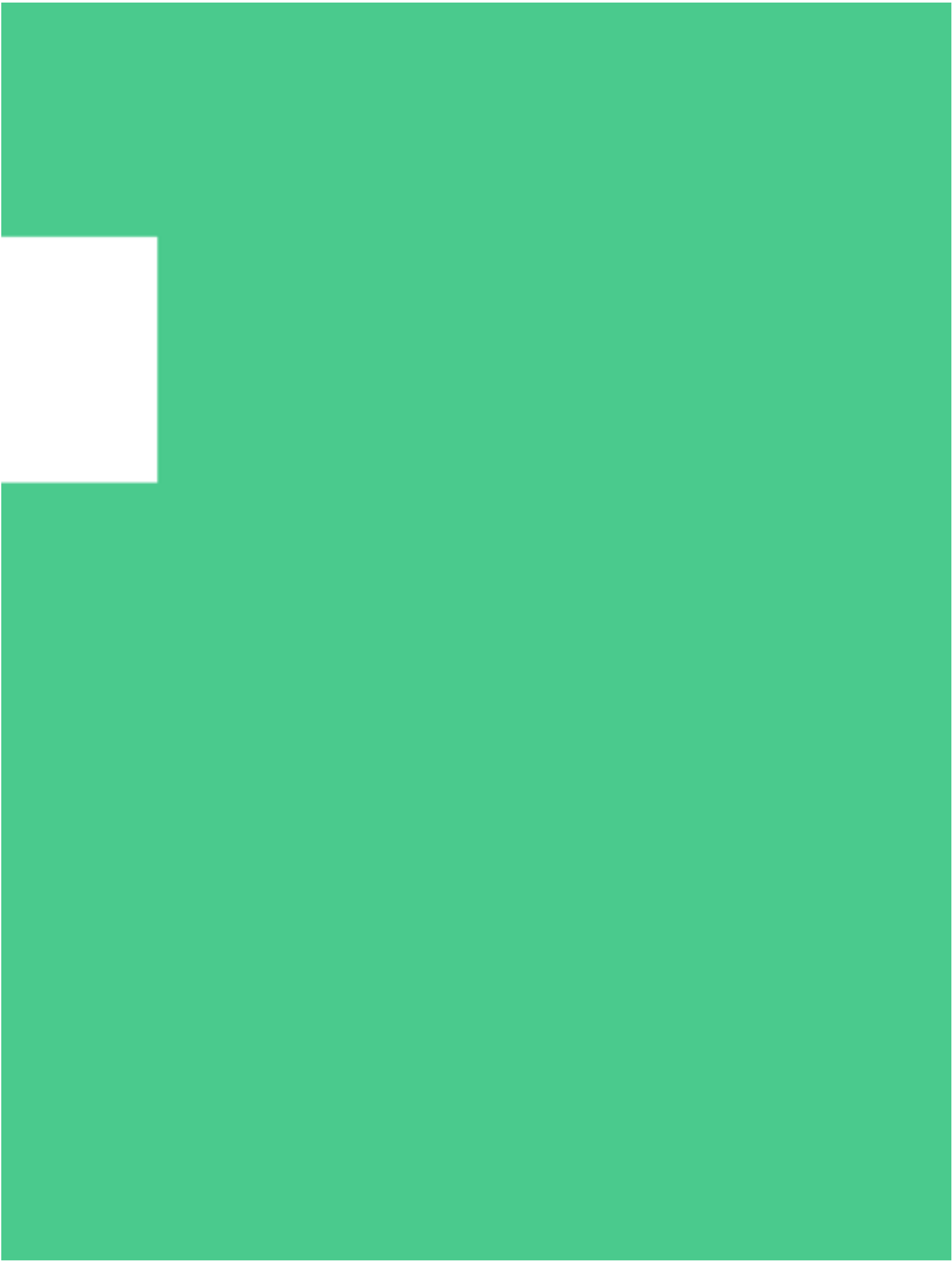
A third key challenge facing the public sector is the need to improve the quality of care and to ensure that it is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. The Act also aims to improve the efficiency of the public sector and to ensure that it is able to provide the best possible value for money.

Finally, a fourth key challenge facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector and to ensure that it is able to provide the best possible value for money. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. The Act also aims to improve the efficiency of the public sector and to ensure that it is able to provide the best possible value for money.

In conclusion, the public sector is facing a number of challenges, including the need to improve the quality of care and to ensure that it is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. The Act also aims to improve the efficiency of the public sector and to ensure that it is able to provide the best possible value for money.

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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 1999) and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.3 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care providers. The Act also sets out the requirements for the registration of health care providers and the monitoring of their performance.

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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 1999). The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities. In 1999, 1.2 million people with disabilities were employed in the public sector, compared with 0.8 million in 1980 (Department of Social Security 2000).

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that it has a number of advantages over the private sector. One advantage is that the public sector is not subject to the same level of competition as the private sector. This means that the public sector can often offer better pay and conditions of employment than the private sector. Another advantage is that the public sector is often able to offer more flexible working arrangements than the private sector.

There are also a number of disadvantages to working in the public sector. One disadvantage is that the public sector is often subject to more bureaucracy than the private sector. This can mean that people working in the public sector have to deal with more red tape and paperwork than people working in the private sector. Another disadvantage is that the public sector is often subject to more political interference than the private sector.

Despite these disadvantages, the public sector remains an important employer of people with disabilities. This is because the public sector has a number of advantages that the private sector does not have. One advantage is that the public sector is often able to offer better pay and conditions of employment than the private sector. Another advantage is that the public sector is often able to offer more flexible working arrangements than the private sector.

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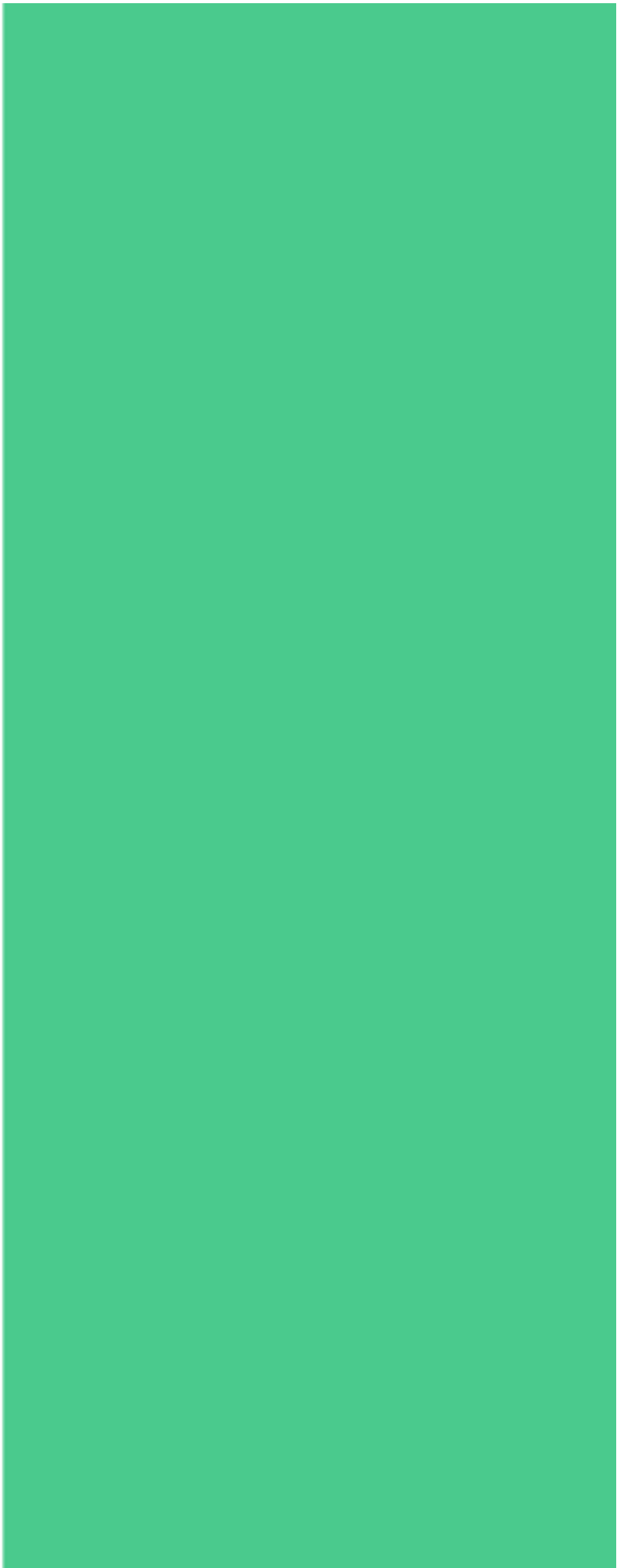
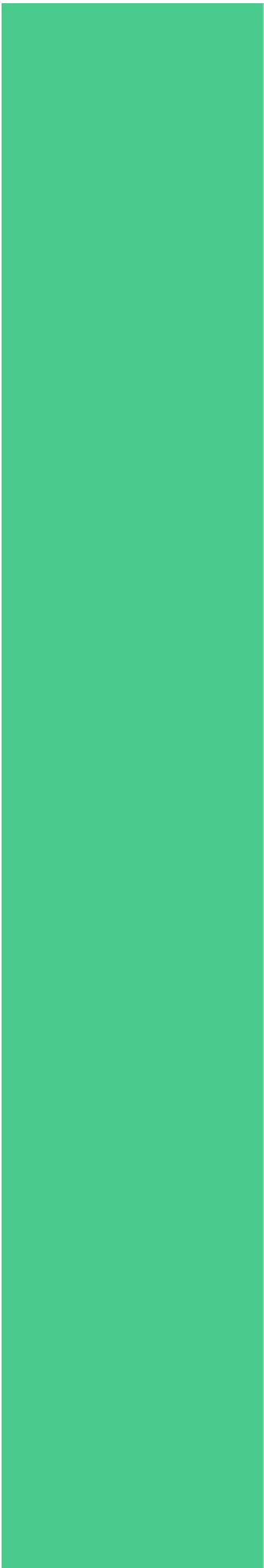
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in providing social services, and in particular in providing care for the elderly and the disabled. 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 1998, 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 1998, 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 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age, with 1.5 million people under 25 years of age employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are single, with 1.5 million single people employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are married, with 1.5 million married people employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are divorced, with 1.5 million divorced people employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are widowed, with 1.5 million widowed people employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are unemployed, with 1.5 million unemployed people employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are employed, with 1.5 million employed people employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are self-employed, with 1.5 million self-employed people employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are retired, with 1.5 million retired people employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are students, with 1.5 million students employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are parents, with 1.5 million parents employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are grandparents, with 1.5 million grandparents employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are great-grandparents, with 1.5 million great-grandparents employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of different departments and agencies, each of which has its own specific needs. This means that the public sector can employ people with disabilities in a wide range of roles, from clerical to professional.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of different policies and procedures in place to support people with disabilities. These policies and procedures are designed to ensure that people with disabilities are able to work in the public sector on an equal basis with people without disabilities.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in its efforts to employ people with disabilities. One challenge is that the public sector has a number of different departments and agencies, each of which has its own specific needs. This means that the public sector can employ people with disabilities in a wide range of roles, from clerical to professional.

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In the 2090s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [24]. In the 2100s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [25].

the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

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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 1999) and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.3 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care providers. The Act requires health care providers to ensure that they provide a high standard of care, and to be held accountable for the quality of their services. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care providers.

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported to be the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of shigellosis is high. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of shigellosis is high.

Methods

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of shigellosis is high. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of shigellosis is high.

Study design

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of shigellosis is high. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of shigellosis is high.

Study population

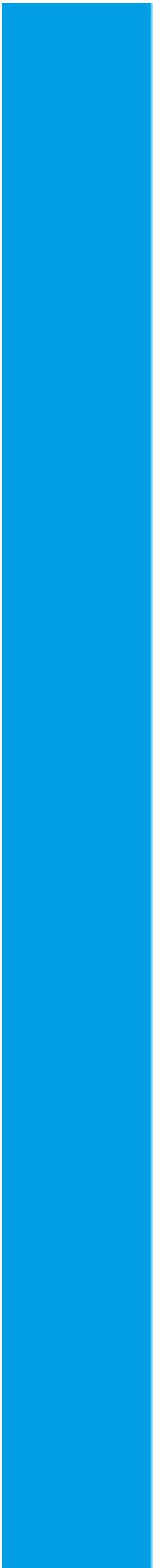
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Study procedures

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Study results

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of shigellosis is high. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of shigellosis is high.



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There is a paucity of data on the prevalence of *Shigella* spp. in the United Kingdom. In a study of 1000 children in the United Kingdom, 10% were found to have *Shigella* spp. in their stool [12]. In a study of 1000 children in the United States, 10% were found to have *Shigella* spp. in their stool [13]. In a study of 1000 children in the United States, 10% were found to have *Shigella* spp. in their stool [14].

In a study of 1000 children in the United Kingdom, 10% were found to have *Shigella* spp. in their stool [15]. In a study of 1000 children in the United States, 10% were found to have *Shigella* spp. in their stool [16]. In a study of 1000 children in the United States, 10% were found to have *Shigella* spp. in their stool [17].

In a study of 1000 children in the United Kingdom, 10% were found to have *Shigella* spp. in their stool [18]. In a study of 1000 children in the United States, 10% were found to have *Shigella* spp. in their stool [19]. In a study of 1000 children in the United States, 10% were found to have *Shigella* spp. in their stool [20].

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In a study of 1000 children in the United Kingdom, 10% were found to have *Shigella* spp. in their stool [30]. In a study of 1000 children in the United States, 10% were found to have *Shigella* spp. in their stool [31]. In a study of 1000 children in the United States, 10% were found to have *Shigella* spp. in their stool [32].

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There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom was by Smith *et al.* [12], who reported that *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1985. The serotypes isolated were *S. flexneri* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom and to identify the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom.

METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study area was defined as the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study area was defined as the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study area was defined as the United Kingdom.

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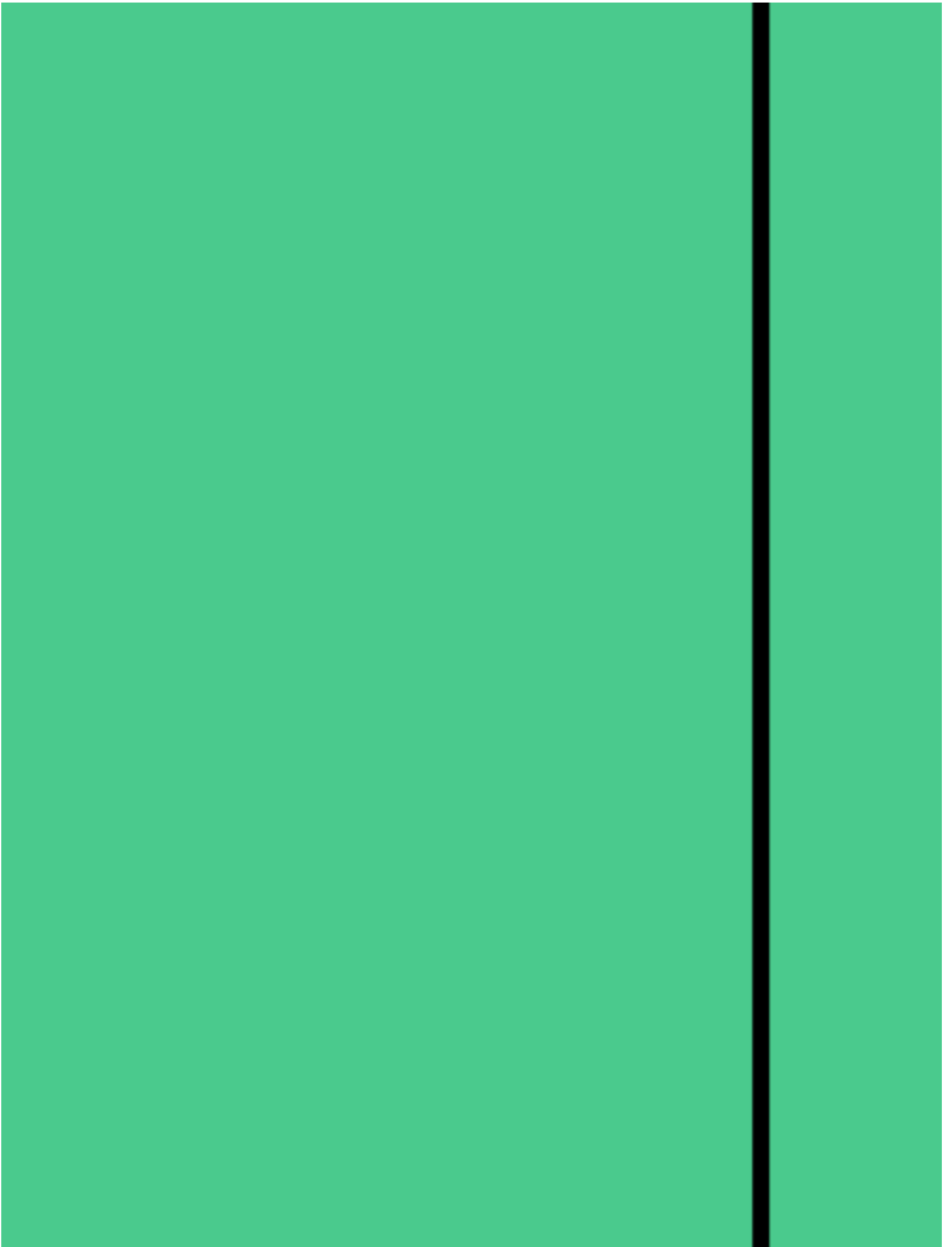
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The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

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There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom was by Smith *et al.* [12], who reported the isolation of 10 strains of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in 1980. The serotypes were *S. flexneri* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

There is also a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United States. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United States was by Tarr *et al.* [13], who reported the isolation of 10 strains of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in 1980. The serotypes were *S. flexneri* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom and the United States. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom and the United States. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom and the United States.

Methods

Study sites

The study was conducted in two sites: the United Kingdom and the United States. The study was conducted in two sites: the United Kingdom and the United States. The study was conducted in two sites: the United Kingdom and the United States. The study was conducted in two sites: the United Kingdom and the United States.

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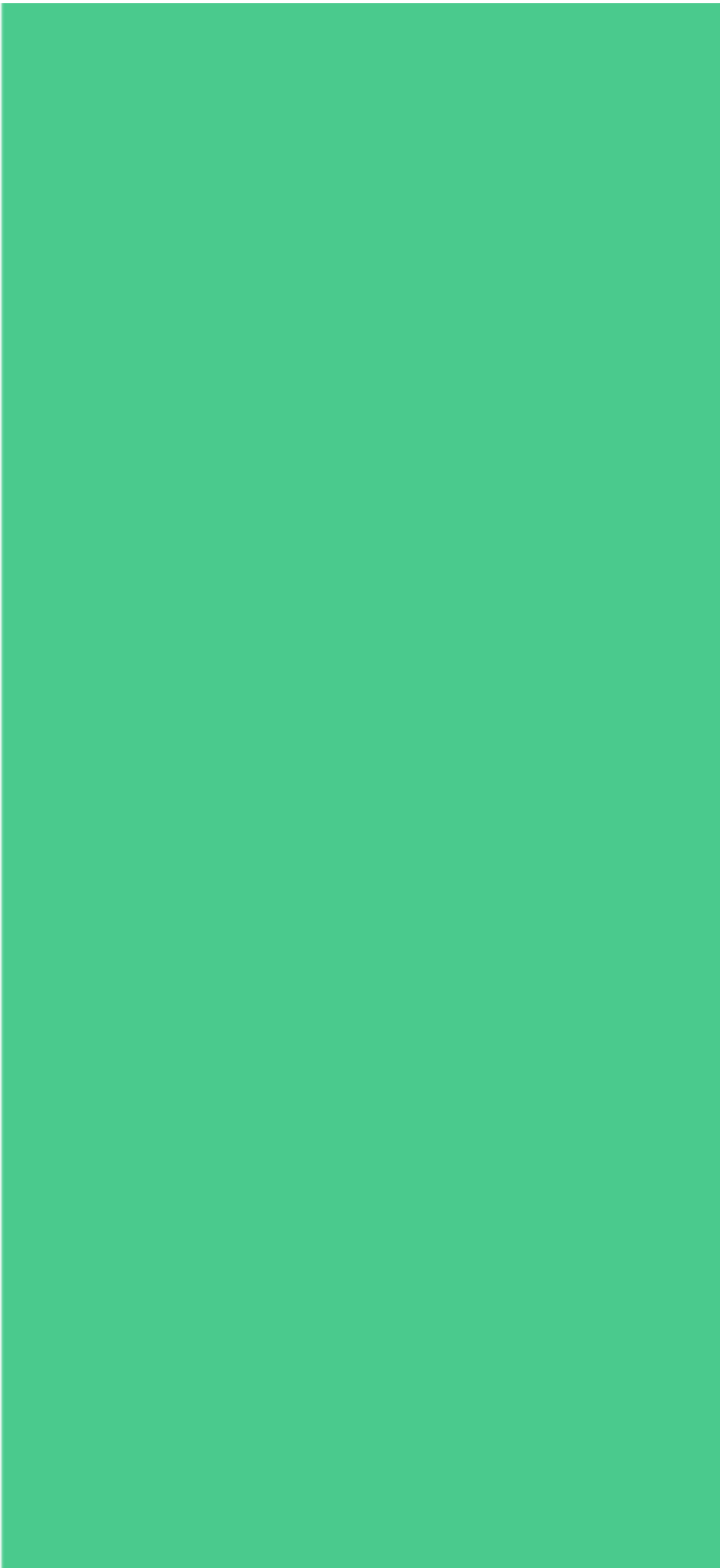
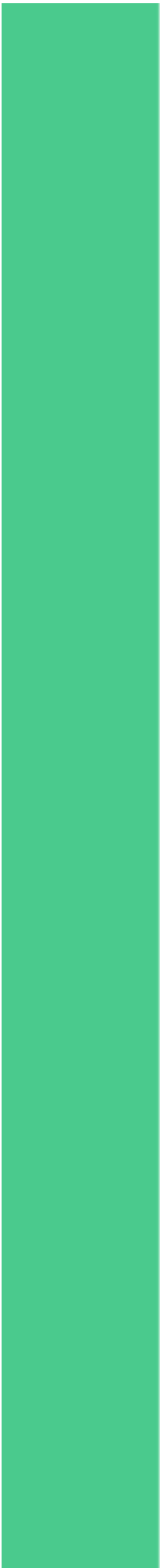
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The purpose of this study was to determine the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. We determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom, and we determined the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and it is the largest country in Europe. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and it is the largest country in Europe.

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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 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1998, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1998, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980. This is a significant increase, and it suggests that the public sector is becoming more gender equal in its senior management.

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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 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1998.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in the workforce. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that women are more likely than men to work in the public sector, and the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of part-time jobs. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be 'family friendly'.

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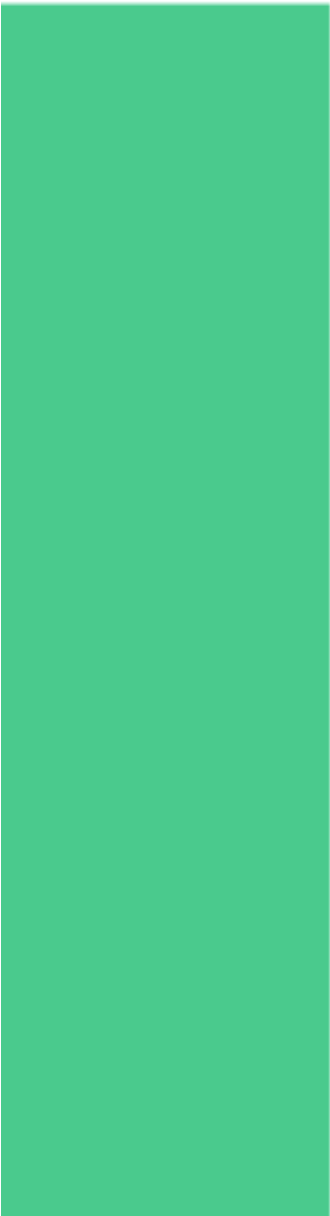
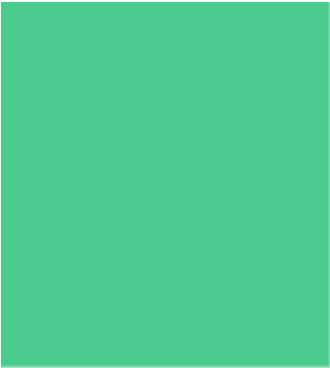












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In the 2010s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [16]. In the 2020s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [17].

In the 2030s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 2040s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [19].

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There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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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 1.1 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 develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of age-friendly communities, and the establishment of age-friendly networks. These initiatives aim to create environments that are safe, accessible, and supportive for older people, and to provide them with the resources and services they need to live well in old age.

One of the key challenges in developing age-friendly communities is to ensure that the needs of older people are taken into account in all planning and development decisions. This requires a range of measures, including the provision of accessible housing, transport, and public services, and the creation of opportunities for older people to participate in community life. It also requires a commitment to addressing the social and economic inequalities that can lead to poor health and quality of life for older people.

In this paper, we explore the challenges of developing age-friendly communities, and the role of the built environment in addressing these challenges. We discuss the importance of accessible housing, transport, and public services, and the need to create opportunities for older people to participate in community life. We also discuss the importance of addressing the social and economic inequalities that can lead to poor health and quality of life for older people.

The paper is organized as follows. In the first section, we discuss the challenges of developing age-friendly communities. In the second section, we discuss the role of the built environment in addressing these challenges. In the third section, we discuss the importance of accessible housing, transport, and public services. In the fourth section, we discuss the need to create opportunities for older people to participate in community life. In the fifth section, we discuss the importance of addressing the social and economic inequalities that can lead to poor health and quality of life for older people.

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The aim of this study was to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1999. The study was designed to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1999. The study was designed to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1999.

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The purpose of this study was to determine the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. We determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom, and we determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom.

METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and it is the largest country in Europe. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and it is the largest country in Europe.

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The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1997.

METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of acute bacterial dysentery is approximately 10 cases per 100 000 per year [13]. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of acute bacterial dysentery is approximately 10 cases per 100 000 per year [13].

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In the 2030s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 2040s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [19].

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The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1999. The study also aimed to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1999, and to compare the results with the results of the study by Smith *et al.* [12].

METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and is the largest country in Europe. It is a constitutional monarchy, and is a member of the European Union. The United Kingdom is a developed country, and has a high standard of living. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and is a member of the G7.

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom was by Smith *et al.* [12], who reported that *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype isolated from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1987. The serotypes isolated were *S. flexneri* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1999. The study also aimed to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1999, and to compare the results with the results of the study by Smith *et al.* [12].

METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and is the largest country in Europe. It is a constitutional monarchy, and is a member of the European Union. The United Kingdom is a developed country, and has a high standard of living. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and is a member of the G7.

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There is also a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United States. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United States was by Tarr *et al.* [13], who reported the isolation of 10 strains of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in 1981. The serotypes were *S. flexneri* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom and the United States, and to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom and the United States, and the results are presented in this paper.

MATERIALS

Study sites

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METHODS

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The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in children in the United Kingdom in 1999. The study was a case-control study, and the results are presented in this paper. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results are presented in this paper. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results are presented in this paper.

METHODS

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Study design

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Study population

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Study procedures

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Study results

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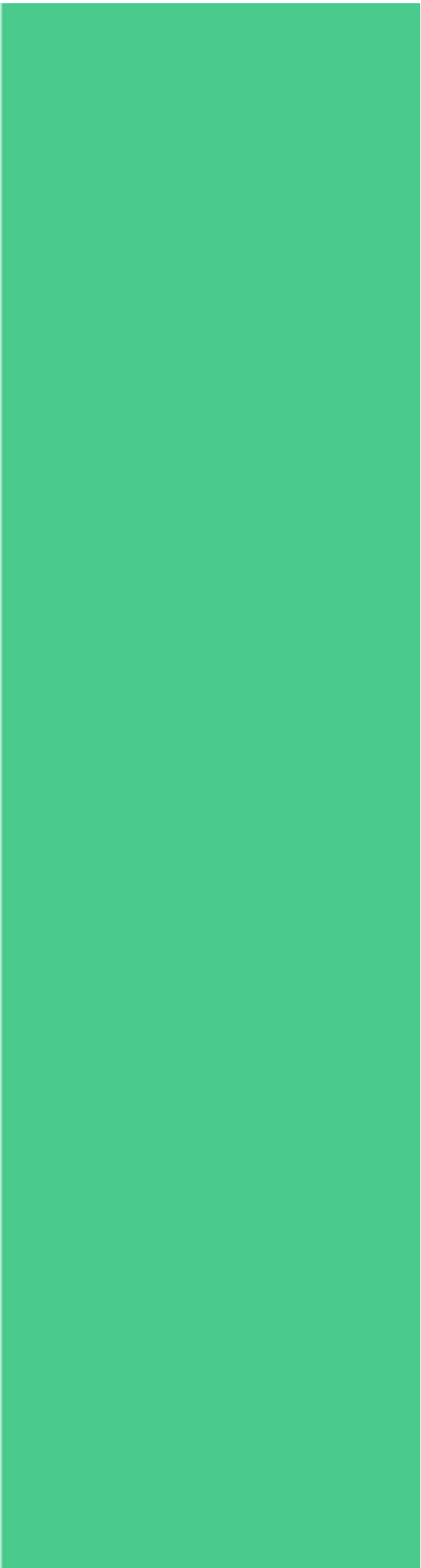
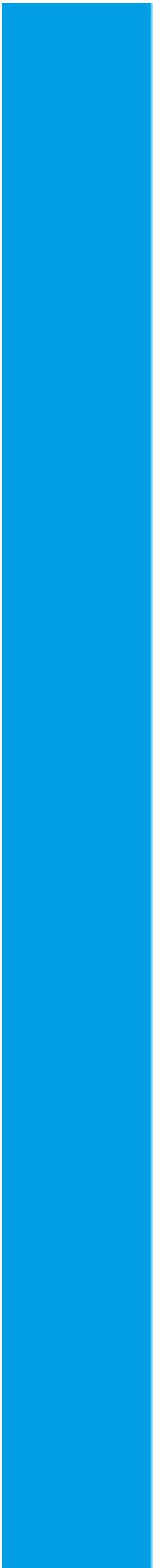
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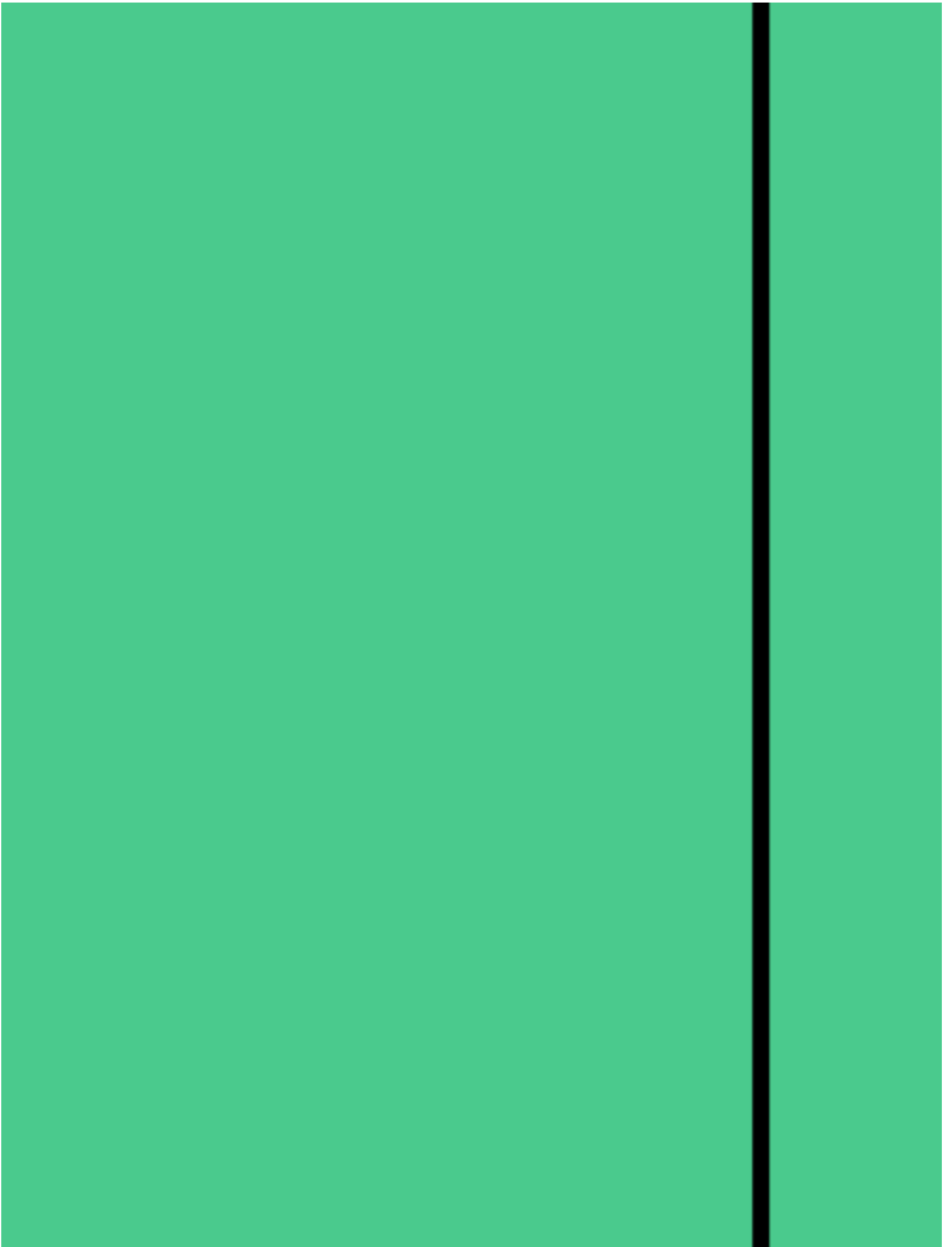
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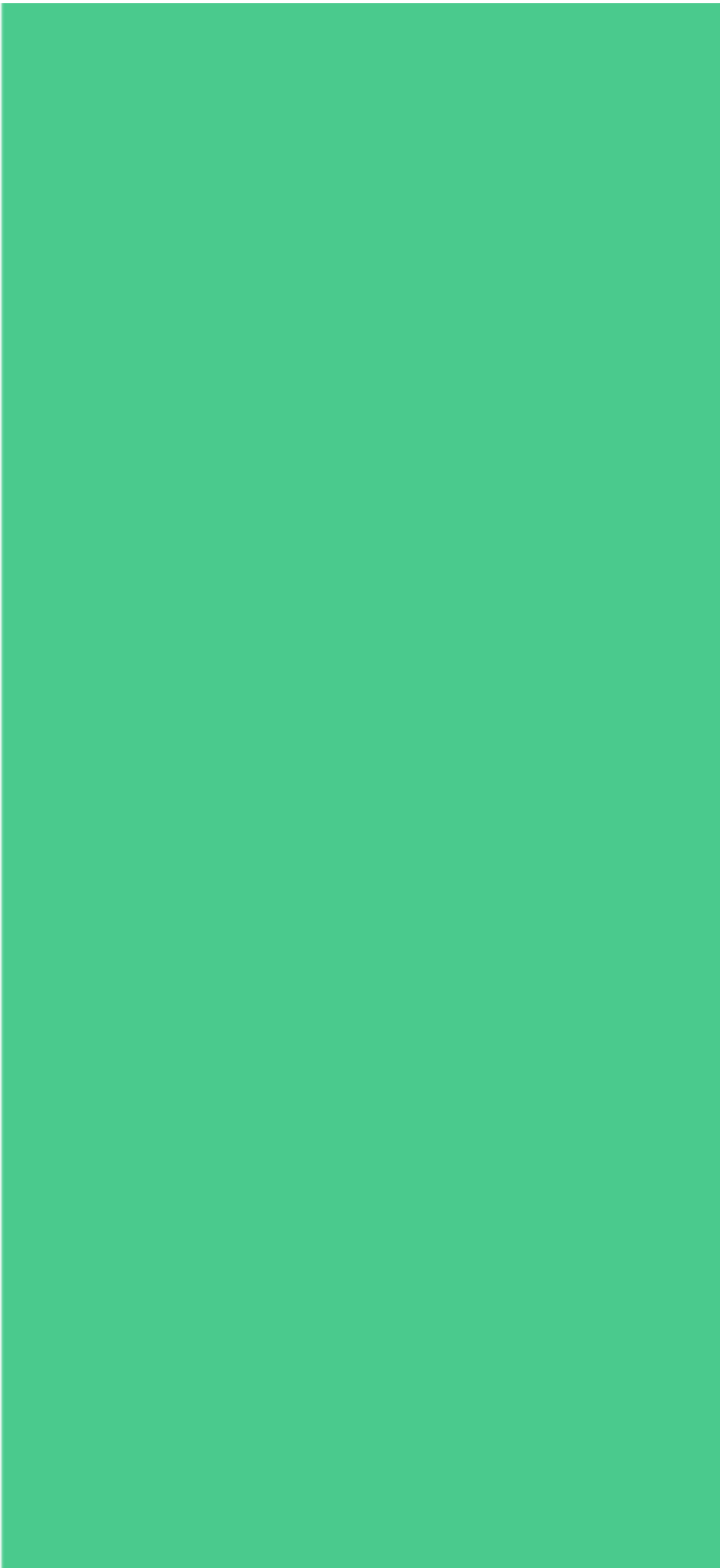
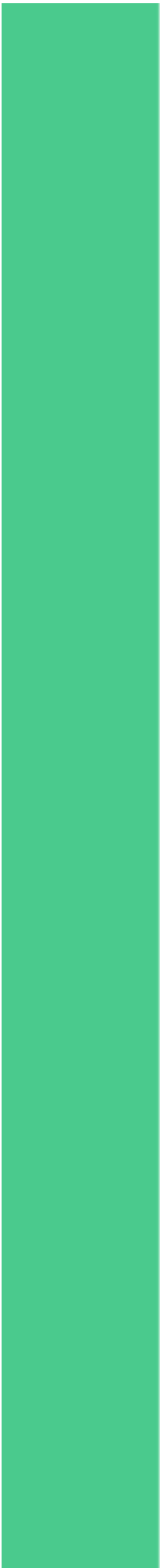
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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom has increased, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United States has increased in the 1980s and 1990s [10].

There is a paucity of data on the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *Shigella* from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [11]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *Shigella* from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12].

The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection is high. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection is high.

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The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom and to identify the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom.

METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of acute bacterial dysentery is estimated to be 1.5 cases per 100 000 per year [13]. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of acute bacterial dysentery is estimated to be 1.5 cases per 100 000 per year [13].

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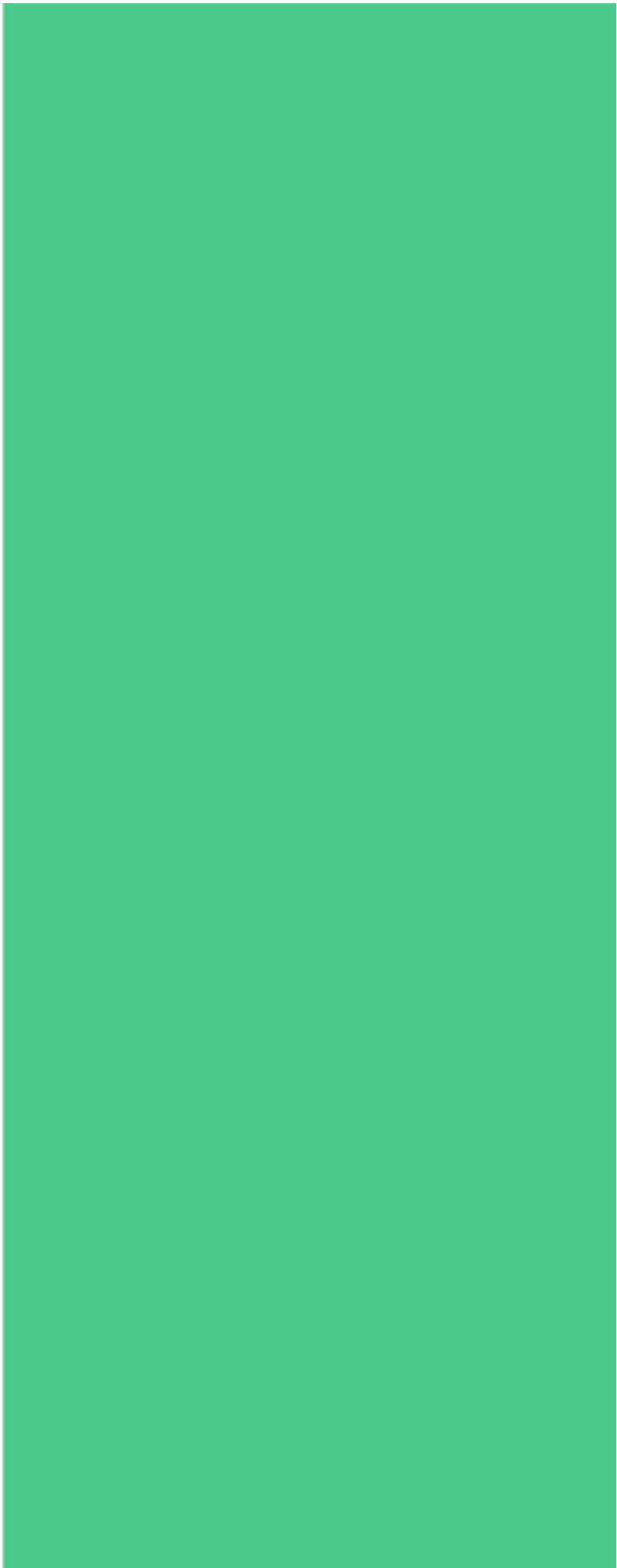
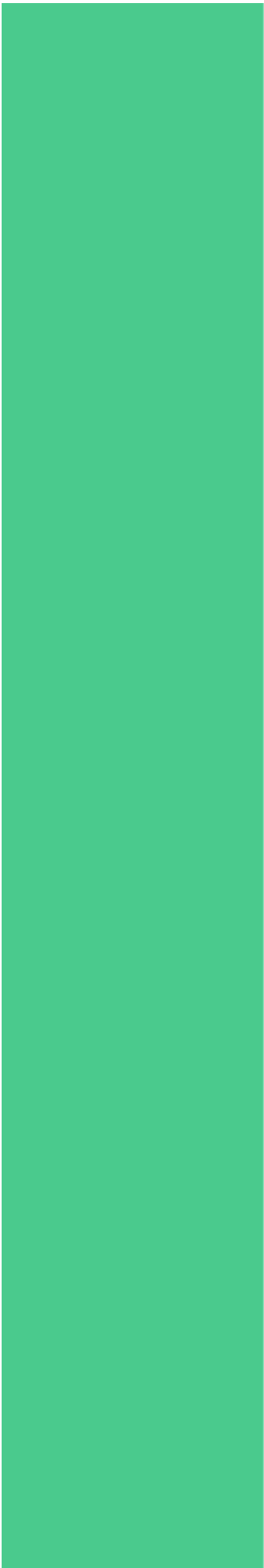
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There is a need to monitor the incidence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom, as well as to monitor the serotypes of *S. flexneri* circulating in the United Kingdom. The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom, and to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* circulating in the United Kingdom.

MATERIALS

Specimens

Specimens of *S. flexneri* were obtained from the National Public Health Service for Wales, the National Public Health Service for England, the National Public Health Service for Scotland, and the National Public Health Service for Northern Ireland. The specimens were obtained from the National Public Health Service for Wales, the National Public Health Service for England, the National Public Health Service for Scotland, and the National Public Health Service for Northern Ireland.

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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 1999. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom was a case-control study of 10 cases of *S. flexneri* infection in children, which found that the risk of infection was significantly increased in children who had been in day care or school in the 2 weeks prior to onset of symptoms [12].

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The purpose of this study was to determine the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. We conducted a case-control study of 10 cases of *S. flexneri* infection in children, which found that the risk of infection was significantly increased in children who had been in day care or school in the 2 weeks prior to onset of symptoms.

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The purpose of this study was to determine the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. We determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom, and we determined the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and it is the largest country in Europe. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and it is the largest country in Europe.

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In the 2010s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [16]. In the 2020s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [17].

In the 2030s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 2040s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [19].

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There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom, and to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from these children.

METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, which is a country with a population of approximately 55 million. The United Kingdom is divided into four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The study was conducted in England, which has a population of approximately 48 million. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, which is a country with a population of approximately 55 million.

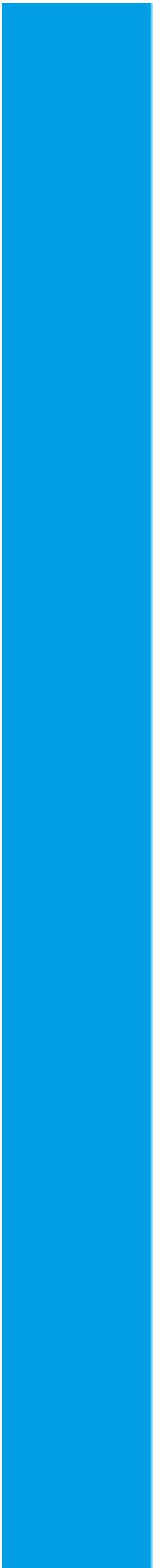
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The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of shigellosis is high, and the prevalence of *S. flexneri* is high.

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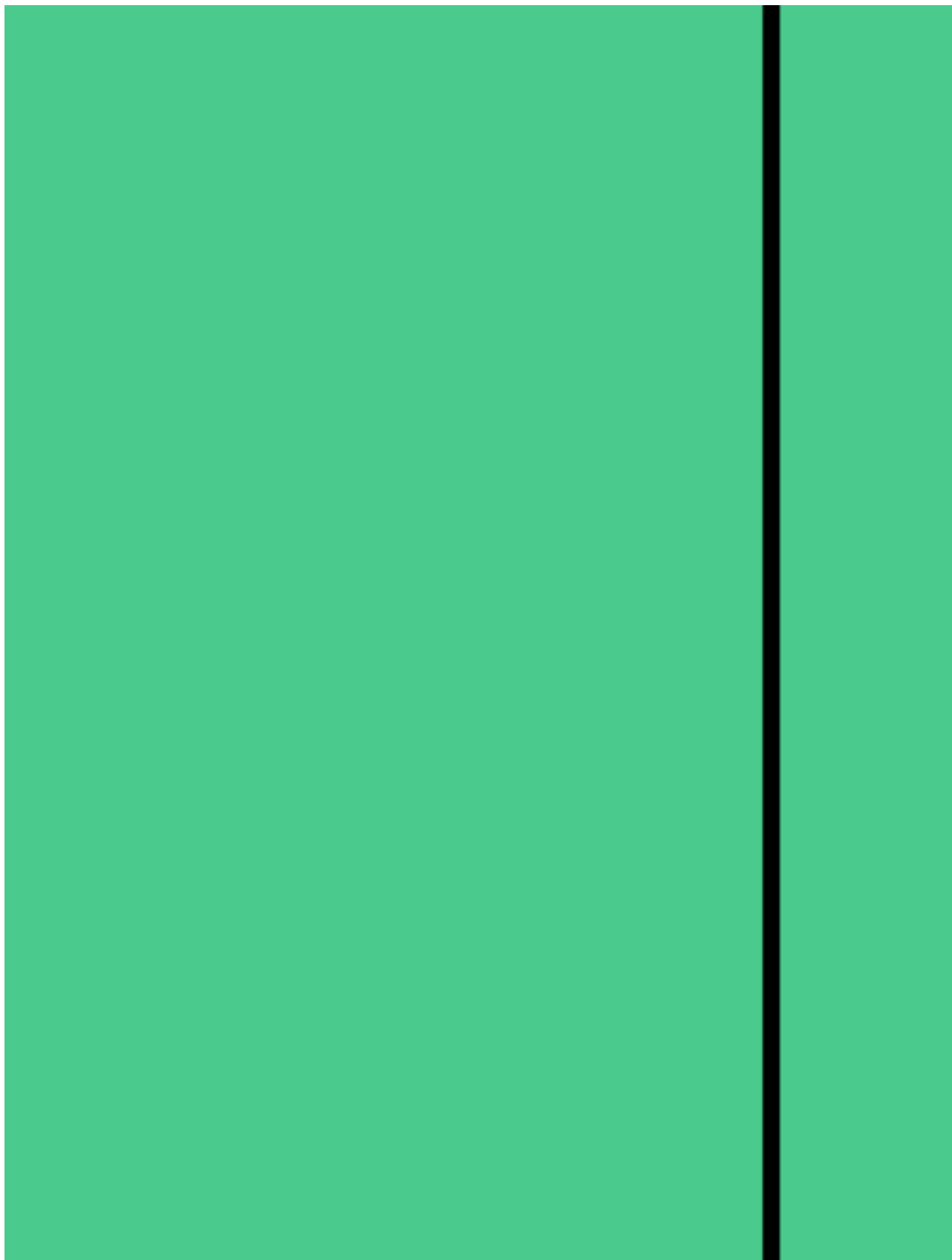
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to contraception, and a shift in cultural values.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the life expectancy has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, improved nutrition, and a shift in cultural values.

The rapid growth of the world population has a number of implications. One of the main implications is that it will place a greater demand on the world's resources. This is because there will be more people who need food, water, and shelter.

Another implication is that it will place a greater demand on the world's infrastructure. This is because there will be more people who need roads, bridges, and public services.

The rapid growth of the world population is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that we must address if we are to ensure a sustainable future for all.

There are a number of ways in which we can address this challenge. One way is to improve the world's infrastructure. This can be done by building more roads, bridges, and public services.

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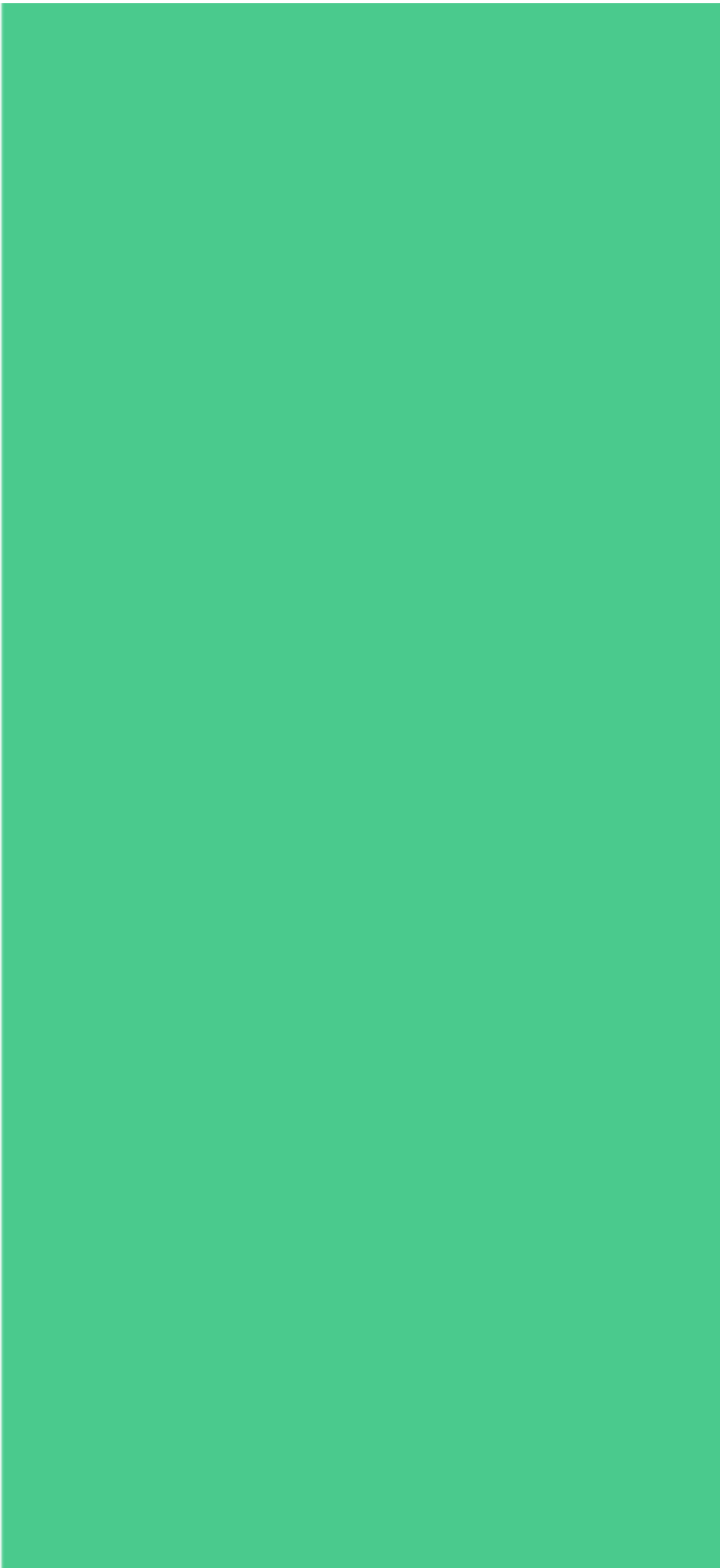
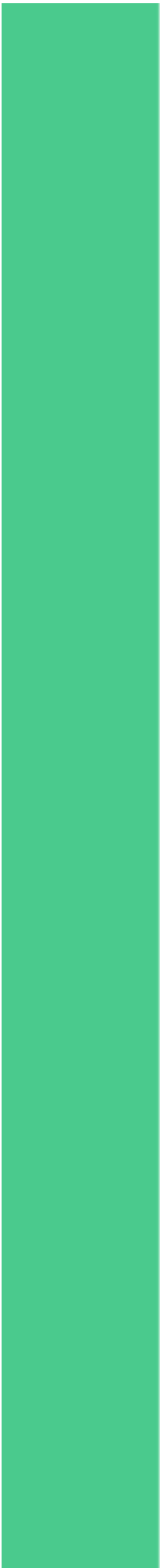
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There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom was by Smith *et al.* [12], who reported the isolation of 10 strains of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in 1987. The serotypes were *S. flexneri* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

There is also a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United States. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United States was by Tarr *et al.* [13], who reported the isolation of 10 strains of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in 1987. The serotypes were *S. flexneri* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom and the United States. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom and the United States.

METHODS

Study sites

The study was conducted in two sites: the United Kingdom and the United States. The United Kingdom site was the University of Liverpool, and the United States site was the University of California, San Diego.

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The purpose of this study was to determine the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. We determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom, and we determined the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and it is the largest country in Europe. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and it is the largest country in Europe. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and it is the largest country in Europe. The United Kingdom is a country in Europe, and it is the largest country in Europe.

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom has increased, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United States has increased in the 1980s and 1990s [10, 11].

There is a paucity of data on the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom. The only published data on the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom are from a study of 10 years of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom, which reported an incidence of 1.5 cases per 100 000 per year [12].

The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom, and to determine the risk factors for *S. flexneri* infection. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results are presented in this paper.

METHODS

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections has increased in the 1990s, but the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in children has decreased [11].

There is a paucity of data on the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom was estimated to be 1.5 cases per 100 000 per year [12]. In the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom was estimated to be 2.5 cases per 100 000 per year [13].

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.4 billion (United Nations, 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases. Another reason is that the number of people who are having children is decreasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age, and a decline in the number of people who are having children at all.

The ageing of the world population has a number of implications. One of the main implications is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are working. This is because the number of people who are working is declining, while the number of people who are retired is increasing. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are contributing to the economy, and a decline in the number of people who are paying taxes.

Another implication is that it will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to support themselves. This is because the number of people who are able to support themselves is declining, while the number of people who are unable to support themselves is increasing. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to pay for their own care, and a decline in the number of people who are able to pay for the care of others.

The ageing of the world population is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that will require a number of solutions. One of the main solutions is to improve the health care system. This will help to ensure that people are able to live longer, and that they are able to live in good health. Another solution is to improve the social security system. This will help to ensure that people are able to support themselves, and that they are able to pay for their own care.

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MATERIALS

Patients

Patients with acute bacterial dysentery were identified from the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) in the United Kingdom. The NNDSS is a national surveillance system for notifiable diseases in the United Kingdom. The NNDSS is a national surveillance system for notifiable diseases in the United Kingdom.

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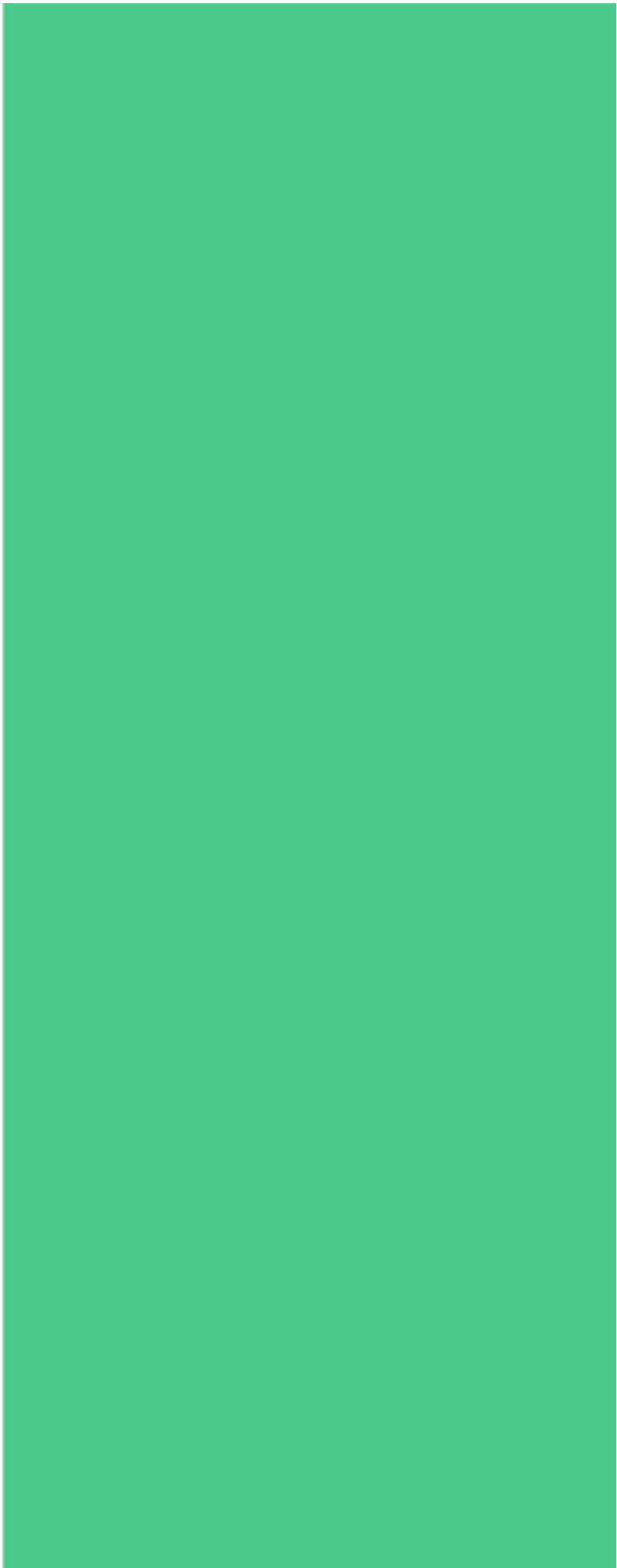
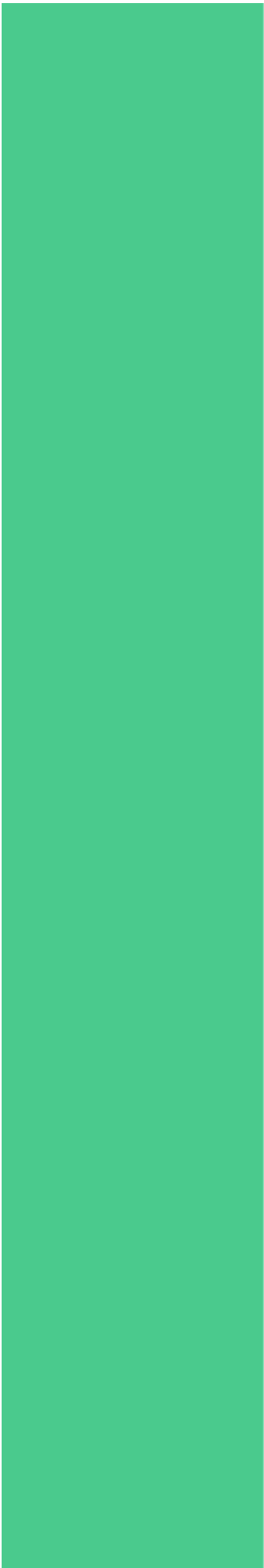
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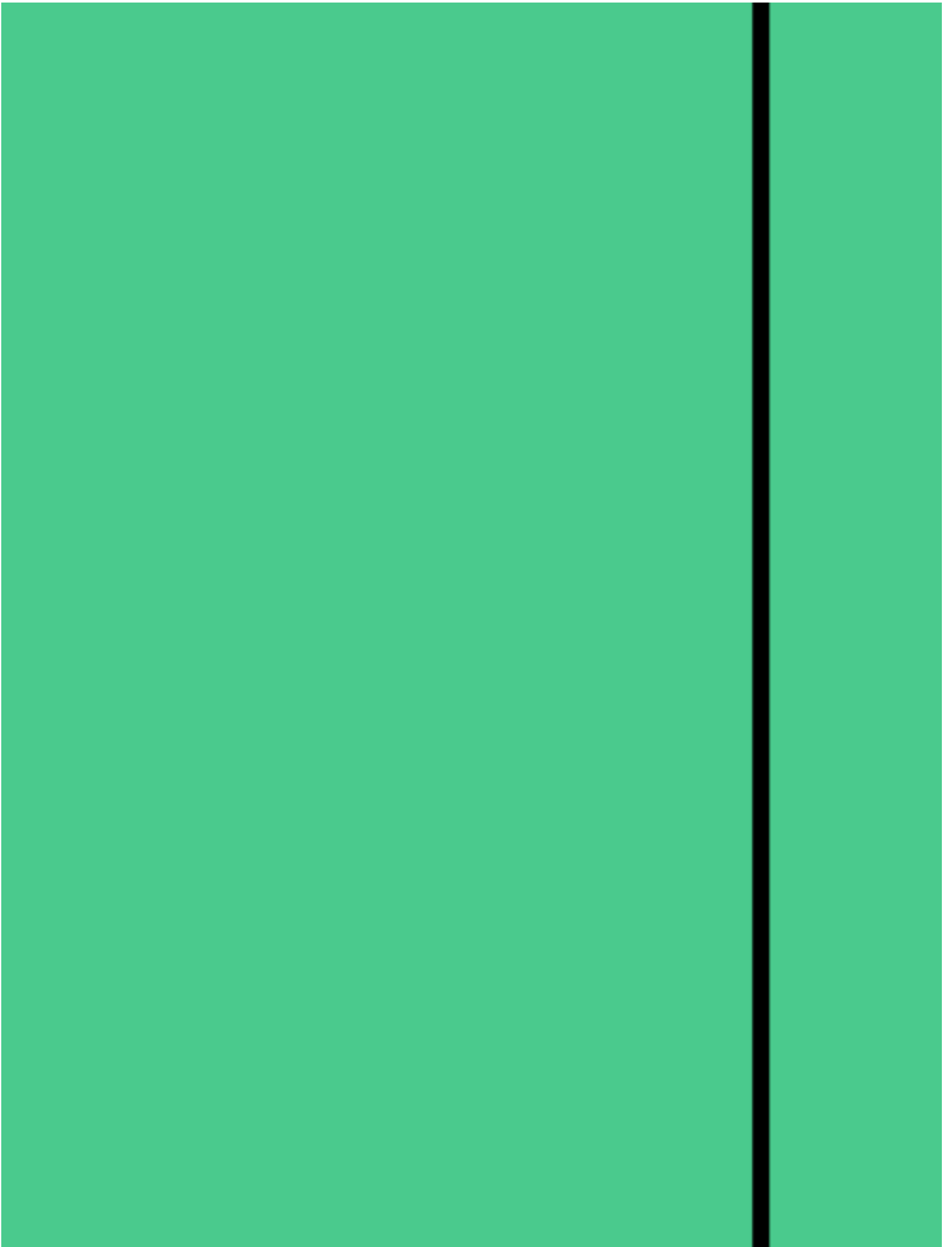
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has become an important employer of people with mental health problems, and the number of people with mental health problems employed in the public sector has increased from 10,000 in 1980 to 20,000 in 1995 (Mental Health Foundation, 1996).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the mental health of people in the public sector. The Mental Health Foundation (1996) has identified a number of key areas for research and development in the public sector, including the need to improve the mental health of people in the public sector, the need to improve the mental health of people in the public sector, and the need to improve the mental health of people in the public sector.

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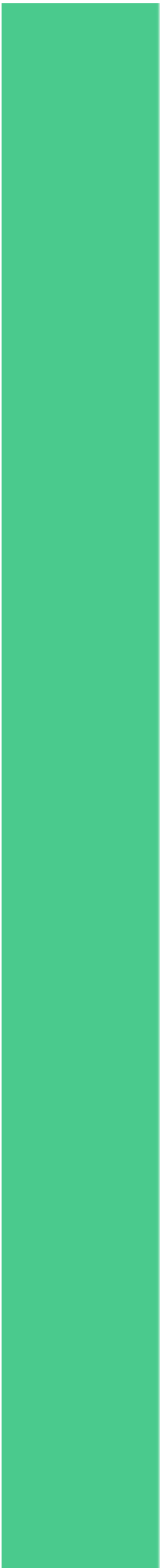
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a strategy for the future of health care for older people. This strategy is based on the following principles:

- To ensure that older people have access to the services they need to live well and to die with dignity.
- To ensure that older people are treated as individuals and not as a homogeneous group.
- To ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of health care for older people. These objectives are:

- To improve the quality of life of older people.
- To reduce the inequalities in health and social care for older people.
- To ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy also sets out a number of key actions for the future of health care for older people. These actions are:

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The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* in the 1990s [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [13].

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom [12].

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In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [15]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [16]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [17].

In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [18]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [19]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [20].

In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [21]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [22]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [23].

In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [24]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [25]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [26].

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In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [30]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [31]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [32].

In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [33]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [34]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [35].

the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported to be the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from children with acute colitis [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom was by Roberts *et al.* [12], who reported the isolation of 10 *S. flexneri* strains from 10 patients with acute colitis in 1990. The isolates were characterized by serotyping, phage typing and plasmid profiling. The serotypes were *S. flexneri* 3, 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g, 3h and 3i.

The purpose of this study was to determine the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. We report the results of a study of *S. flexneri* isolates from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom, and compare the results with those of a study of *S. flexneri* isolates from patients with acute colitis in the United States [11].

METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is a common cause of acute colitis. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is a common cause of acute colitis. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is a common cause of acute colitis.

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom has increased, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United States has increased in the 1980s and 1990s [10].

There is a paucity of data on the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the second most commonly isolated serotype of *Shigella* from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [11]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *Shigella* from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12].

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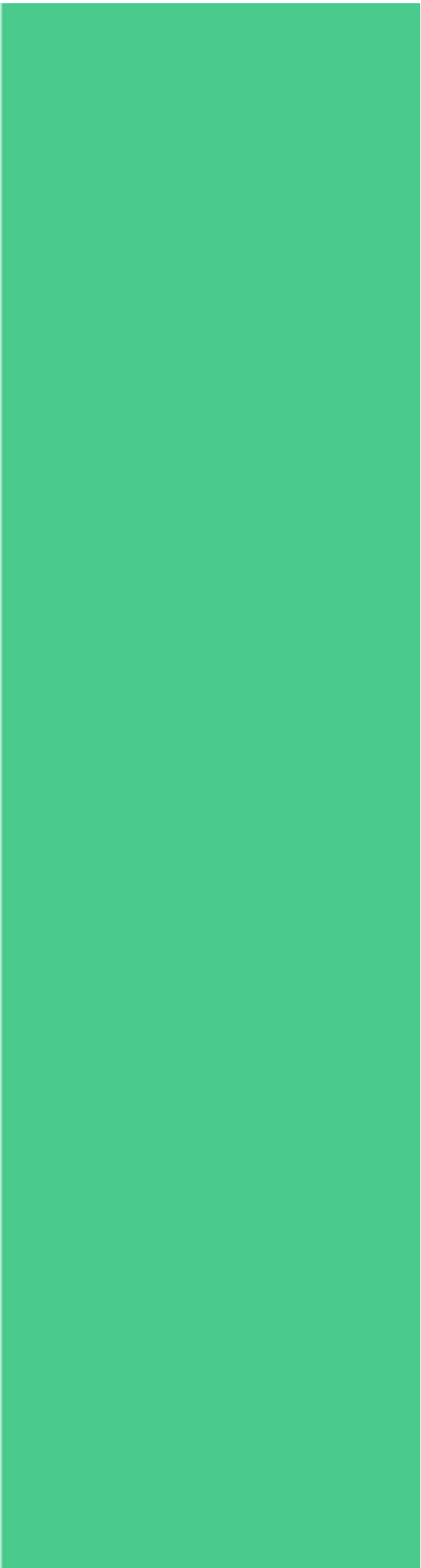
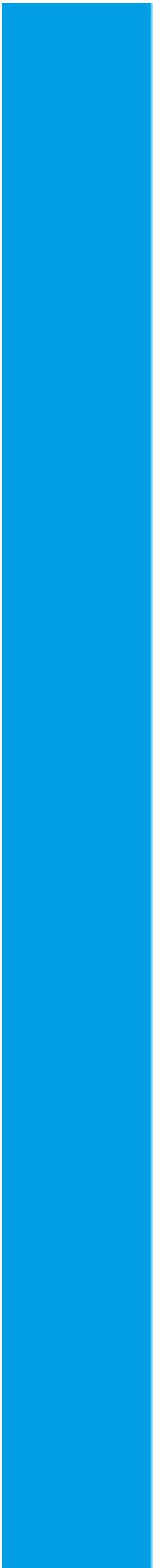
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100%



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

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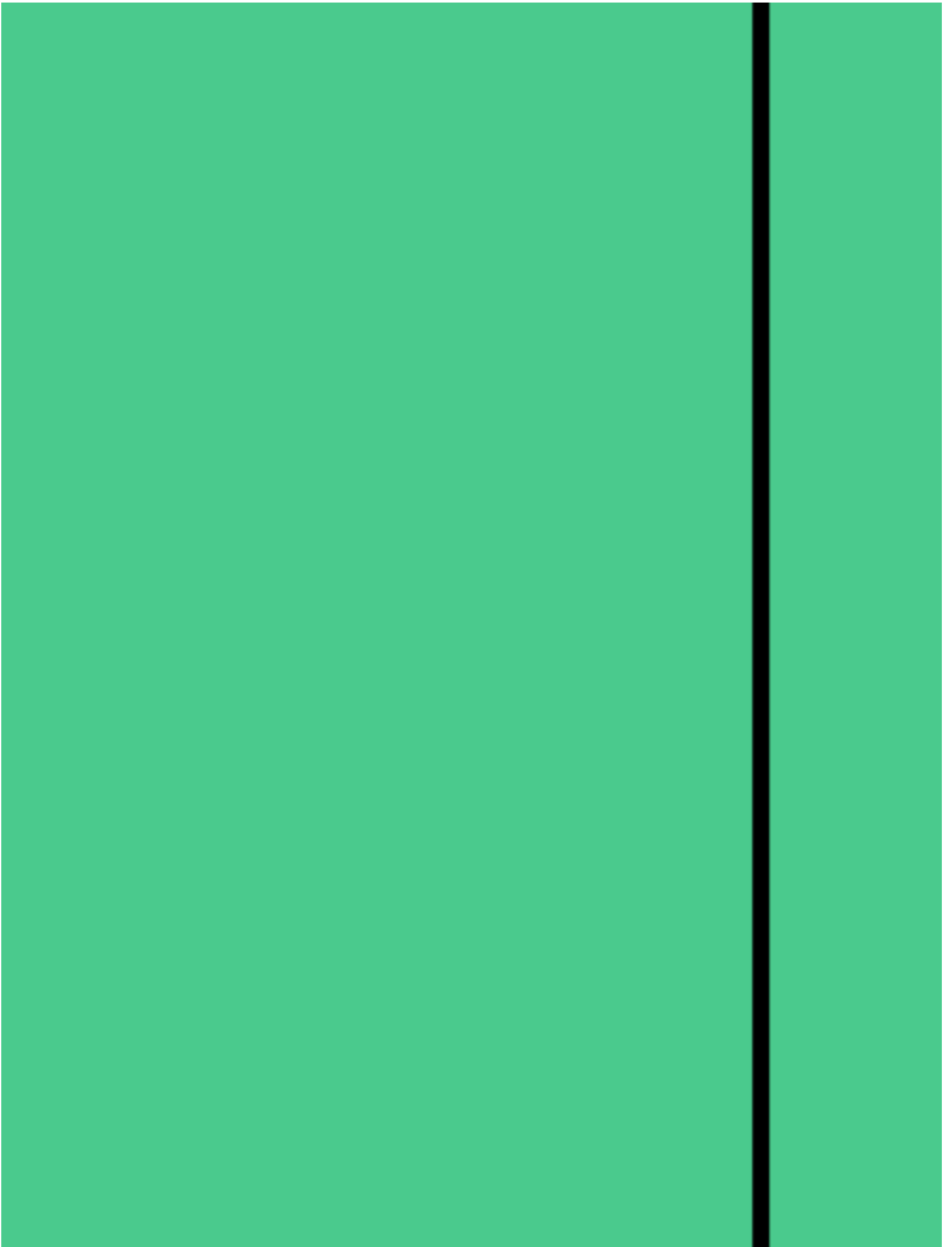
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.1 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is 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 develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of shigellosis is high, and the prevalence of *S. flexneri* is high.

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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 1999). 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 1999 (1.2 million in 1980).

There is a growing awareness of the need to ensure that people with disabilities are able to participate fully in society. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the lives of people with disabilities. One of the most important of these is the Disability Discrimination Act (1995), which makes it unlawful for employers to discriminate against people with disabilities in the workplace. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the lives of people with disabilities, including the development of new employment opportunities for people with disabilities.

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