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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 of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13].

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

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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. 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 living longer is increasing. In 1980, the average life expectancy in the world was 67 years. In 1999, the average life expectancy in the world was 72 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are living longer is increasing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are getting older is increasing. In 1980, there were 1.1 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. In 1999, there were 1.2 billion people aged 65 and over in the world.

Another reason why the number of people who are living longer is increasing is that the number of people who are getting healthier is increasing. In 1980, the average person in the world had 1.1 diseases. In 1999, the average person in the world had 1.2 diseases.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are getting healthier is increasing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are getting better educated is increasing. In 1980, the average person in the world had 1.1 years of schooling. In 1999, the average person in the world had 1.2 years of schooling.

Another reason why the number of people who are getting healthier is increasing is that the number of people who are getting better fed is increasing. In 1980, the average person in the world had 1.1 calories of food. In 1999, the average person in the world had 1.2 calories of food.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are getting better fed is increasing. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are getting better housed is increasing. In 1980, the average person in the world had 1.1 square metres of floor space. In 1999, the average person in the world had 1.2 square metres of floor space.

Another reason why the number of people who are getting better fed is increasing is that the number of people who are getting better clothed is increasing. In 1980, the average person in the world had 1.1 pieces of clothing. In 1999, the average person in the world had 1.2 pieces of clothing.

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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 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 in the 1990s. 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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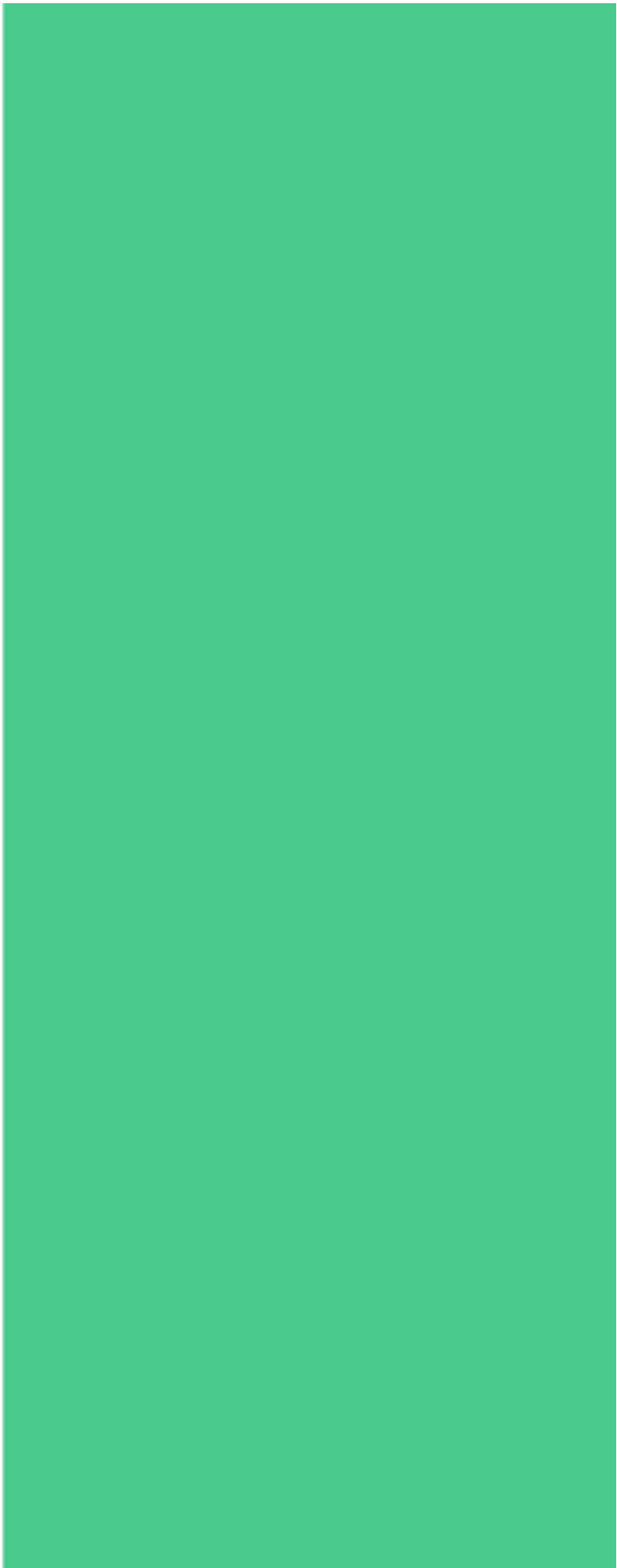
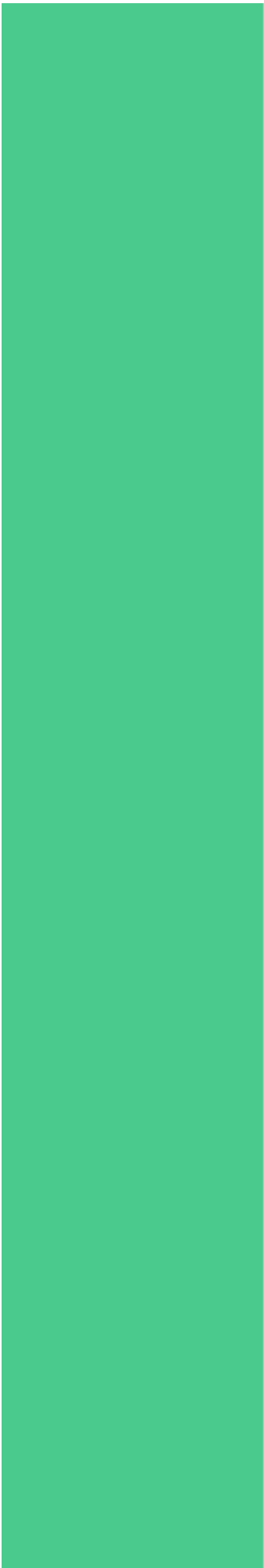
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The purpose of this study was to determine the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. We determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom, and we determined the prevalence 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.

Study design

The study was a cross-sectional study. The study was a cross-sectional study. The study was a cross-sectional study. The study was a cross-sectional study.

Study population

The study population was the United Kingdom. The study population was the United Kingdom. The study population was the United Kingdom. The study population was the United Kingdom.

Study variables

The study variables were the serotypes of *S. flexneri* and the prevalence of *S. flexneri*. The study variables were the serotypes of *S. flexneri* and the prevalence of *S. flexneri*. The study variables were the serotypes of *S. flexneri* and the prevalence of *S. flexneri*.

Study results

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Study conclusions

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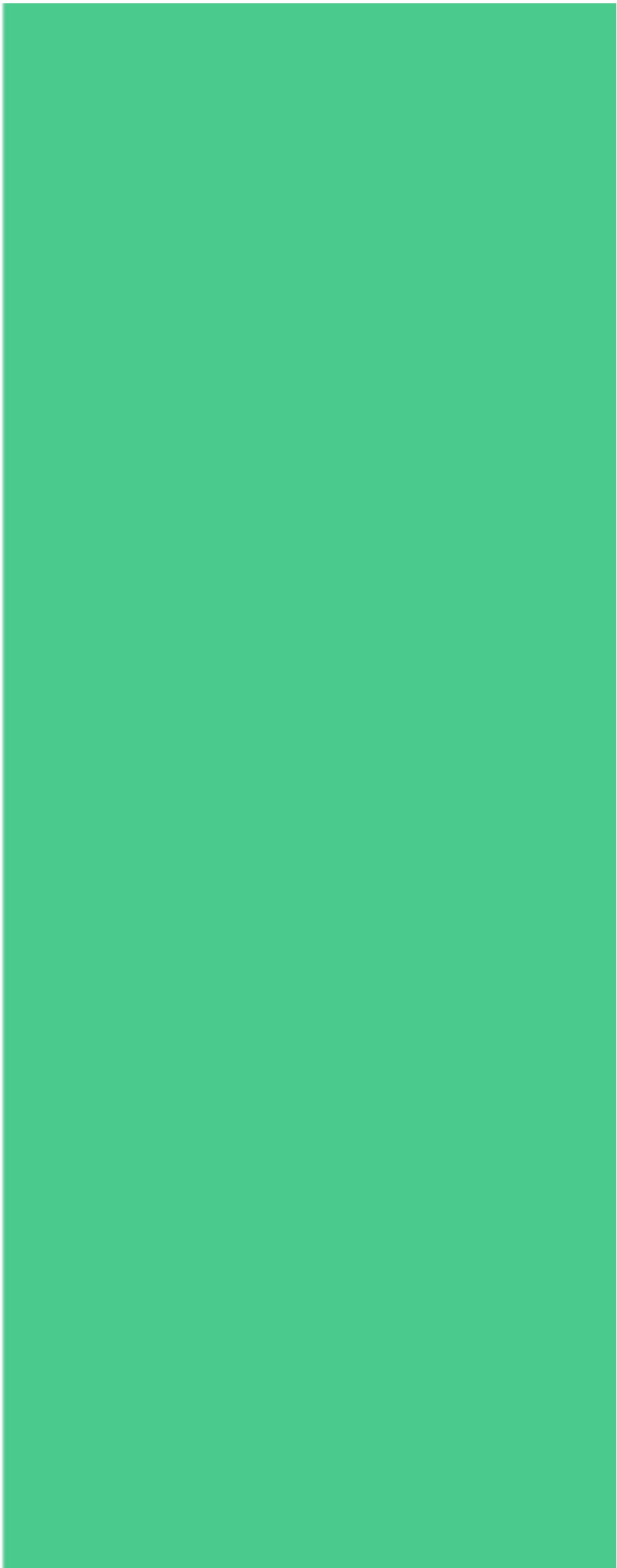
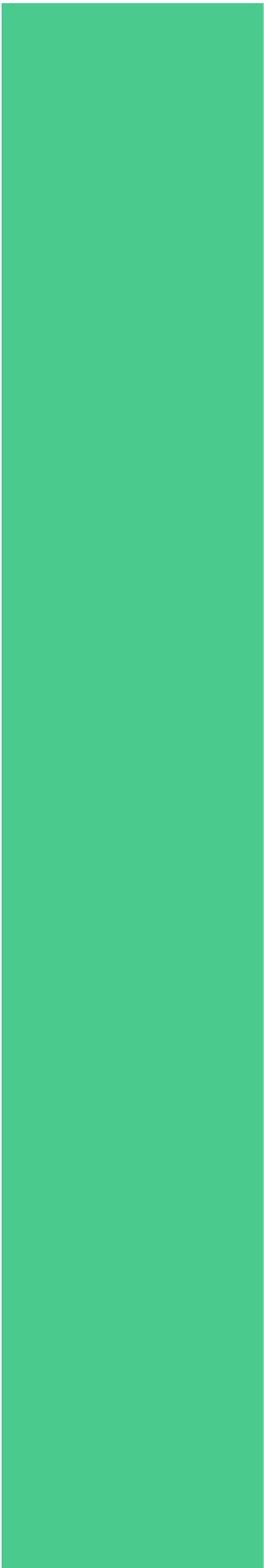
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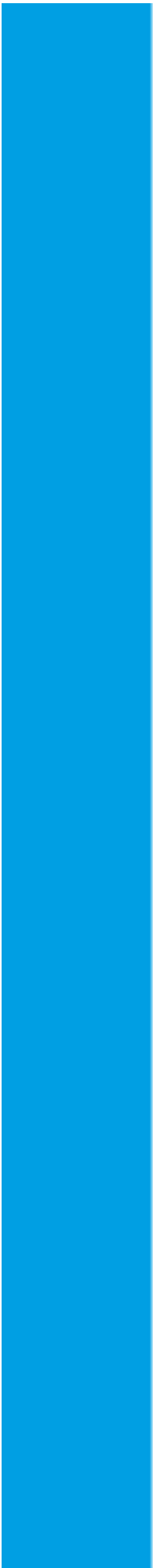
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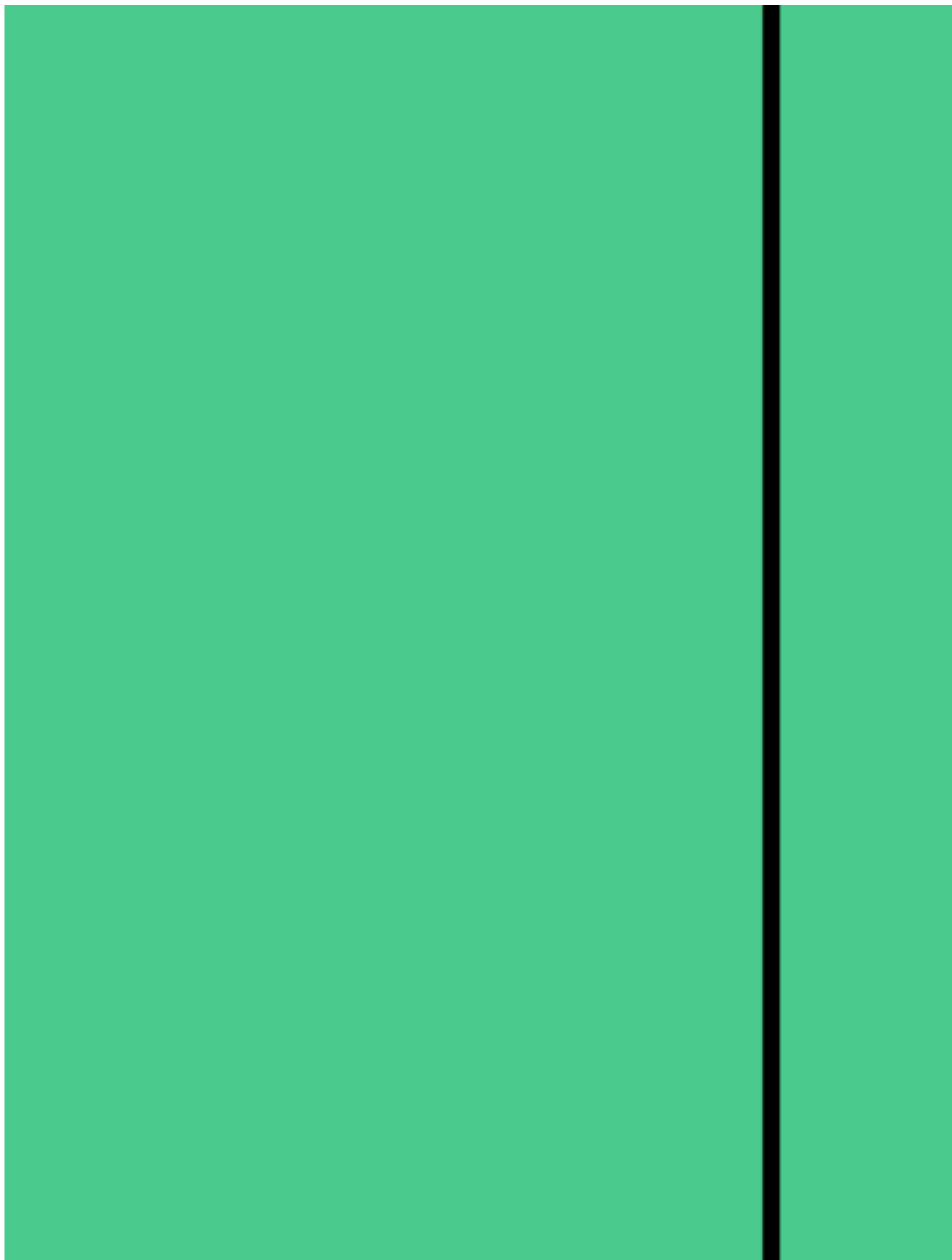
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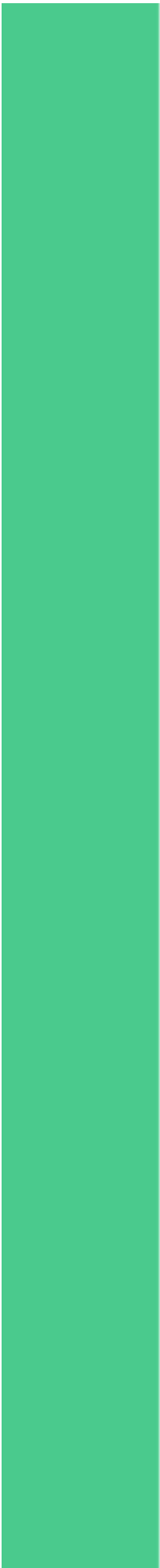
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 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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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of health 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 health care and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 7.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been developed to address this need. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, 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 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]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* has been reported to be the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis [12].

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 world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion (United Nations 1999). The number of children in the world is projected to increase to 2.5 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 1999). The United Nations (1999) also predicts that the number of children in the world will increase to 3.5 billion by the year 2050.

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world. One of the most important factors is the increase in the life expectancy of people in the world. As people live longer, the number of children who are born in the world increases. Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are having children. This is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of people who are having children at a younger age, and the increase in the number of people who are having children who are already parents.

The increase in the number of children in the world is a major challenge for the world's governments. It is important that governments take steps to ensure that the needs of children are met. This includes providing education, healthcare, and social services. It is also important that governments take steps to ensure that children are protected from abuse and exploitation. The United Nations (1999) has developed a number of guidelines for governments to follow in order to ensure that the needs of children are met.

One of the most important guidelines is that governments should ensure that all children have access to education. This includes providing primary and secondary education, and ensuring that children are able to attend school. Another important guideline is that governments should ensure that all children have access to healthcare. This includes providing immunizations, and ensuring that children are able to access medical services when they need them.

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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 most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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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].

In the 2050s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [20]. In the 2060s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [21].

In the 2070s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [22]. In the 2080s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [23].

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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.

The purpose of this study was to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1997. We also determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1998, to determine whether there was any change in the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1997 and 1998.

MATERIALS

Patients

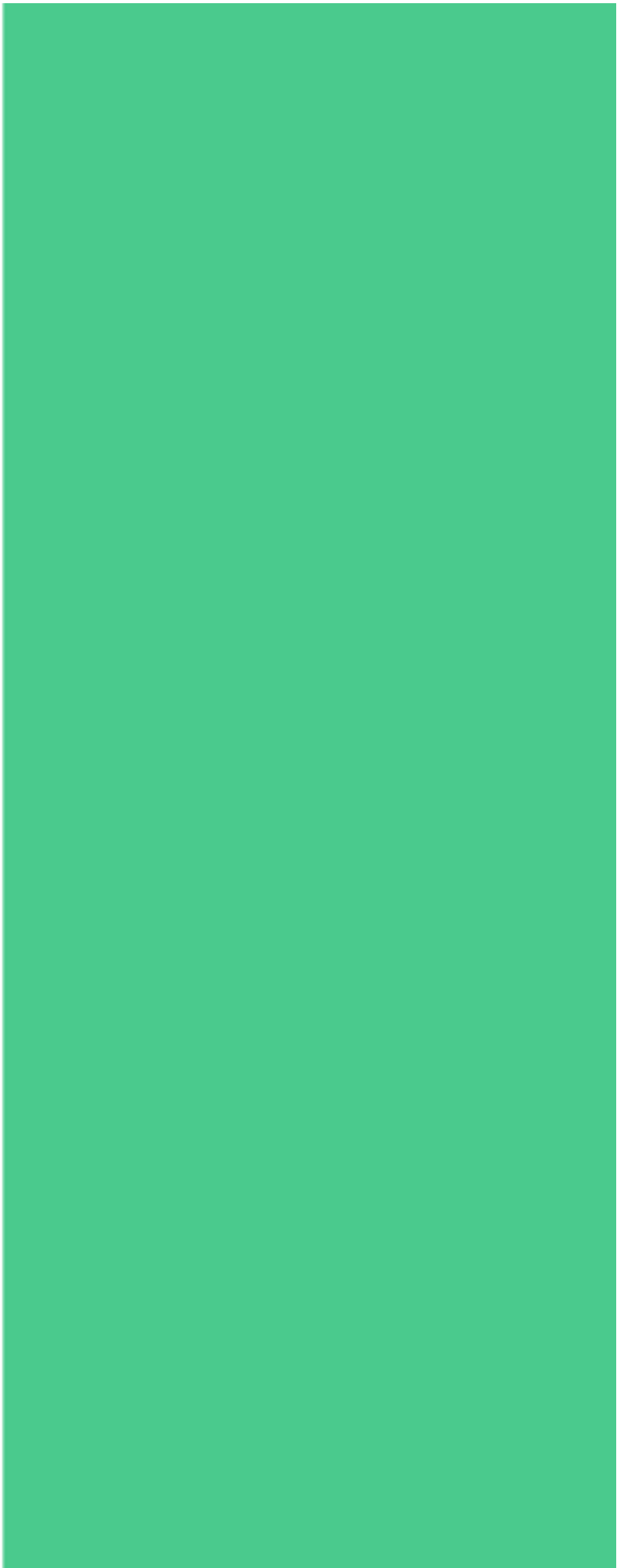
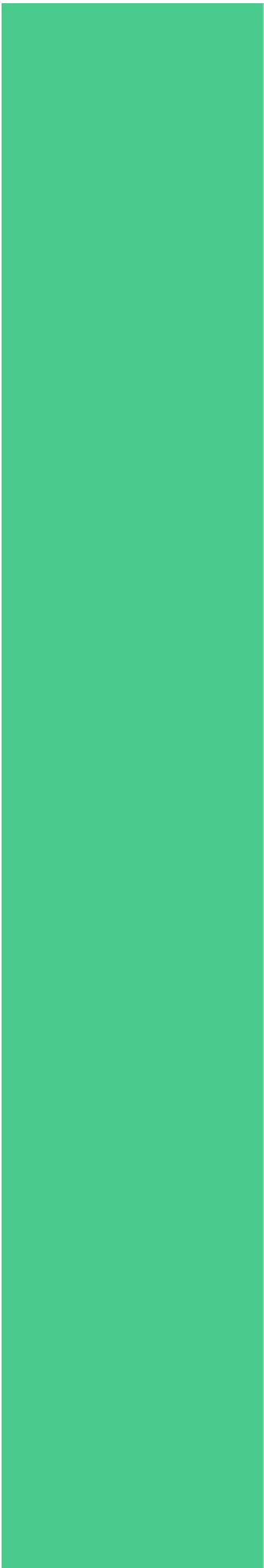
Patients with acute bacterial dysentery were identified from the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) in the United Kingdom. The NNDSS is a national surveillance system for notifiable diseases in the United Kingdom. It is a voluntary system, and data are collected from all hospitals in the United Kingdom. The NNDSS is a national surveillance system for notifiable diseases in the United Kingdom. It is a voluntary system, and data are collected from all hospitals in the United Kingdom.

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In the present study, we have determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1990s. We have also determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1980s, and compared the results with the results of the present study.

The results of the present study show that *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1990s. The results also show that *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1980s.

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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. 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 purpose 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 that *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1982. 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 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 incidence of acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom is estimated to be 1.5 cases per 100 000 per year [13].

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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].

In the present study, we have determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1990s. We have also determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1980s, and compared the results with the results of the present study.

The results of the present study show that *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1990s. The results also show that *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1980s.

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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 is a growing awareness that the world's population is ageing, and that the ageing population is a global phenomenon. The ageing population is a global phenomenon because it is found in all countries, although the extent of the ageing population varies from country to country. The ageing population is a global phenomenon because it is found in all countries, although the extent of the ageing population varies from country to country.

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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.

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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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In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* serotype 3 is the most common serotype isolated from patients with shigellosis [12]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* serotype 3 is the most common serotype isolated from patients with shigellosis [15]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* serotype 3 is the most common serotype isolated from patients with shigellosis [12].

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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].

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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 older people, and the need to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to older people and the need to develop services to meet their needs.

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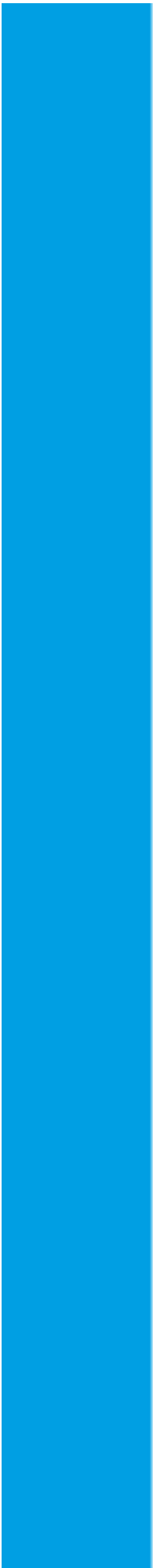
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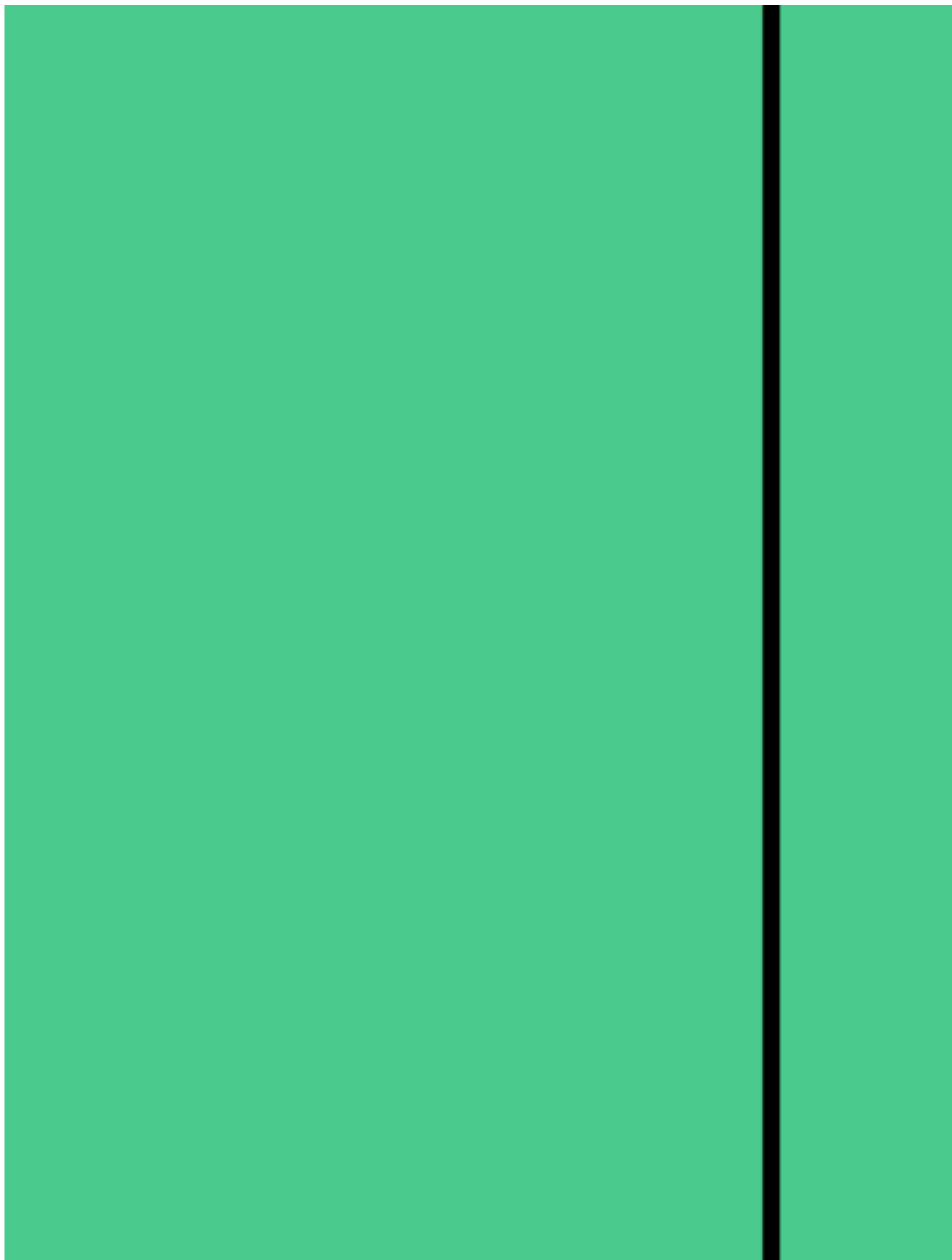
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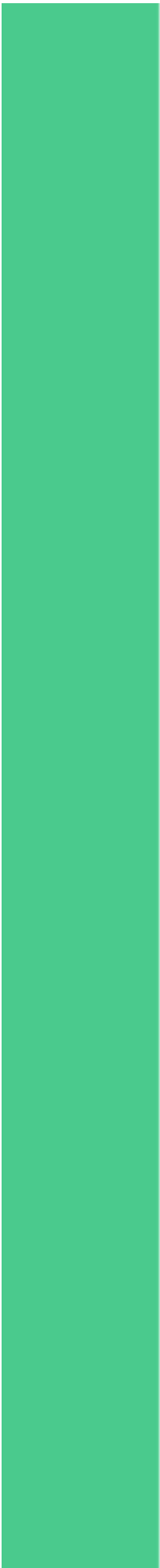
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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK, and a number of initiatives have been launched to address this need. The Department of Health has launched the 'Ageing Well' initiative, which aims to improve the health and well-being of older people. The Department of Health has also launched the 'Ageing Well' campaign, which aims to raise awareness of the needs of older people. The Department of Health has also launched the 'Ageing Well' research programme, which aims to research the needs of older people.

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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 1980. The serotypes were *S. flexneri* 3, 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g, 3h and 3i.

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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 Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. First, the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector was the main employer of people with disabilities, and it was responsible for providing them with education and training (Department of Health 2000).

Second, the public sector has a strong commitment to social justice and equality. The public sector is responsible for providing services to all members of the community, and it has a duty to ensure that these services are accessible to people with disabilities. This commitment has led to the public sector becoming an important employer of people with disabilities.

Third, the public sector has a strong commitment to providing employment opportunities for people with disabilities. The public sector is responsible for providing services to all members of the community, and it has a duty to ensure that these services are accessible to people with disabilities. This commitment has led to the public sector becoming an important employer of people with disabilities.

Fourth, the public sector has a strong commitment to providing employment opportunities for people with disabilities. The public sector is responsible for providing services to all members of the community, and it has a duty to ensure that these services are accessible to people with disabilities. This commitment has led to the public sector becoming an important employer of people with disabilities.

Fifth, the public sector has a strong commitment to providing employment opportunities for people with disabilities. The public sector is responsible for providing services to all members of the community, and it has a duty to ensure that these services are accessible to people with disabilities. This commitment has led to the public sector becoming an important employer of people with disabilities.

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Seventh, the public sector has a strong commitment to providing employment opportunities for people with disabilities. The public sector is responsible for providing services to all members of the community, and it has a duty to ensure that these services are accessible to people with disabilities. This commitment has led to the public sector becoming an important employer of people with disabilities.

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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 most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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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 Besser *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 1992. 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 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, which is a country with a population of approximately 55 million. The United Kingdom is a country with a high level of health care and a high level of hygiene. The United Kingdom is a country with a high level of health care and a high level of hygiene.

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There is a need to develop a vaccine against *S. flexneri* to protect children in the United Kingdom and other countries where the incidence of *S. flexneri* is high. The purpose of this study was to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom, and to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United States.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

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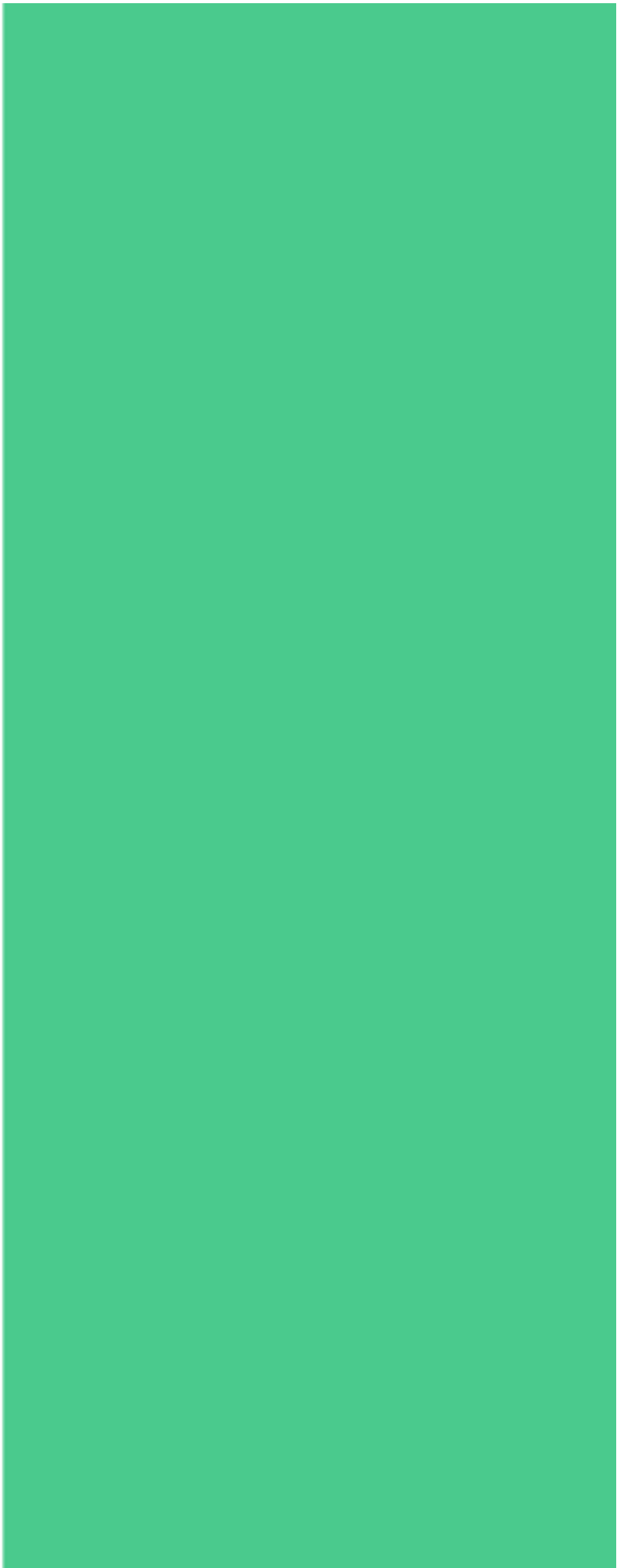
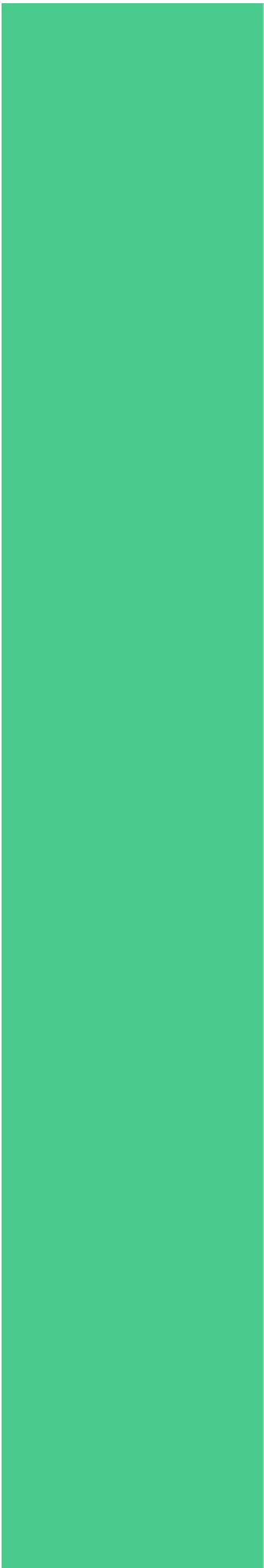
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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom has increased, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United States has increased in the 1980s and 1990s [10, 11]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis, and in the United States, *S. flexneri* is the second most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis.

There is a paucity of data on the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United States is also poorly documented. The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom, and to compare the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom with the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United States.

MATERIALS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection was determined in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection was determined in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection was determined in the United Kingdom.

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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 1.6 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 2002). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 1.1 billion by 2050 (United Nations, 2002).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the workplace. The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified the need for a 'healthy ageing' approach, which focuses on the physical, mental, and social well-being of older people (WHO, 2002). The WHO has also identified the need for a 'healthy ageing' approach in the workplace, which focuses on the physical, mental, and social well-being of older workers (WHO, 2002).

The need for a 'healthy ageing' approach in the workplace is also reflected in the fact that the number of people aged 65 and over in the workforce has increased in many countries. In the United Kingdom, the number of people aged 65 and over in the workforce has increased from 1.1 million in 1990 to 1.6 million in 2000 (Department of Social Security, 2002). In the United States, the number of people aged 65 and over in the workforce has increased from 1.1 million in 1990 to 1.6 million in 2000 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2002).

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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 1.6 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 2002). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 1.1 billion by 2050 (United Nations, 2002).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the workplace. The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified the need for a 'healthy ageing' approach, which focuses on the physical, mental, and social well-being of older people (WHO, 2002). The WHO has also identified the need for a 'healthy ageing' approach in the workplace, which focuses on the physical, mental, and social well-being of older workers (WHO, 2002).

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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 *S. flexneri* isolated from children with acute colitis [11]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* serotype 3 has been reported to be the most common serotype isolated from children with acute colitis [12].

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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 the incidence of *S. flexneri* has been reported to be increasing [10]. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of *S. flexneri* has been reported to be increasing [10].

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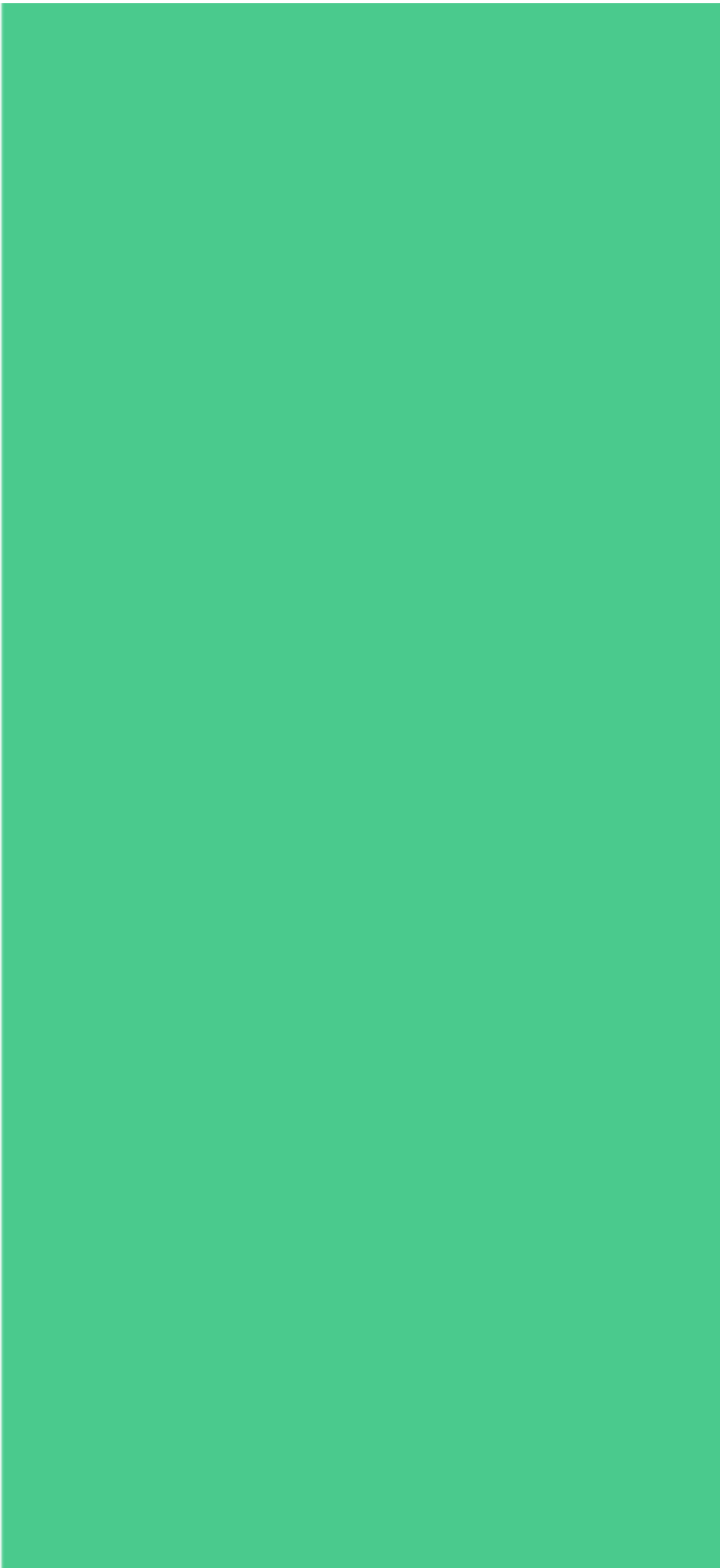
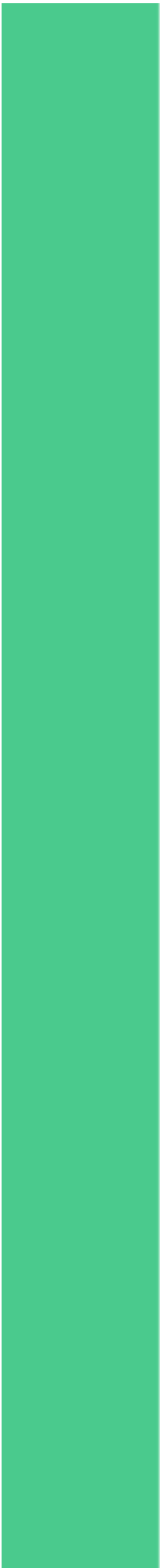
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The purpose of this study was to determine the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom, the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated, and the distribution of *S. flexneri* by age, sex, and season.

METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom, the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated, and the distribution of *S. flexneri* by age, sex, and season.

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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 women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1999, 44% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 34% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce, senior management and part-time workforce. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1999, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980.

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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 1981. The serotypes were *S. flexneri* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

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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.

METHODS

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METHODS

Study area

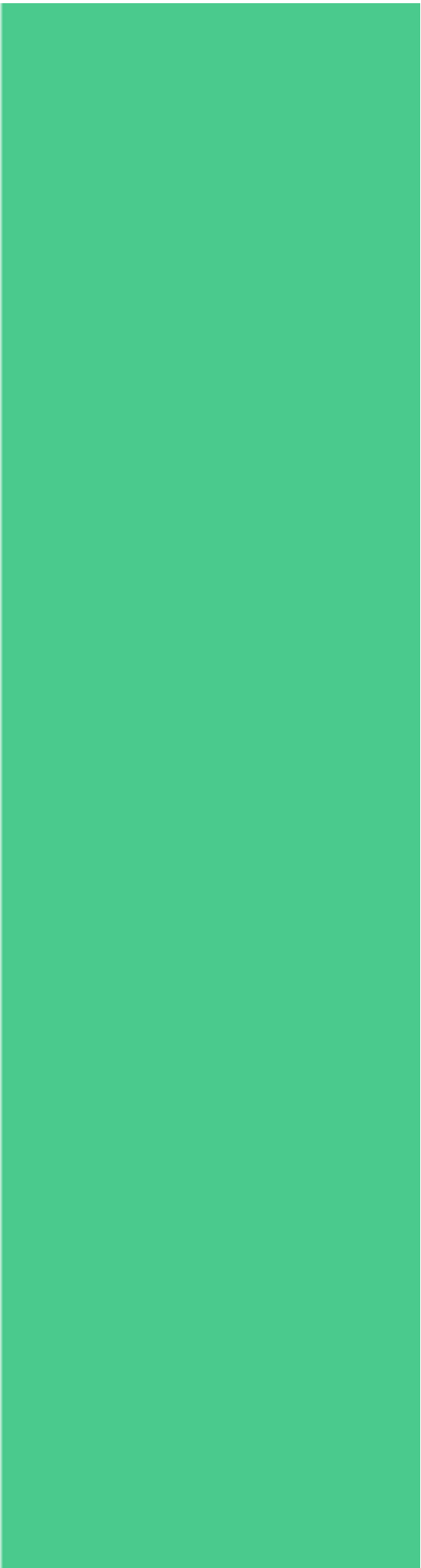
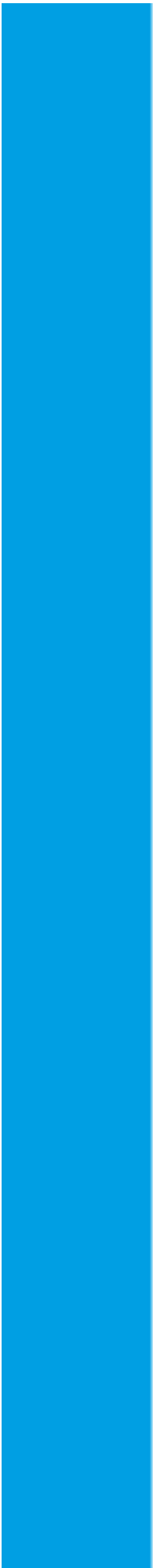
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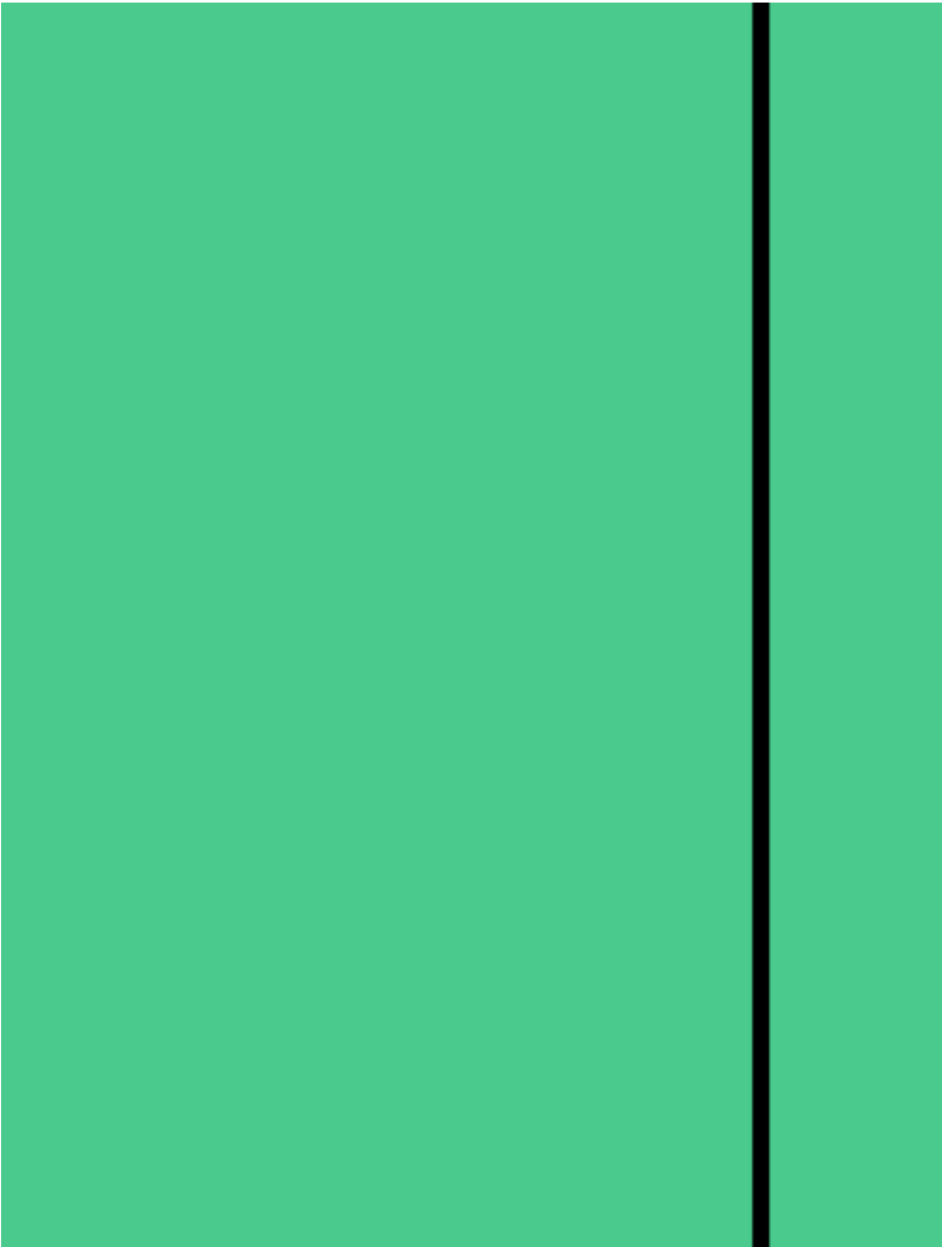
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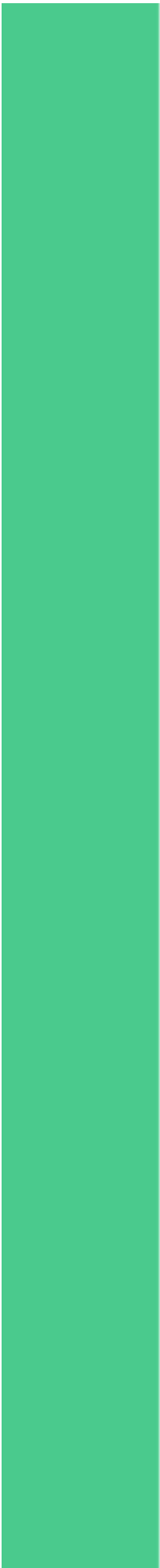
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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom has increased, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United States has increased in the 1980s and 1990s [10, 11].

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 [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *Shigella* from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

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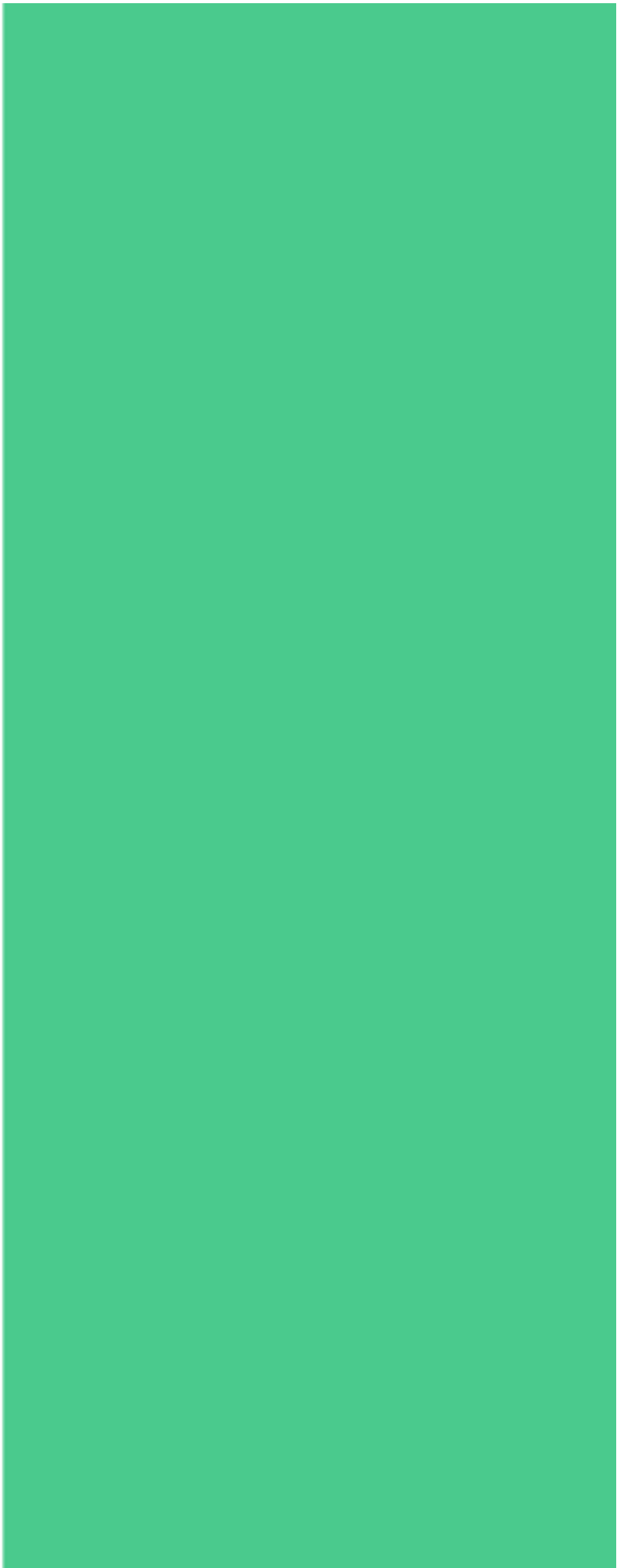
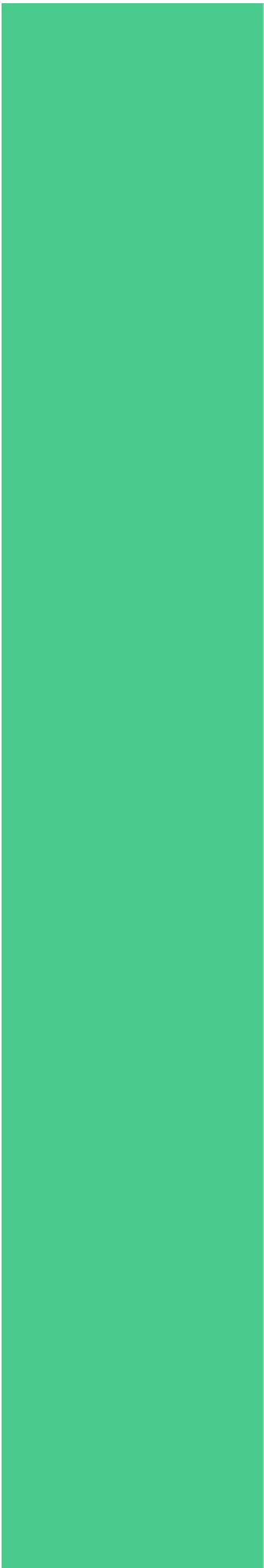
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.4 billion (United Nations, 1999).

There is a growing awareness that the needs of children and young people are different from those of adults, and that the needs of children and young people are different from those of older people. This has led to a growing emphasis on the need for services to be tailored to the needs of children and young people, and to the need for services to be tailored to the needs of older people.

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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 women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1999, 44% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 34% in 1980.

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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce, senior management and part-time workforce. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1999, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980.

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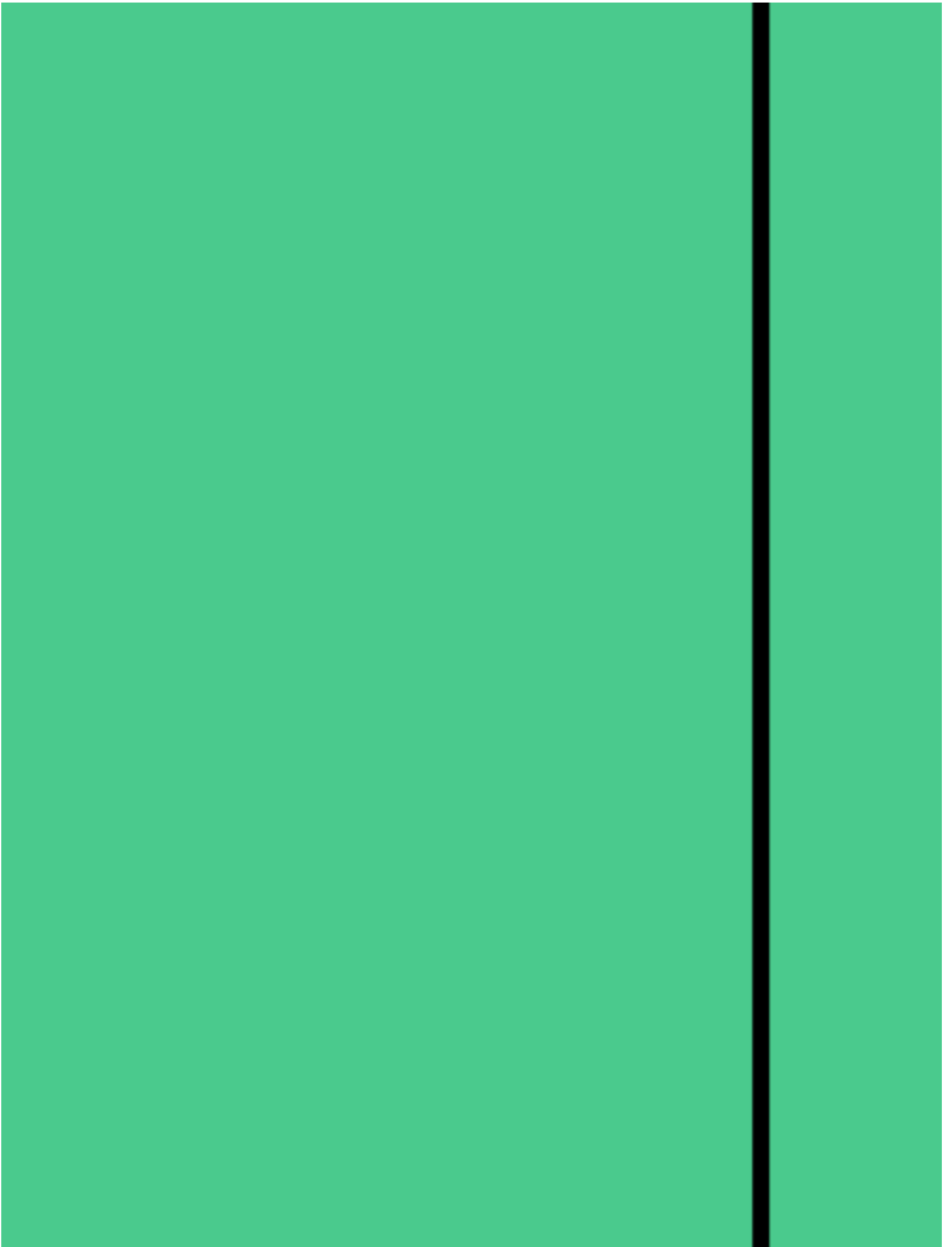
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of children under 15 years of age in the world is projected to increase to 3.1 billion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

There are a number of reasons why the number of children in the world is increasing. One of the main reasons is that the number of children who are born is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the number of children who are born to women is increasing, and the number of children who are born to men is increasing. Another reason is that the number of children who are born to women who are under 15 years of age is increasing.

There are a number of reasons why the number of children who are born to women who are under 15 years of age is increasing. One of the main reasons is that the number of women who are under 15 years of age is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the number of women who are born is increasing, and the number of women who are born to men is increasing. Another reason is that the number of women who are born to women who are under 15 years of age is increasing.

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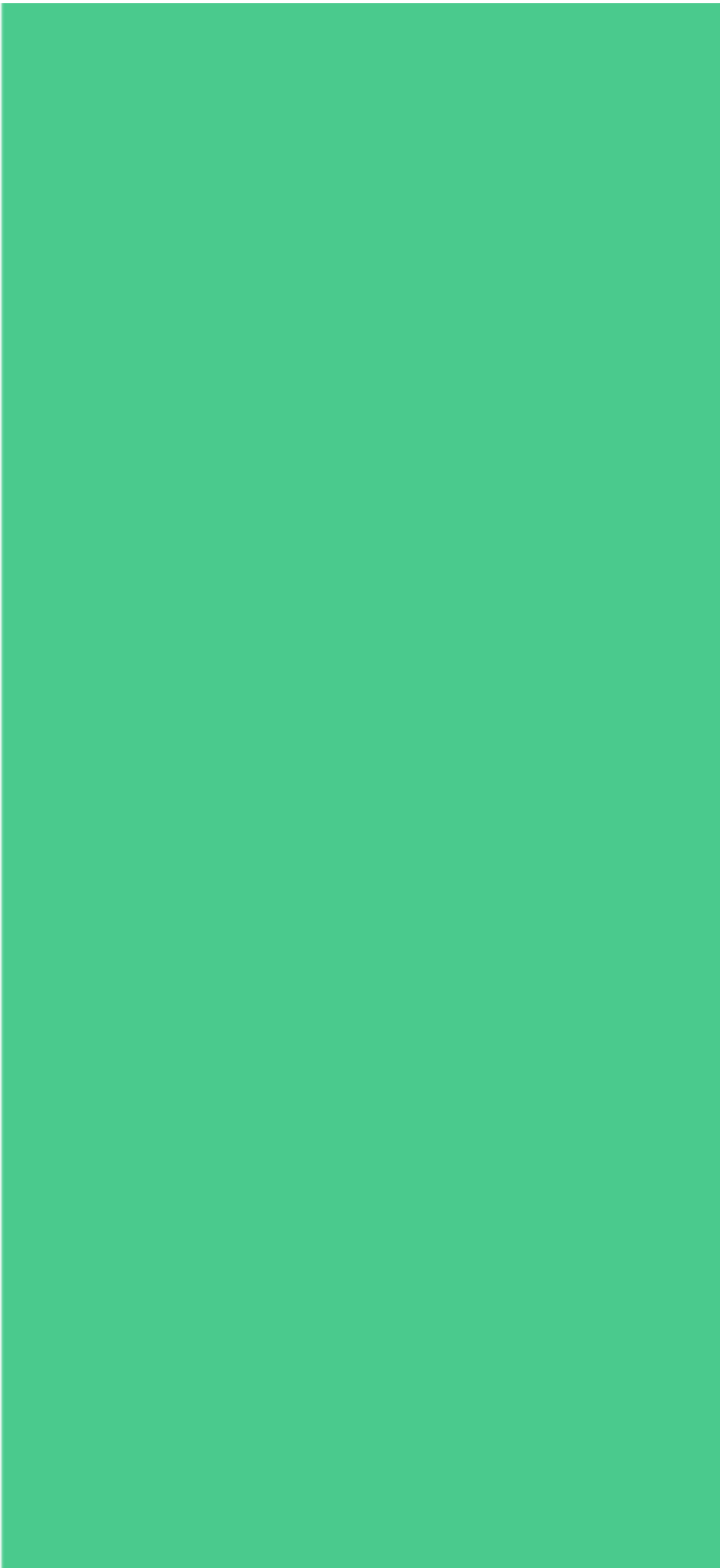
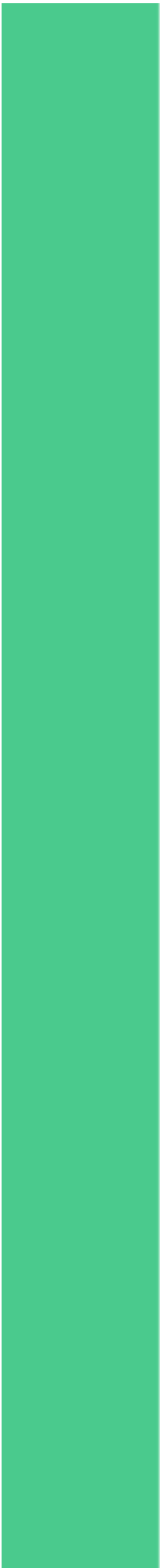
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There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom was by Smith *et al.* [12], who reported the isolation of 10 strains of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in 1980. 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 serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1999. We also determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1998 and 1999, and compared the results with the results of the study by Smith *et al.* [12].

MATERIALS AND 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.

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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.

METHODS

Study sites

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom and the United States. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom and the United States, and the results are presented in this paper. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom and the United States, and the results are presented in this paper.

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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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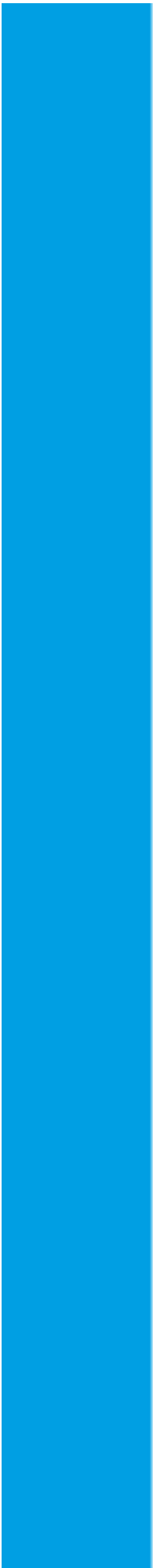
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The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom, to identify the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated, and to determine the risk factors for *S. flexneri* infection. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results are compared with those of other studies.

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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 1997. The study was designed to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in children in the United Kingdom in 1997, and to determine the risk factors for *S. flexneri* infection in children in the United Kingdom in 1997.

METHODS

Study design

The study was a case-control study. The cases were children in the United Kingdom who had been diagnosed with *S. flexneri* infection in 1997. The controls were children in the United Kingdom who had not been diagnosed with *S. flexneri* infection in 1997. The study was designed to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in children in the United Kingdom in 1997, and to determine the risk factors for *S. flexneri* infection in children in the United Kingdom in 1997.

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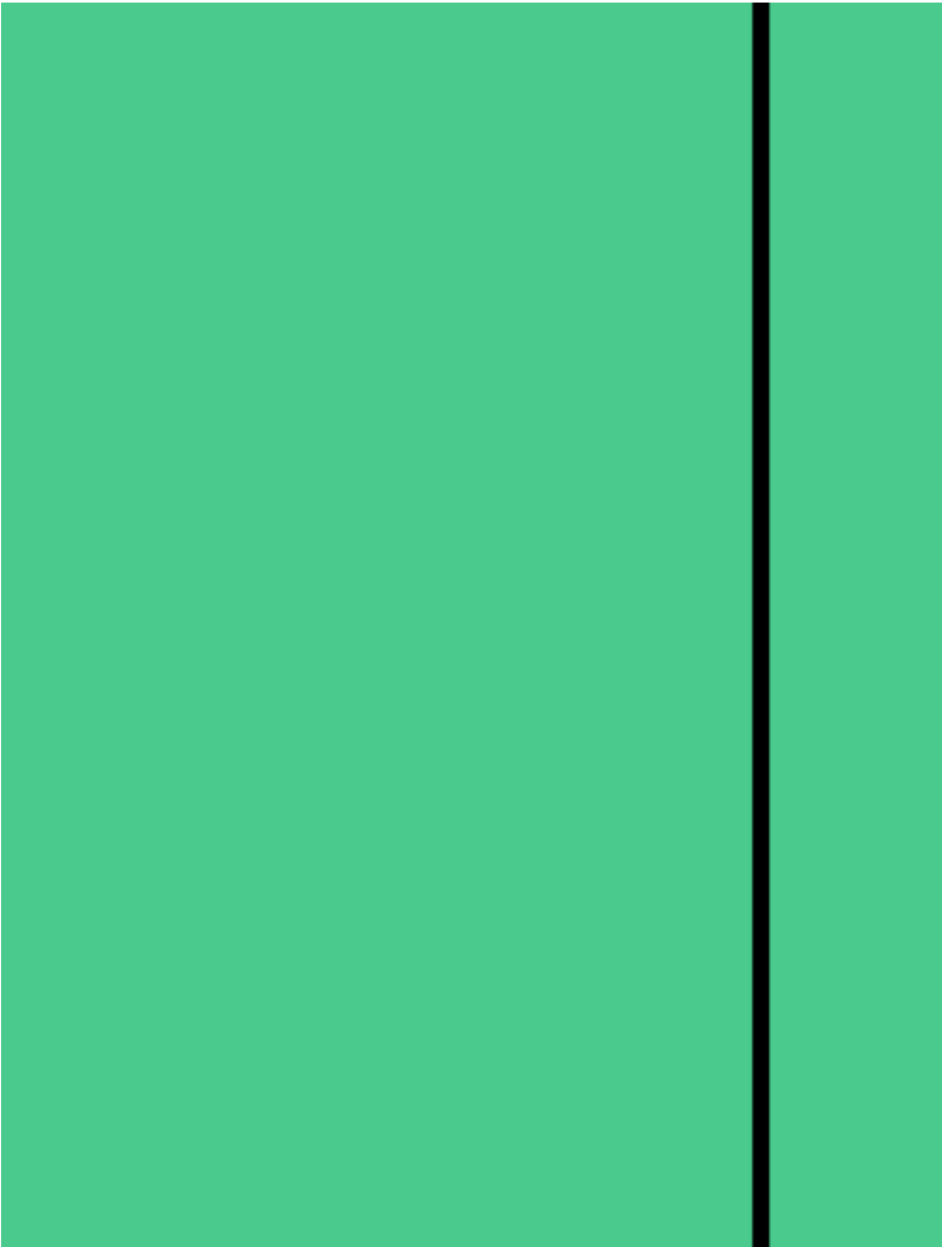
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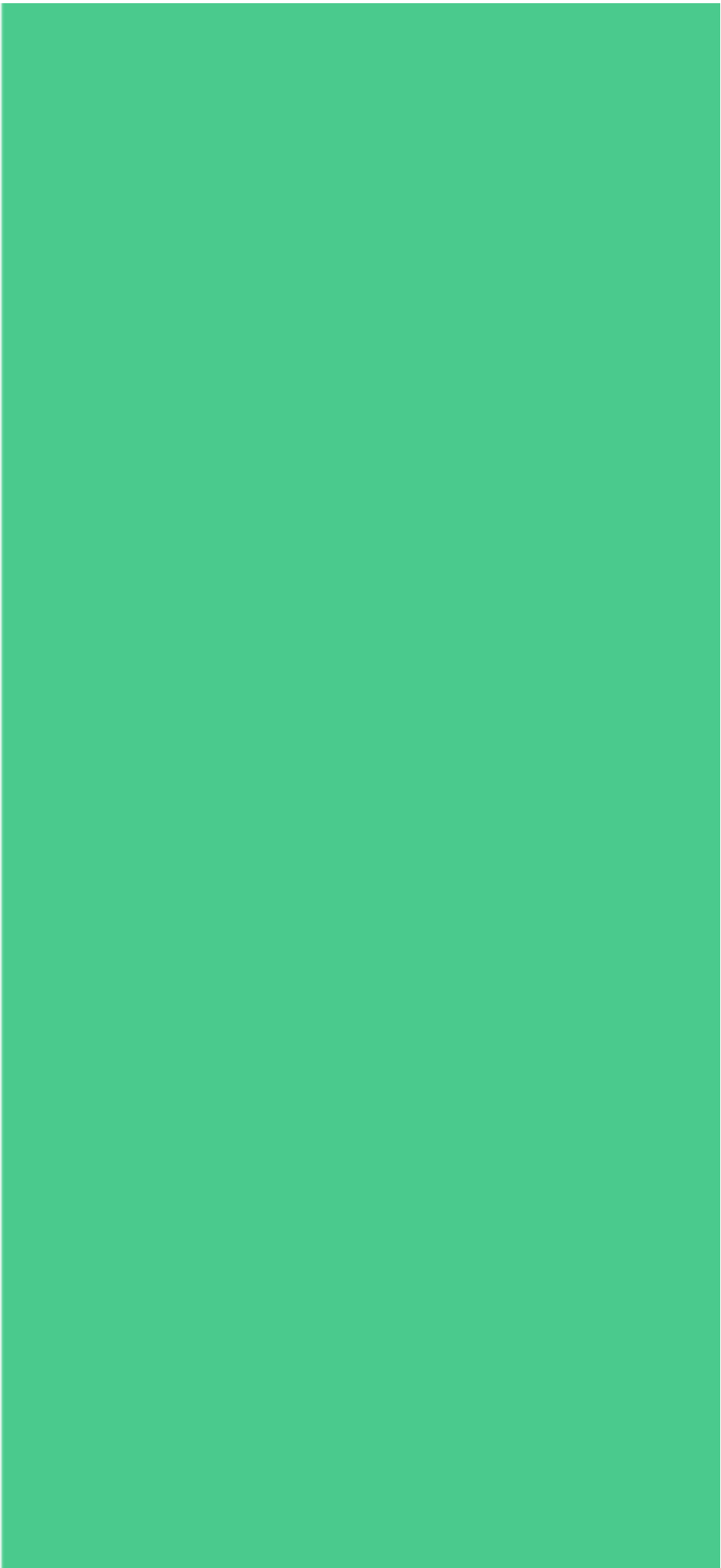
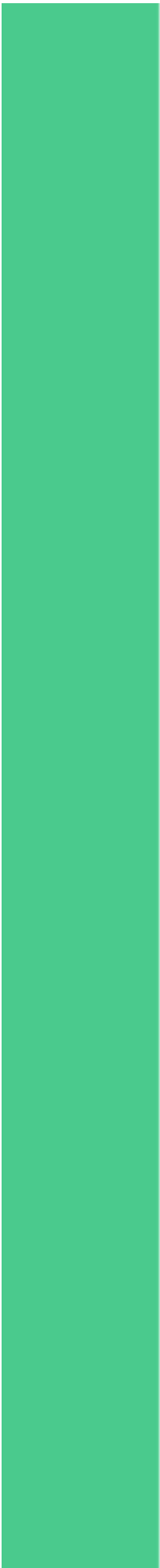
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

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 was one of the few places where people with disabilities could find employment. This was because the public sector was often the only place where people with disabilities could find work that was suitable to their abilities.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a strong commitment to social justice. The public sector is often seen as a place where people with disabilities can find work that is meaningful and rewarding. This is because the public sector often provides services that are essential to the community, and people with disabilities can play a valuable role in providing these services.

There are a number of challenges that the public sector faces in employing people with disabilities. One challenge is that the public sector often has a high level of bureaucracy, which can make it difficult to hire and manage people with disabilities. Another challenge is that the public sector often has a high level of competition for jobs, which can make it difficult to find people with disabilities who are qualified for the job.

Despite these challenges, the public sector remains an important employer of people with disabilities. In the future, it is likely that the public sector will continue to play a significant role in providing employment opportunities for people with disabilities. This is because the public sector has a strong commitment to social justice, and it is likely that this commitment will continue to drive the public sector to employ more people with disabilities.

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Appendix A

The following table provides a summary of the data presented in the main text of the paper. The table is organized into four columns: the first column lists the variables, the second column lists the units of measurement, the third column lists the data sources, and the fourth column lists the years of data collection.

The data presented in the table are as follows:

Variable	Units of Measurement	Data Source	Years of Data Collection
Number of people with disabilities employed in the public sector	Number of people	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	1980, 1999
Number of people with disabilities employed in the private sector	Number of people	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	1980, 1999
Number of people with disabilities employed in the voluntary sector	Number of people	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	1980, 1999
Number of people with disabilities employed in the non-profit sector	Number of people	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	1980, 1999

Appendix B

The following table provides a summary of the data presented in the main text of the paper. The table is organized into four columns: the first column lists the variables, the second column lists the units of measurement, the third column lists the data sources, and the fourth column lists the years of data collection.

100%

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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 most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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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.

METHODS

Study area

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In the present study, we have determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1990s. We have also determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1980s, and compared the results with the results of the present study.

The results of the present study show that *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1990s. The results also show that *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1980s.

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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 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 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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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 40% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 10% of public sector employees being people with disabilities in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 10% of public sector employees being people from ethnic minorities in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower social classes, with 10% of public sector employees being people from the lower social classes in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low qualifications, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low qualifications in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low income, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low income in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low skills, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low skills in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low motivation, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low motivation in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low commitment, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low commitment in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low loyalty, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low loyalty in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low integrity, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low integrity in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low honesty, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low honesty in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low respect, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low respect in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low tolerance, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low tolerance in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low compassion, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low compassion in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low empathy, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low empathy in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low kindness, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low kindness in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with low generosity, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low generosity in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

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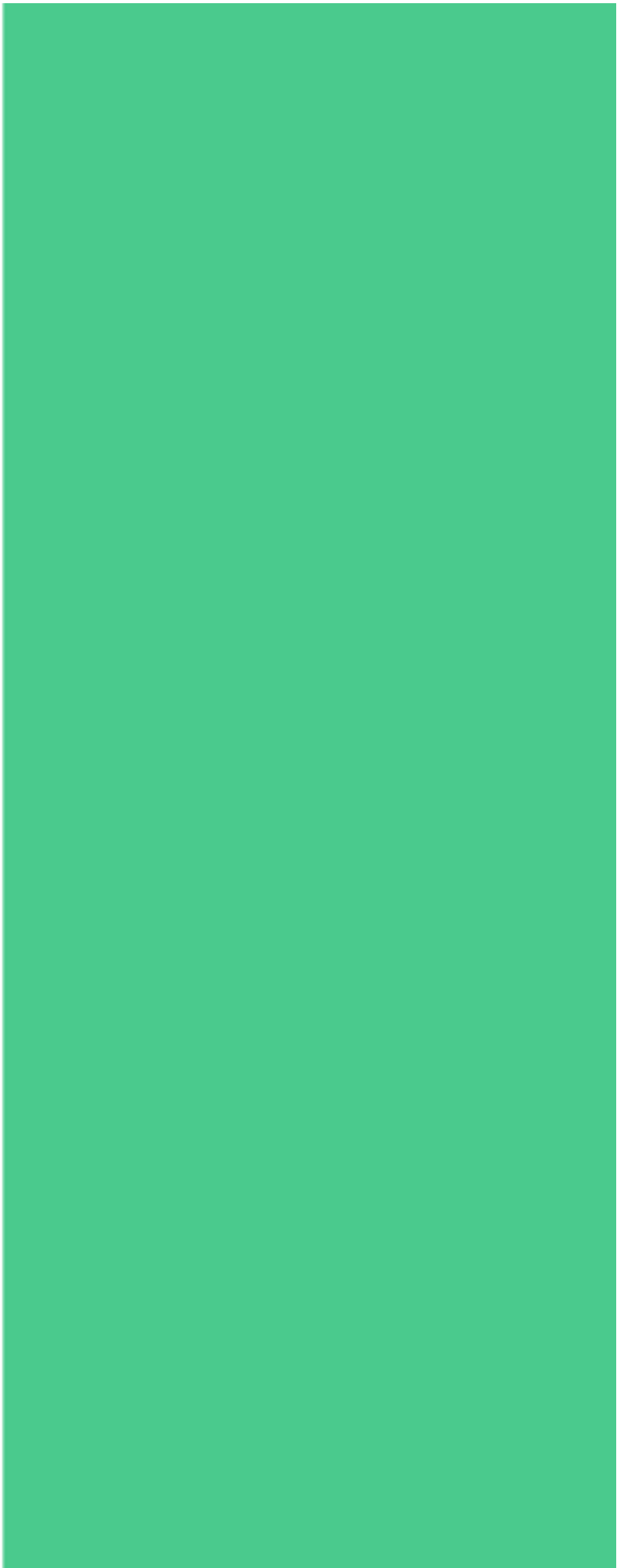
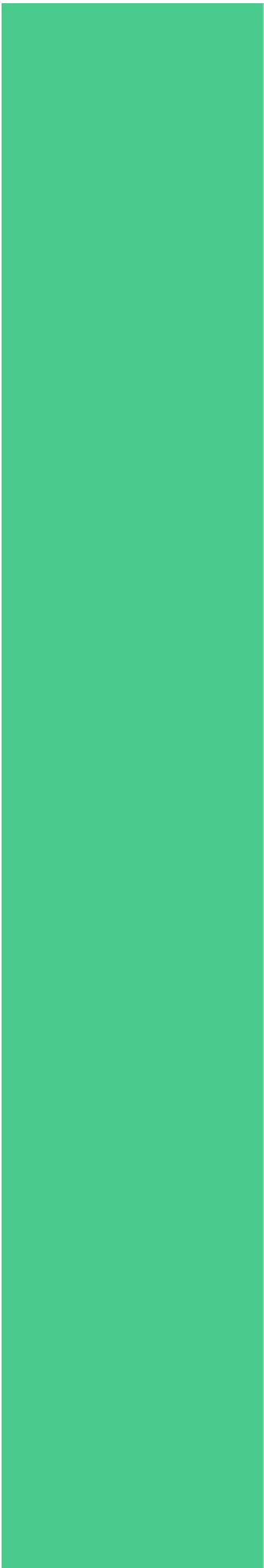
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There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom was by Smith *et al.* [12], who reported the isolation of 10 strains of *S. flexneri* from patients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

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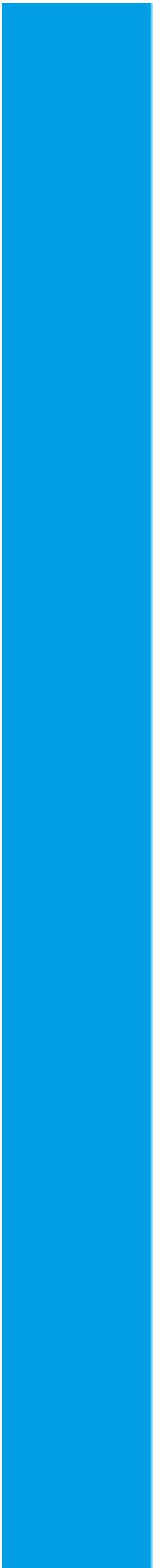
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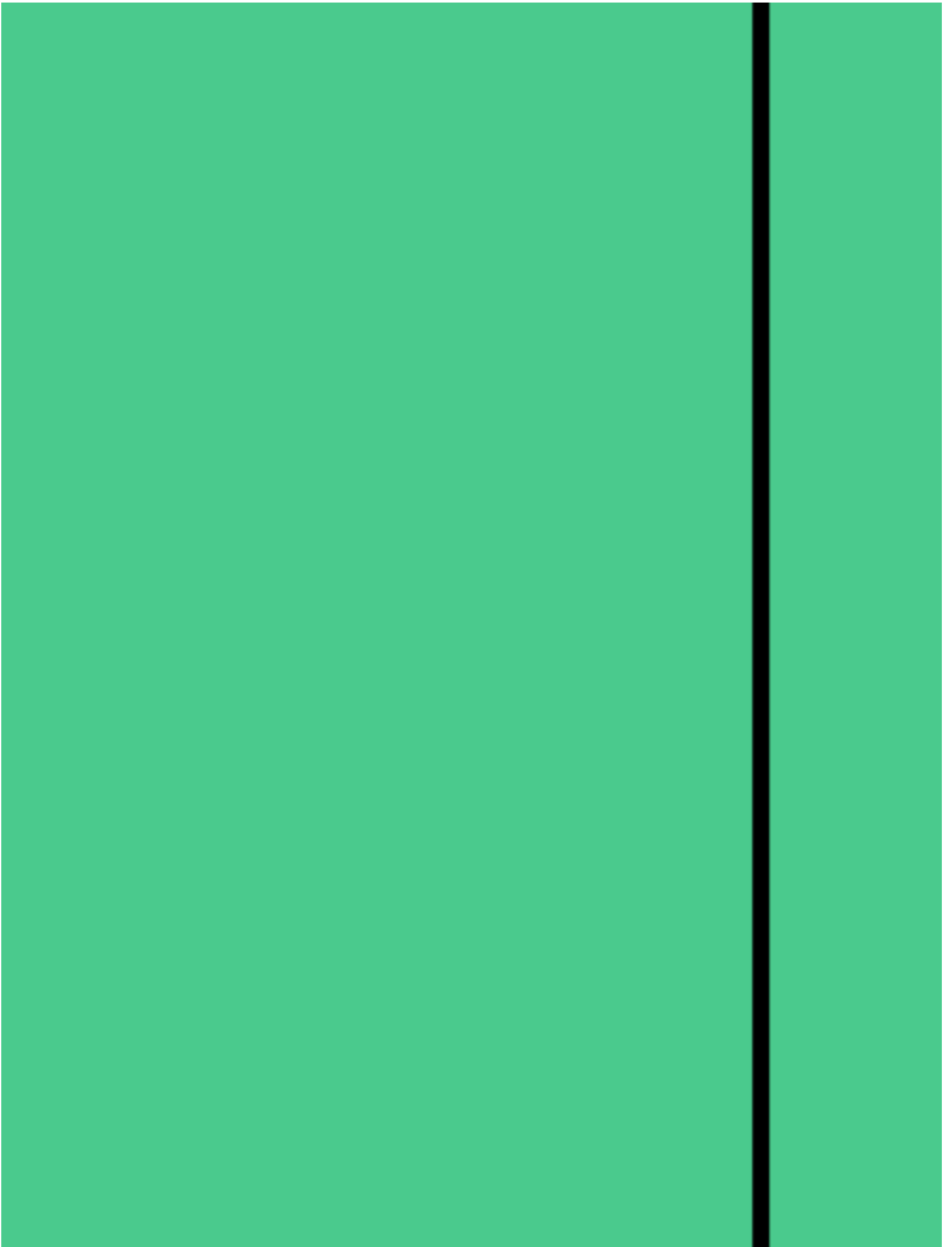
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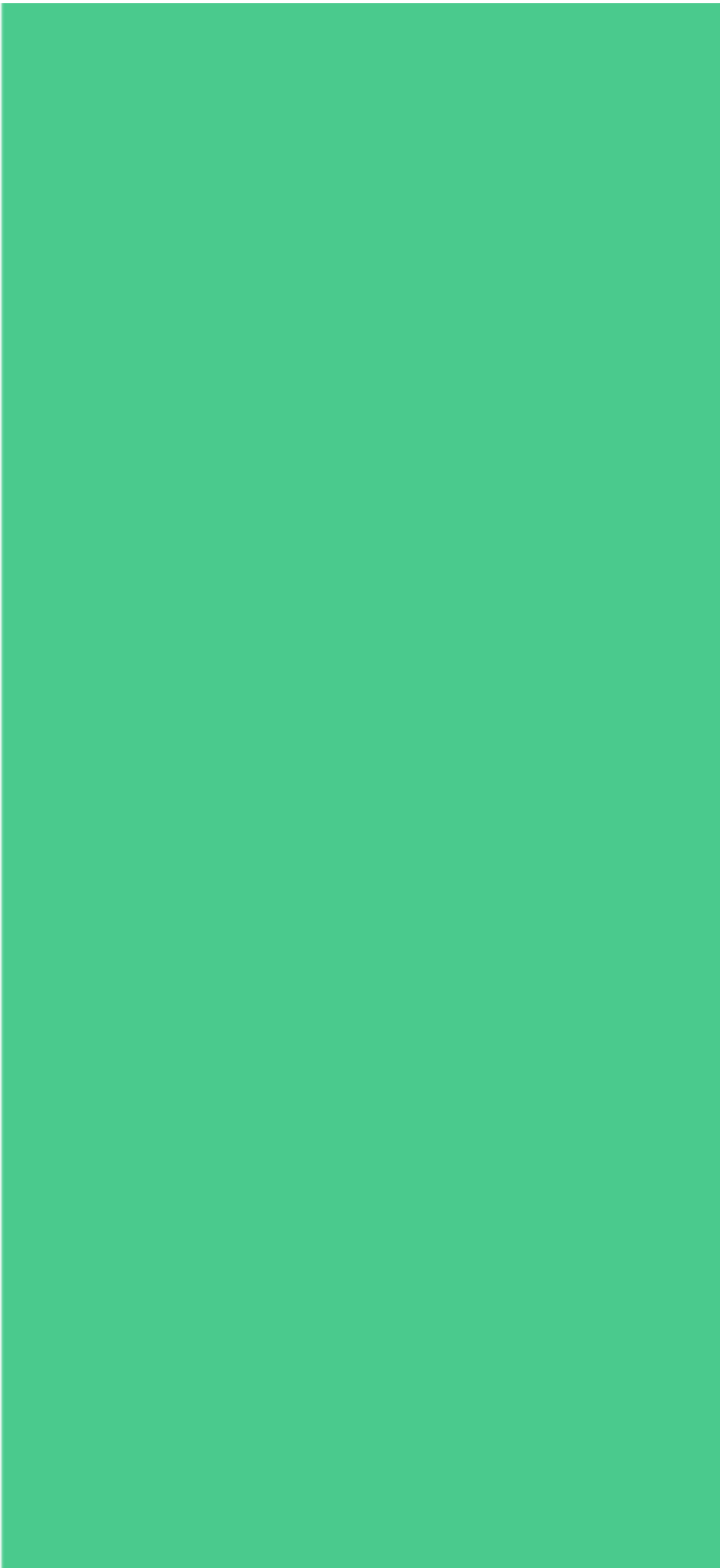
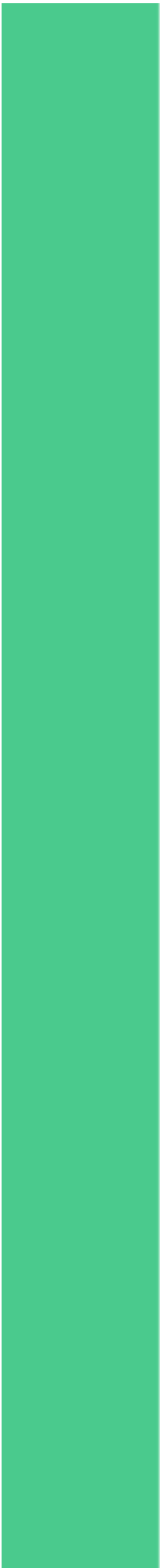
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.5 billion to 0.7 billion (United Nations 1999).

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 the fact that women are now having children at a younger age, and that there is a higher birth rate in developing countries. Another reason is that the number of people who are surviving into old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are now living longer, and that there is a higher death rate in developing countries.

The rapid growth of the world population has a number of implications. One of the main implications is that there is a need for more resources to support the growing population. This includes more food, water, and shelter. Another implication is that there is a need for more jobs to support the growing population. This is because the number of people who are of working age is increasing, and there are more people who are dependent on others for support.

The rapid growth of the world population is a major challenge for the world. It is a challenge that requires the cooperation of all countries. We need to find ways to support the growing population, and we need to find ways to ensure that everyone has a fair share of the world's resources. Only then can we hope to create a better world for all.

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Appendix

The following table shows the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age, and the number of people aged 65 and over, for the years 1990 and 1999. The numbers are in millions.

Year	Under 15	65 and over
1990	1.1	0.5
1999	1.5	0.7

100%

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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 women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, 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 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1999, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 18% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1999, the average salary of a public sector employee was £20,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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The aim 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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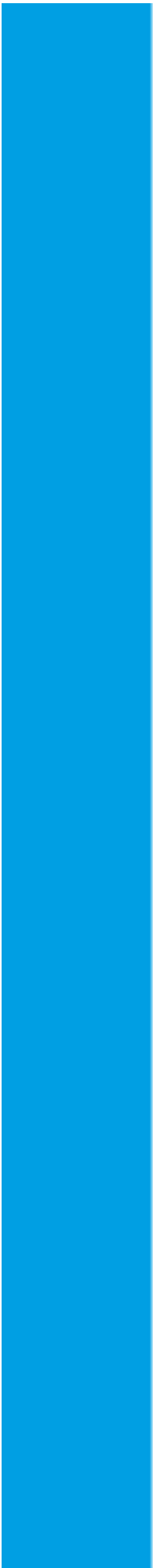
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In the present study, we have determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1990s. We have also determined the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1980s, and compared the results with the results of the present study.

The results of the present study show that *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1990s. The results also show that *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1980s.

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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.

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 incidence of acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom is higher than in the United States, where the incidence is approximately 5 cases per 100 000 per year [14].

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