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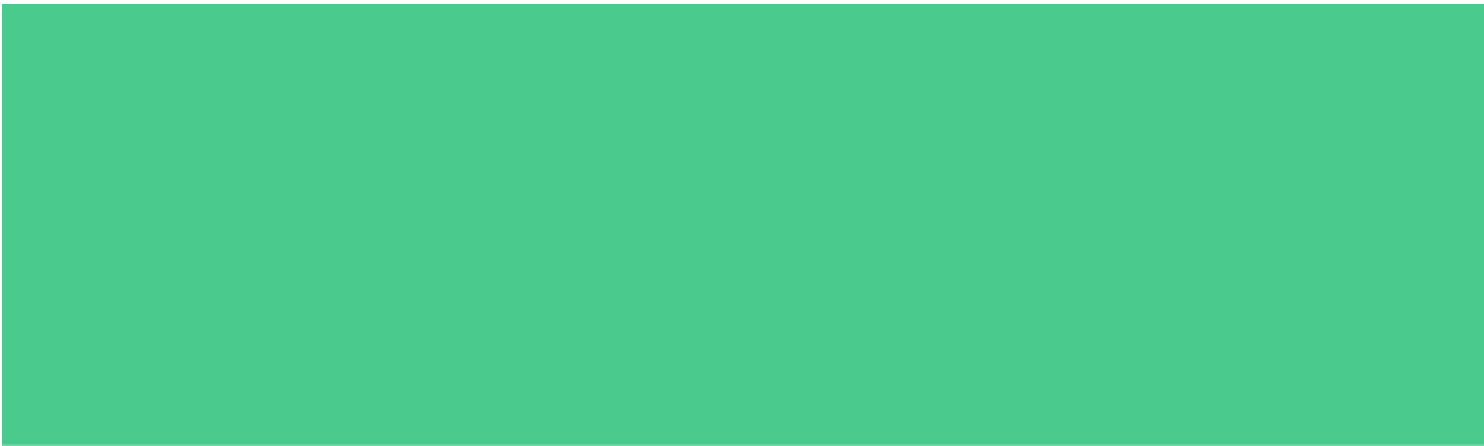
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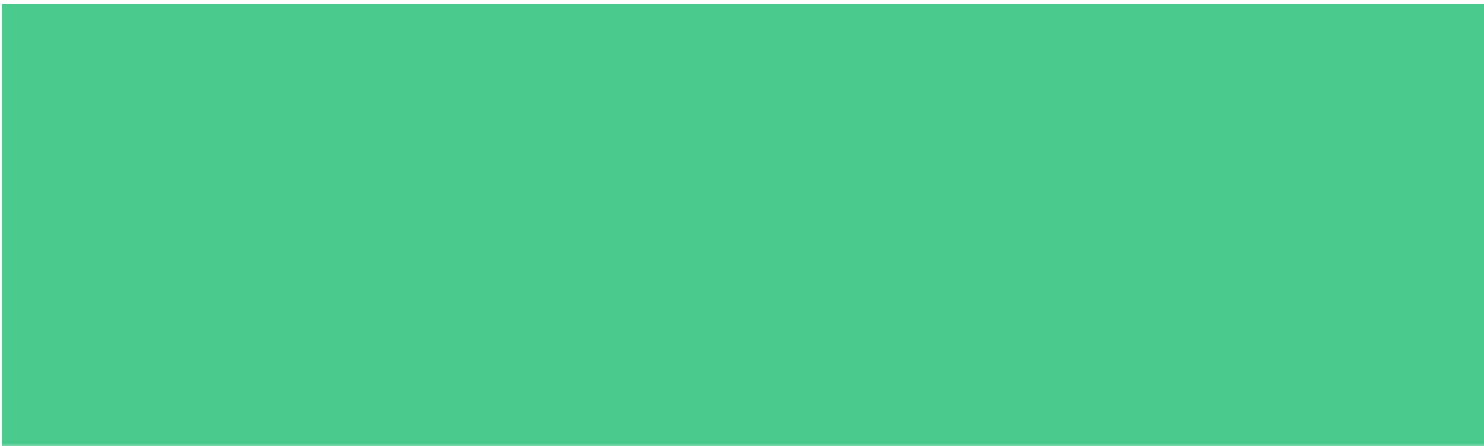
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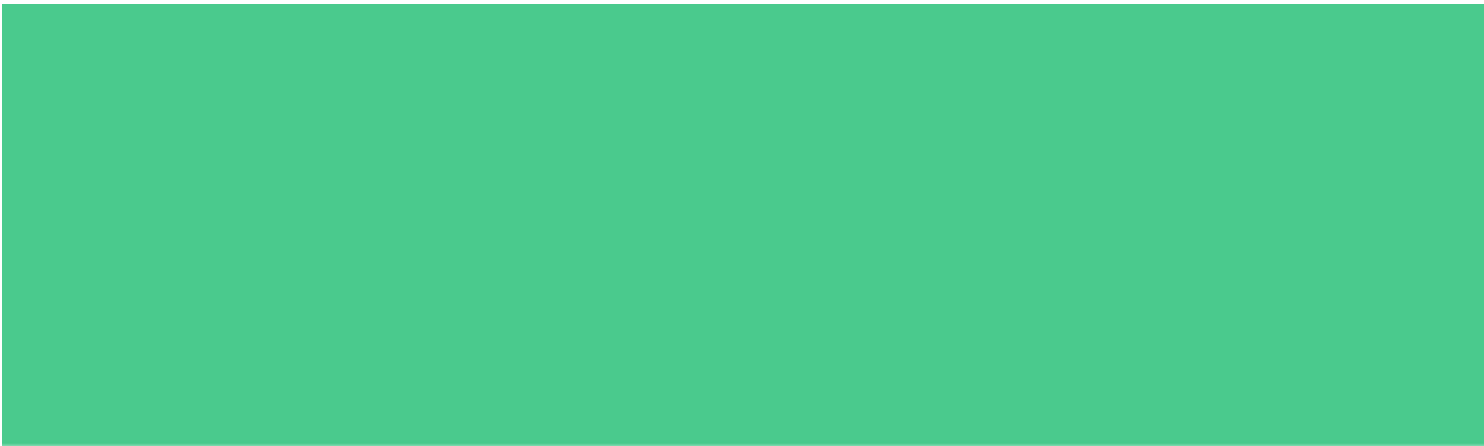
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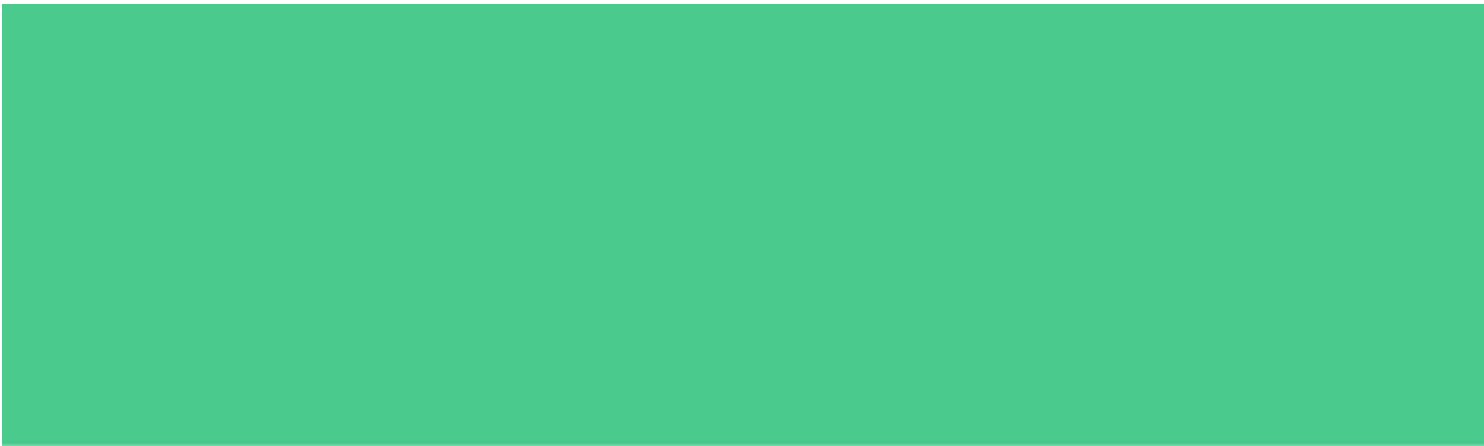
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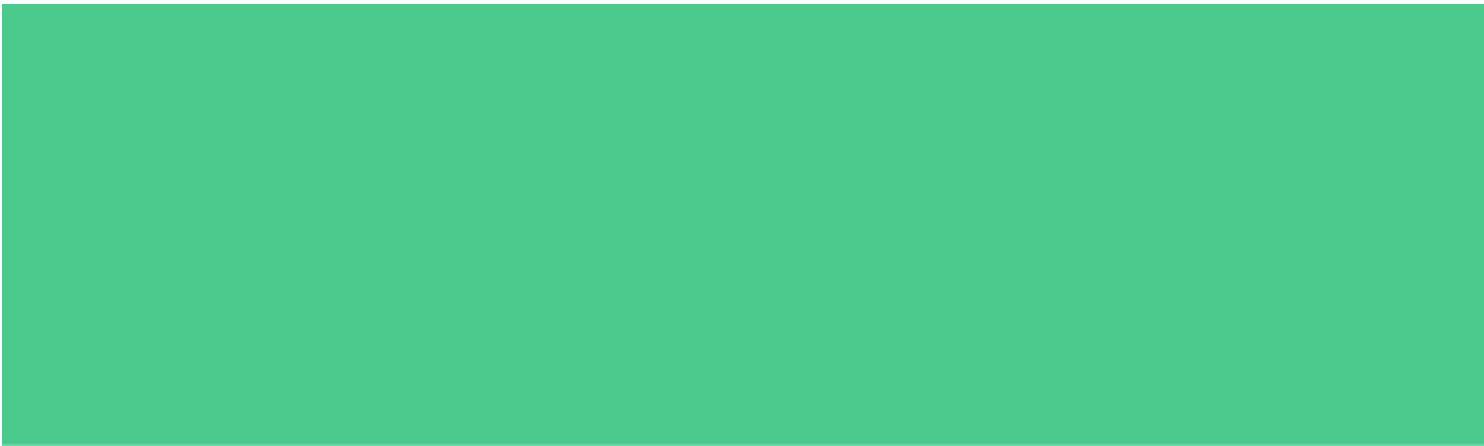




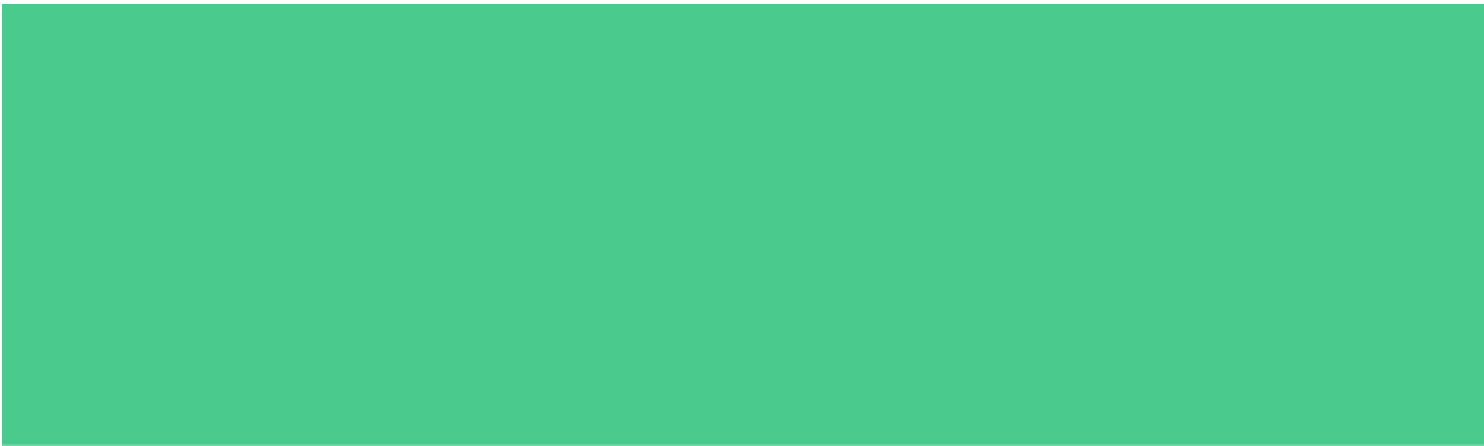


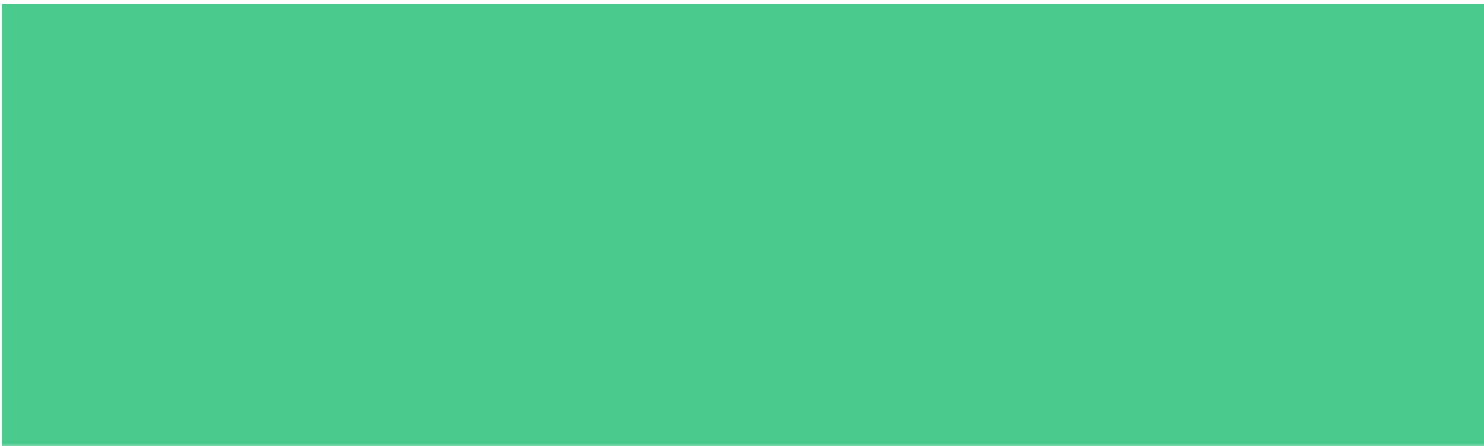




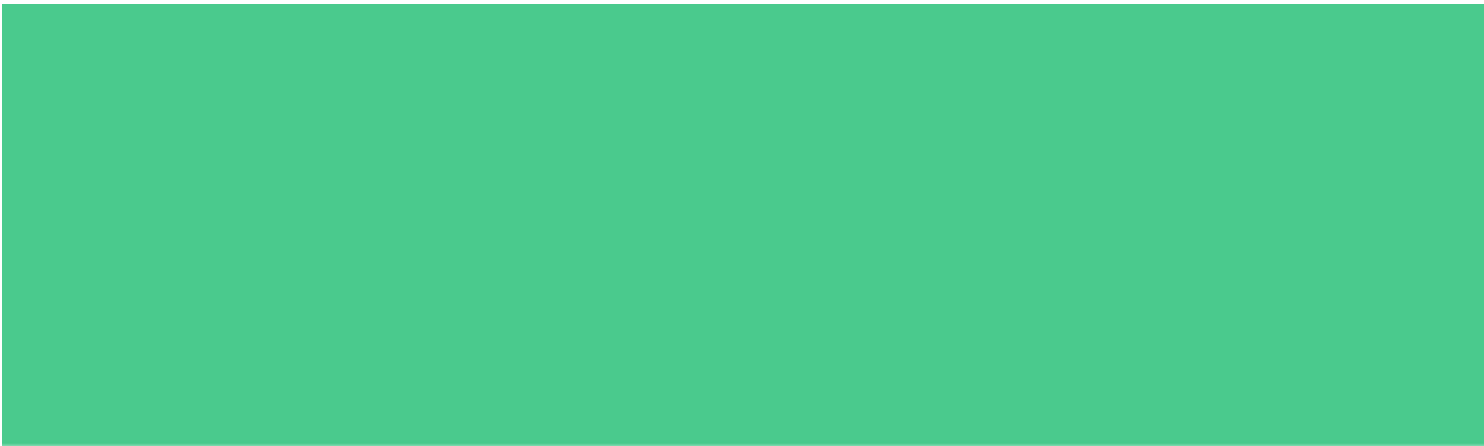














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The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of shigellosis is high, and the prevalence of *S. flexneri*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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are 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.
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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 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 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.

One of the main reasons 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.

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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. 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. In the 20th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as teachers, nurses, and social workers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of advantages over the private sector. One advantage is that the public sector is not subject to the same profit pressures as the private sector. This means that the public sector can afford to employ people with disabilities at a lower cost than the private sector. Another advantage is that the public sector has a number of policies in place that support the employment of people with disabilities. For example, the public sector has a number of policies that require employers to make reasonable adjustments to the workplace for people with disabilities.

There are a number of challenges that the public sector faces in employing people with disabilities. One challenge is that the public sector has a number of different departments and agencies, each of which has its own policies and procedures. This can make it difficult to coordinate the employment of people with disabilities across the public sector. Another challenge is that the public sector has a number of different funding sources, which can make it difficult to secure the funding needed to employ people with disabilities.

Despite these challenges, the public sector has a number of advantages that make it an important employer of people with disabilities. One advantage is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. Another advantage is that the public sector has a number of policies in place that support the employment of people with disabilities. Finally, the public sector has a number of advantages over the private sector, including the fact that it is not subject to the same profit pressures and that it has a number of policies in place that support the employment of people with disabilities.

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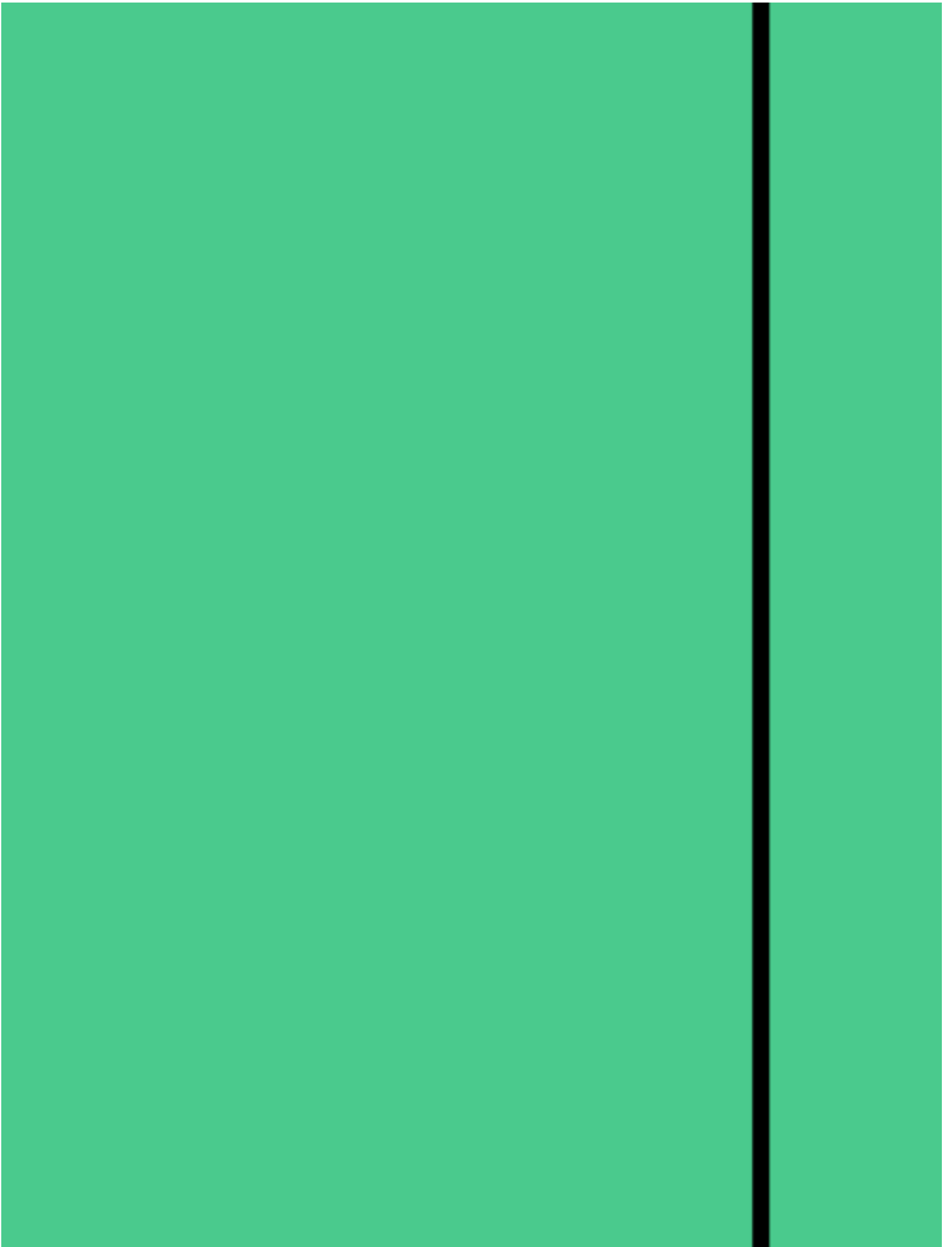
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There are a number of reasons why the world population is increasing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the death rate.

Another reason why the world population is increasing so rapidly is that the number of people who are having children is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the age at which people are having children, and a decline in the number of children who are dying in infancy.

There are a number of other factors that are contributing to the rapid increase in the world population. These include a decline in the death rate, and a decline in the number of people who are having children.

The rapid increase in the world population is a cause for concern. It is likely to lead to a number of problems, including a shortage of food, a shortage of water, and a shortage of housing.

It is important that we take steps to address these problems. One of the most important steps is to reduce the death rate. This can be done by improving medical care, and by providing better nutrition.

Another important step is to reduce the number of children who are having children. This can be done by providing better education, and by providing better health care.

There are a number of other steps that we can take to address the problems caused by the rapid increase in the world population. These include providing better housing, and providing better access to water and food.

It is important that we take these steps now, before the problems become even more serious. The world population is increasing so rapidly that it is likely to reach 6 billion by the year 2025.

If we do not take steps to address the problems caused by the rapid increase in the world population, the future of the world will be very uncertain. It is important that we take action now to ensure a better future for all of us.

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The rapid increase in the world population is a cause for concern. It is likely to lead to a number of problems, including a shortage of food, a shortage of water, and a shortage of housing.

It is important that we take action to address these problems. We need to find ways to increase the production of food, water, and housing. We also need to find ways to reduce the number of people who are having children.

There are a number of things that we can do to address these problems. We can improve the way we produce food, water, and housing. We can also encourage people to have fewer children.

It is important that we take action now. If we do not, the world population will continue to increase rapidly, and the problems will become even more serious.

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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 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 socio-economic classes, with 10% of public sector employees being people from the lower socio-economic 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 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 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 housing, with 10% of public sector employees being people with low housing in 1995, compared with 5% in 1980.

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

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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 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. In a study of 10 years of *S. flexneri* isolates from patients with acute colitis, 10 serotypes were identified [12]. The serotypes were distributed in a similar manner to those reported in other studies [13]. The serotypes were distributed in a similar manner to those reported in other studies [13].

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom and to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute colitis. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom and to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute colitis.

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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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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 the public sector workforce being female 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 jobs that are suitable for women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more attractive to women. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is more attractive to women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing number of women who are in the workforce. In 1980, only 40% of women were in the workforce, but by 1998, this had increased to 60%. This increase in the number of women in the workforce has led to a corresponding increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

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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 of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis [11]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* has been reported as 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 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 living longer is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a more stable environment. As a result, the number of people who are living to the age of 65 and over has increased significantly in recent years.

Another reason why the world population is ageing is that the number of people who are having children is decreasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in fertility rates, a decline in the number of people who are having children, and a decline in the number of people who are having children who are young enough to have children of their own.

As a result of these factors, the world population is ageing. This has a number of implications for the world, including a decline in the number of people who are working, a decline in the number of people who are paying taxes, and a decline in the number of people who are contributing to the economy.

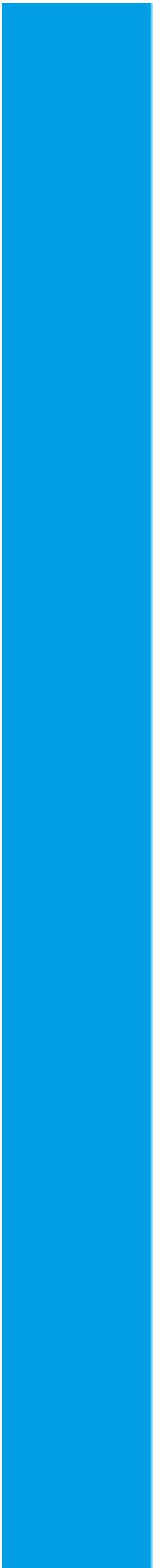
There are a number of ways in which the world can deal with the ageing population. One way is to increase the number of people who are working. This can be done by increasing the number of people who are entering the workforce, by increasing the number of people who are staying in the workforce longer, and by increasing the number of people who are working in the service sector.

Another way to deal with the ageing population is to increase the number of people who are paying taxes. This can be done by increasing the number of people who are paying taxes, by increasing the number of people who are paying taxes on a larger scale, and by increasing the number of people who are paying taxes on a smaller scale.

There are a number of other ways in which the world can deal with the ageing population. These include increasing the number of people who are contributing to the economy, increasing the number of people who are contributing to the social security system, and increasing the number of people who are contributing to the health care system.

As the world population continues to age, it is important that we find ways to deal with the challenges that this presents. By increasing the number of people who are working, paying taxes, and contributing to the economy, we can ensure that the world is able to support its ageing population.





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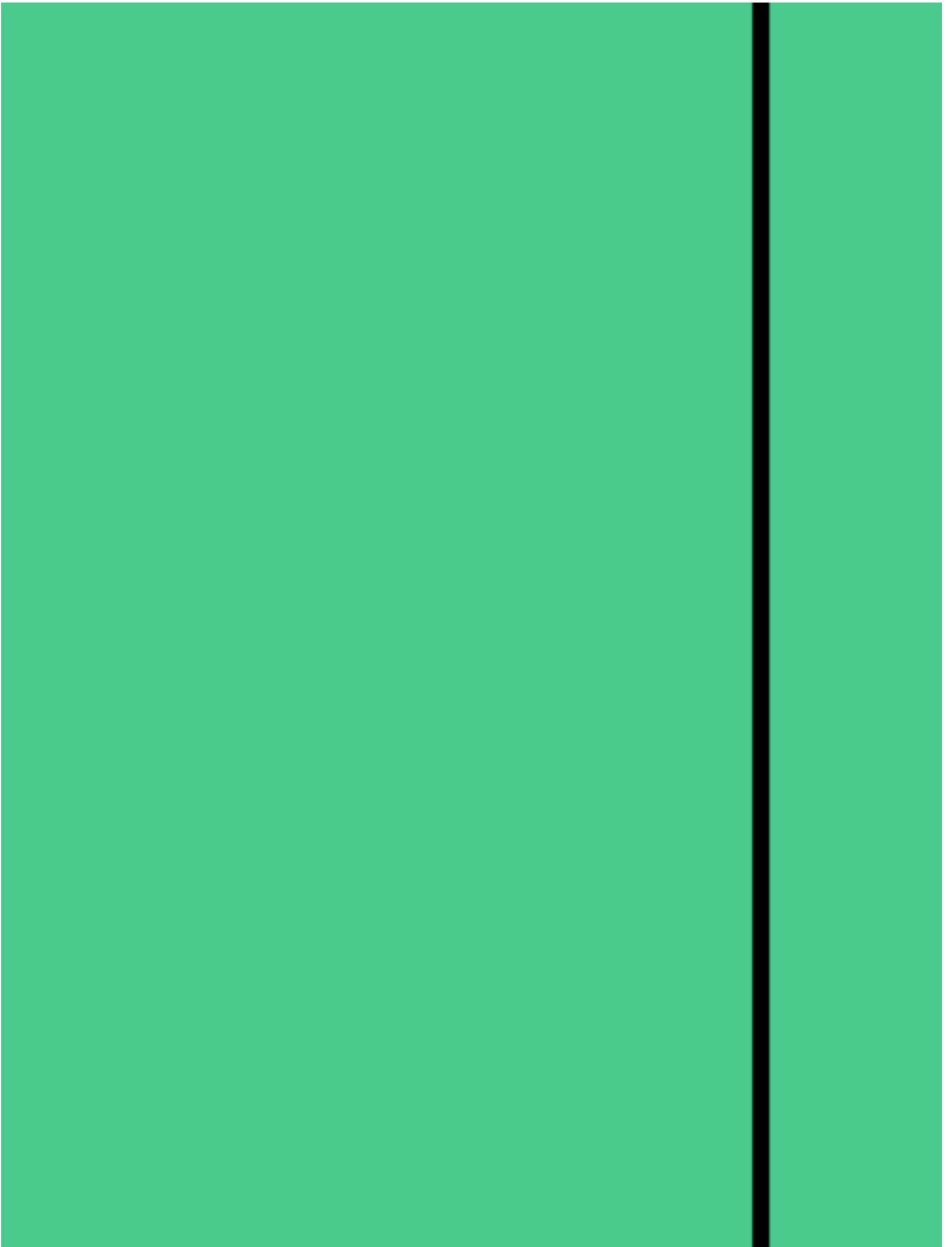
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METHODS

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

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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 of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis [11]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* has been reported as 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 the faecal flora of 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 United Nations predicts that by the year 2025, the number of people under 15 years of age will increase to 2.5 billion (United Nations 1999). The United Nations also predicts that the number of people aged 65 years and over will increase from 200 million in 1990 to 600 million in 2025 (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the young and the old. The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified the need to address the health and social care needs of the young and the old as a priority (WHO 1999). The WHO has identified the need to address the health and social care needs of the young and the old as a priority (WHO 1999).

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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 Roberts *et al.* [12], who reported the results of a study of *S. flexneri* isolates from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom between 1988 and 1992. The study found that *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom, and that the incidence of *S. flexneri* had increased in the United Kingdom during the 1990s.

The aim of the present study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom, and to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom, and to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute colitis 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 1998) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998) (Department of Health 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the needs of patients are met. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of patient choice, the development of patient groups, and the implementation of patient surveys. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that health services are delivered, including the introduction of patient choice, the development of patient groups, and the implementation of patient surveys.

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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 study of 100 cases of *S. flexneri* infection in the 1970s [12]. The authors reported that 50% of the cases were children, 40% were males and 10% were hospital in-patients. The authors also reported that 10% of the cases were associated with a recent visit to a hospital or a recent visit to a doctor.

The purpose of this study was to determine the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. We conducted a case-control study of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom. We compared the characteristics of cases of *S. flexneri* infection with those of controls. We also determined the risk factors for *S. flexneri* infection.

Methods

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. We included all cases of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom. We excluded cases of *S. flexneri* infection in the United States.

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

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 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* infections 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

Study area

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.

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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 increasing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the death rate.

Another reason why the world population is increasing so rapidly is that the number of people who are having children is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the age at which people are having children, and a decline in the number of children who are dying in infancy.

There are a number of other factors that are contributing to the rapid increase in the world population. These include a decline in the death rate, and a decline in the number of people who are having children.

The rapid increase in the world population is a major concern for many people. This is because a larger population means a greater demand for resources, and a greater risk of environmental degradation.

There are a number of ways in which the world population can be controlled. These include a decline in the death rate, and a decline in the number of people who are having children.

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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 increasing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the death rate.

Another reason why the world population is increasing so rapidly is that the number of people who are having children is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the age at which people are having children, and a decline in the number of children who are dying in infancy.

There are a number of other factors that are contributing to the rapid increase in the world population. These include a decline in the death rate, and a decline in the number of people who are having children.

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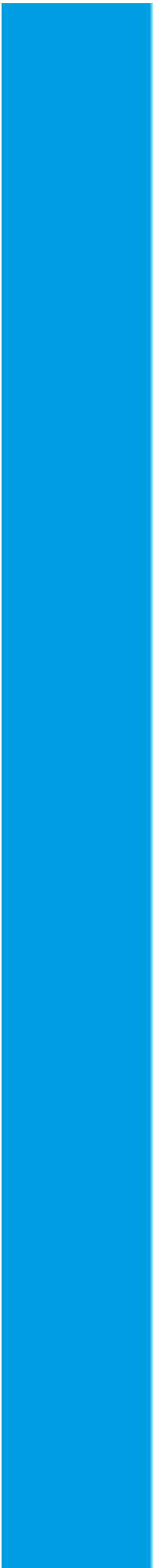
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There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri*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

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the 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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Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are full-time and permanent. In 1999, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed on full-time contracts, compared with 58% 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 essential to the functioning of the state, such as those in the health and education sectors.

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 £21,000, compared with £18,000 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 in the higher grades of the public sector pay scale, such as those in the senior management and professional grades.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector, which is a sector that is traditionally dominated by women. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector, which is a sector that is traditionally dominated by women.

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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.

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

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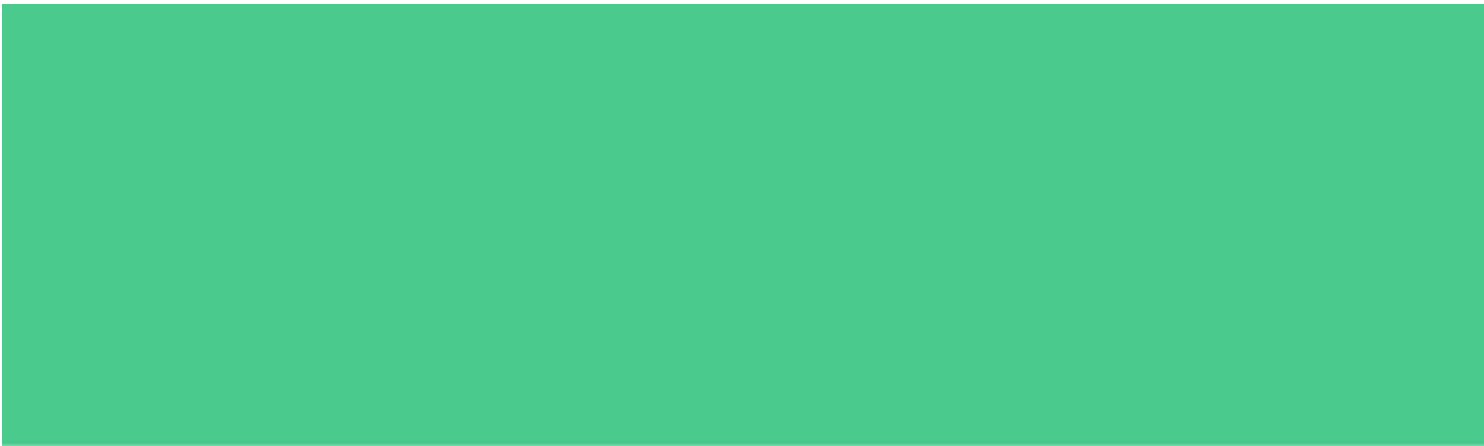
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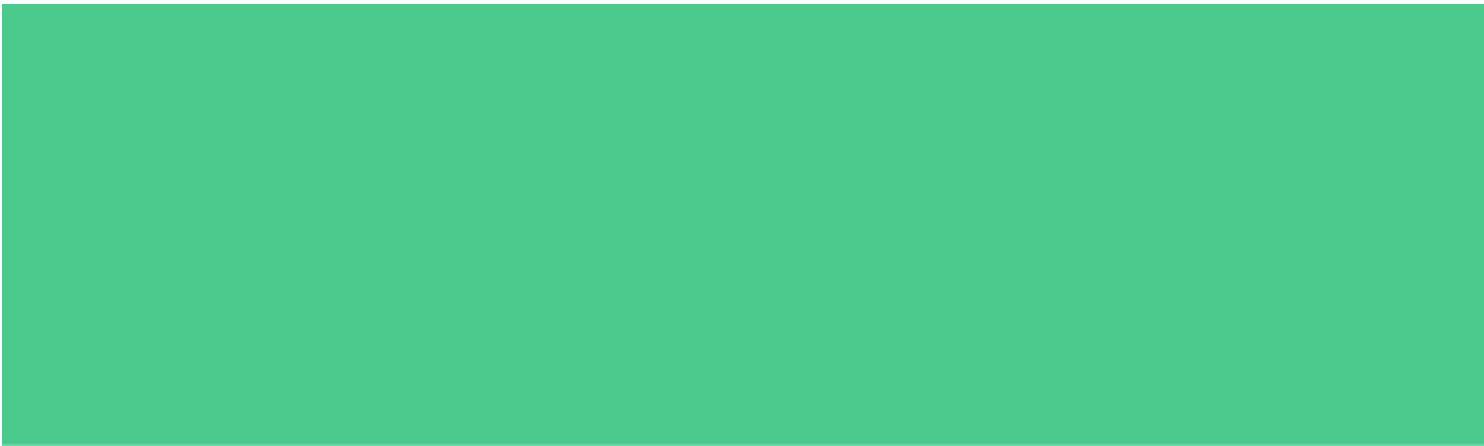
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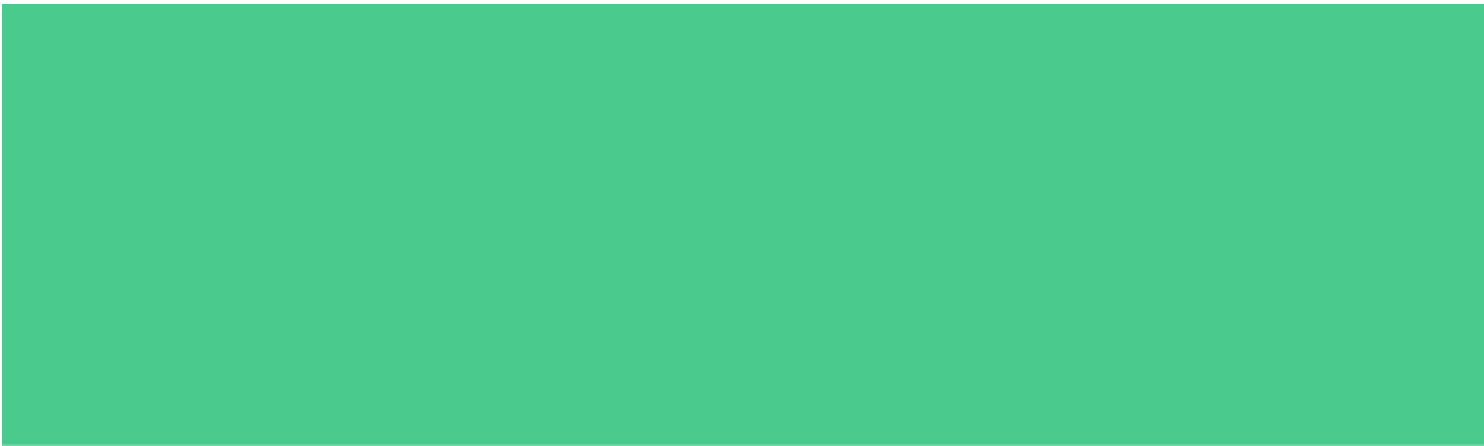
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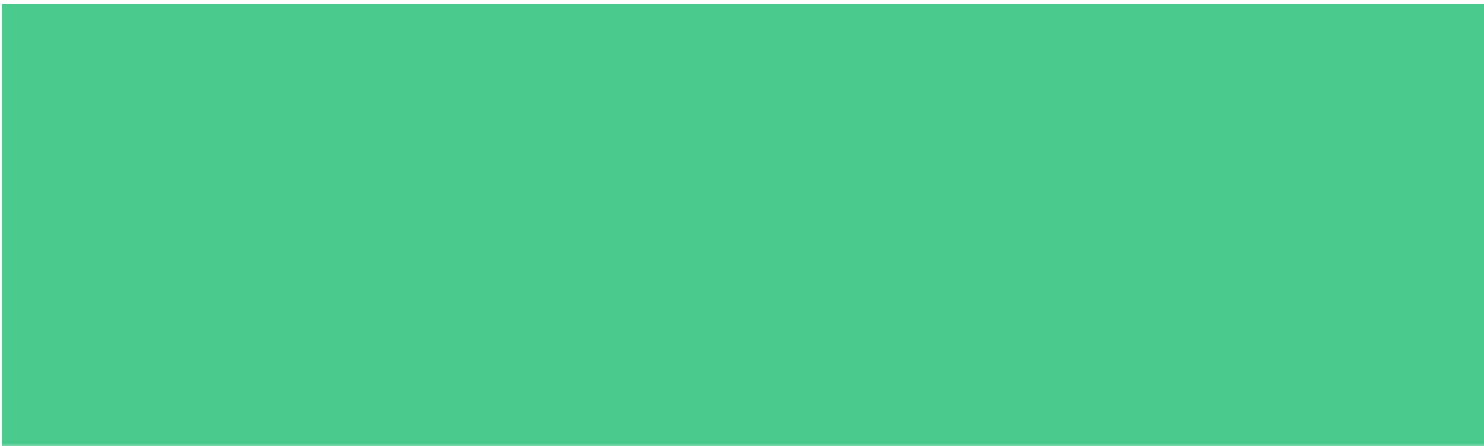




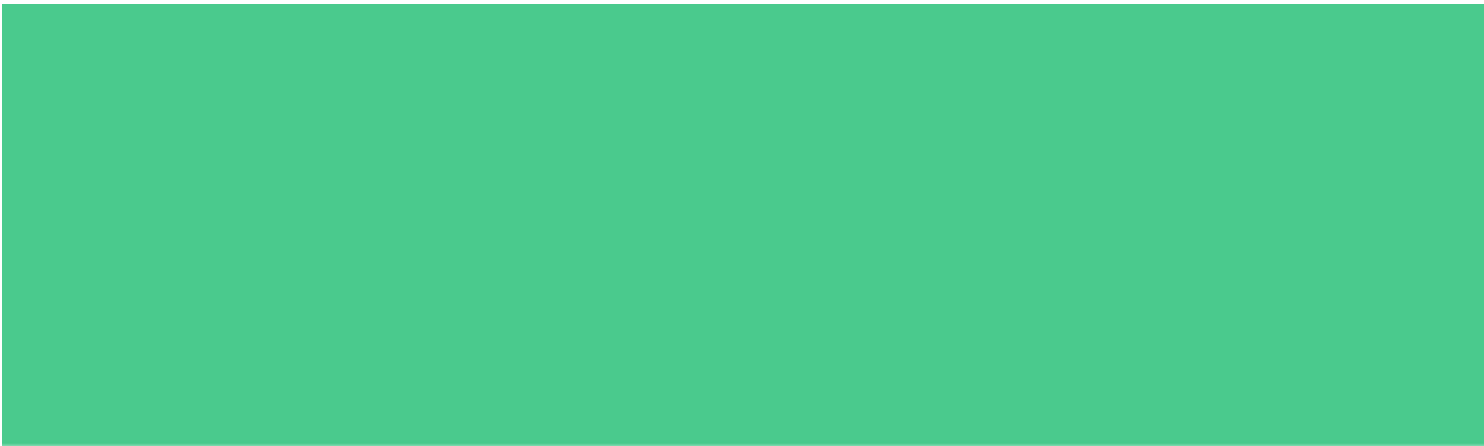


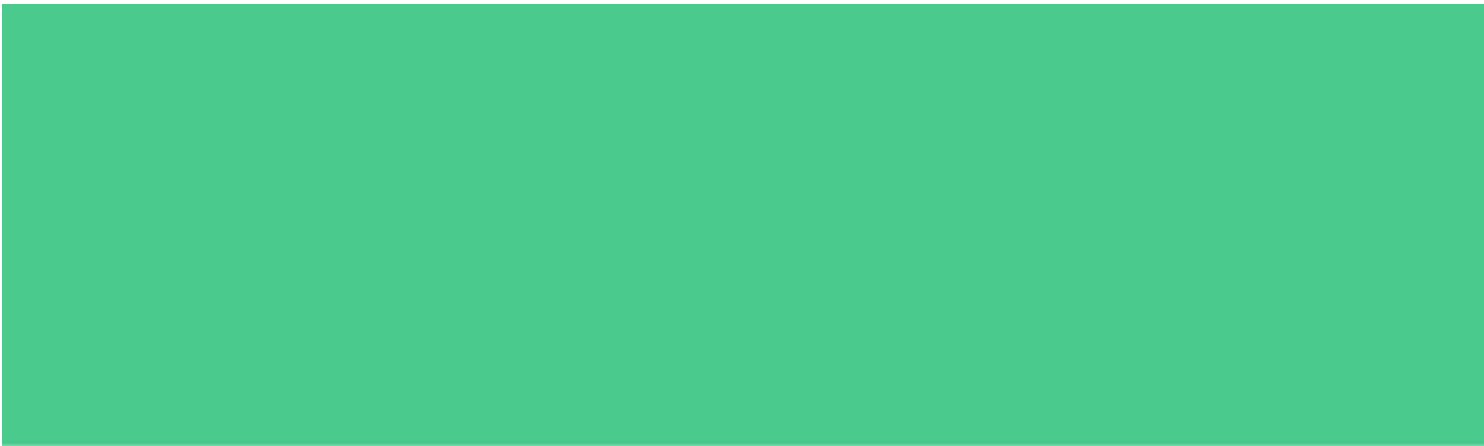




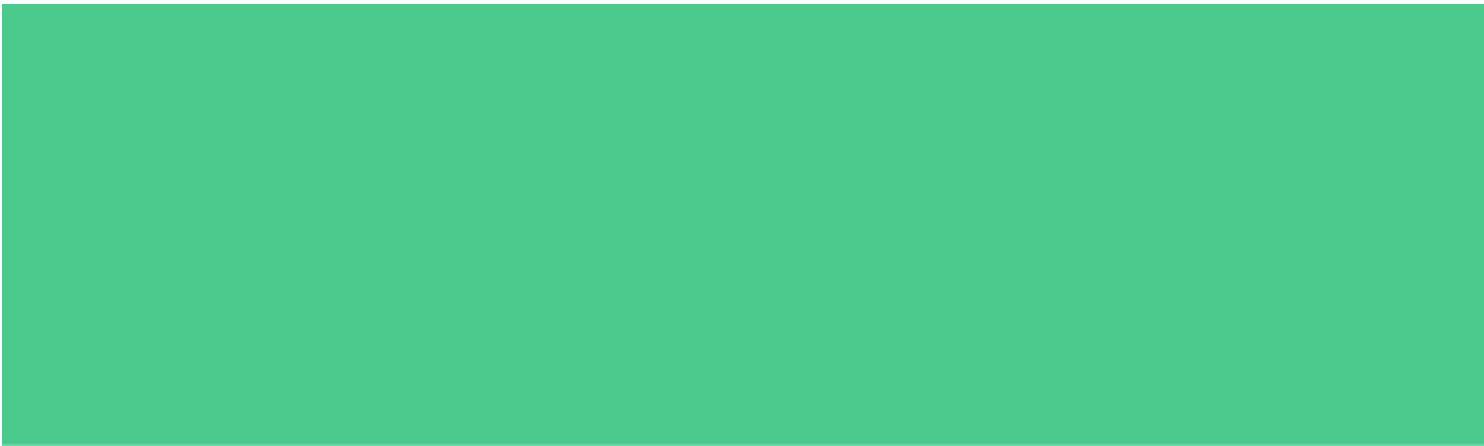




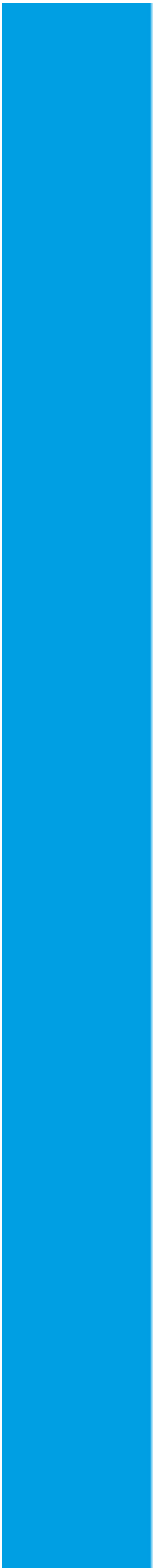












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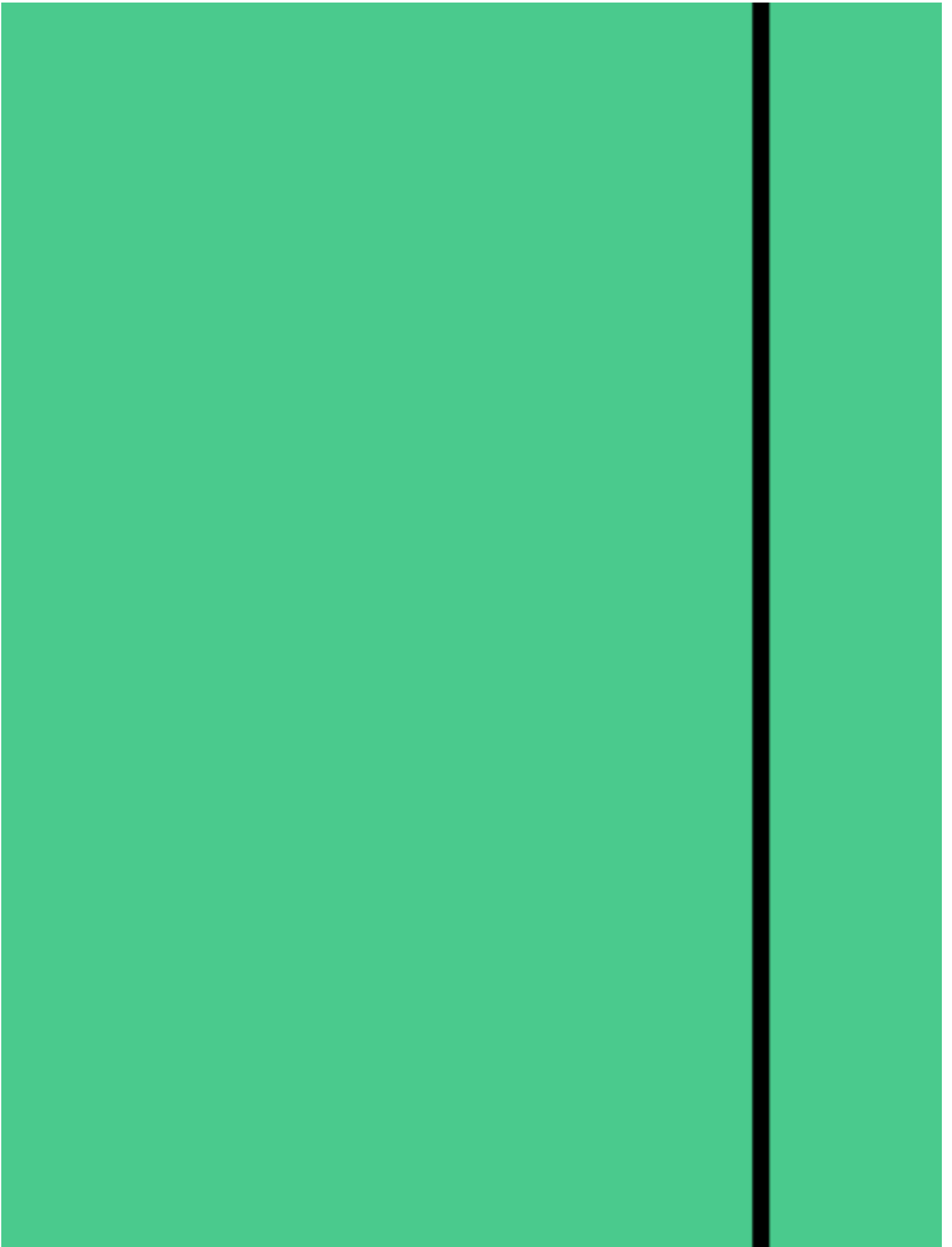
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There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman 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 65 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 72 years.

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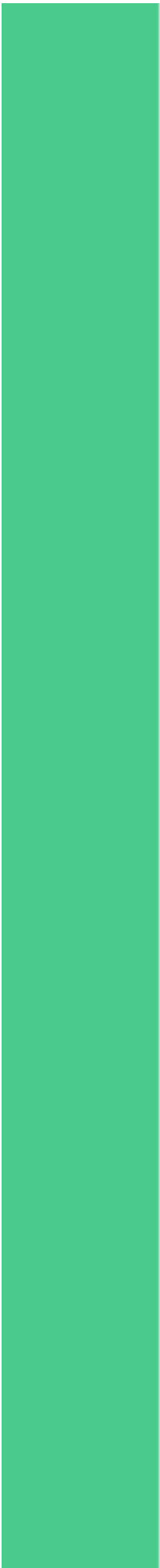
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in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

There are a number of reasons why the world population is increasing 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 increasing so rapidly is that the number of people who are living longer is increasing. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 60 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 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 1999, there were 1.2 billion people aged 65 and over.

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 children. In 1999, the average person in the world had 1.2 children.

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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 1995. 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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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.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. 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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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 services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched to address this need. The Department of Health has launched the 'Age Friendly' initiative, which aims to ensure that services are designed to meet the needs of older people. The initiative includes a number of measures, such as ensuring that services are accessible to older people, and that staff are trained to meet the needs of older people. The initiative also includes a number of measures to ensure that older people are able to participate in decision-making about their care.

The 'Age Friendly' initiative is a key part of the government's strategy for older people. It is a multi-departmental initiative, involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, and the Department of Transport. The initiative is designed to ensure that older people are able to live independently and safely, and that they are able to participate in decision-making about their care. The initiative is a key part of the government's strategy for older people, and it is a key part of the government's commitment to ensuring that older people are able to live independently and safely.

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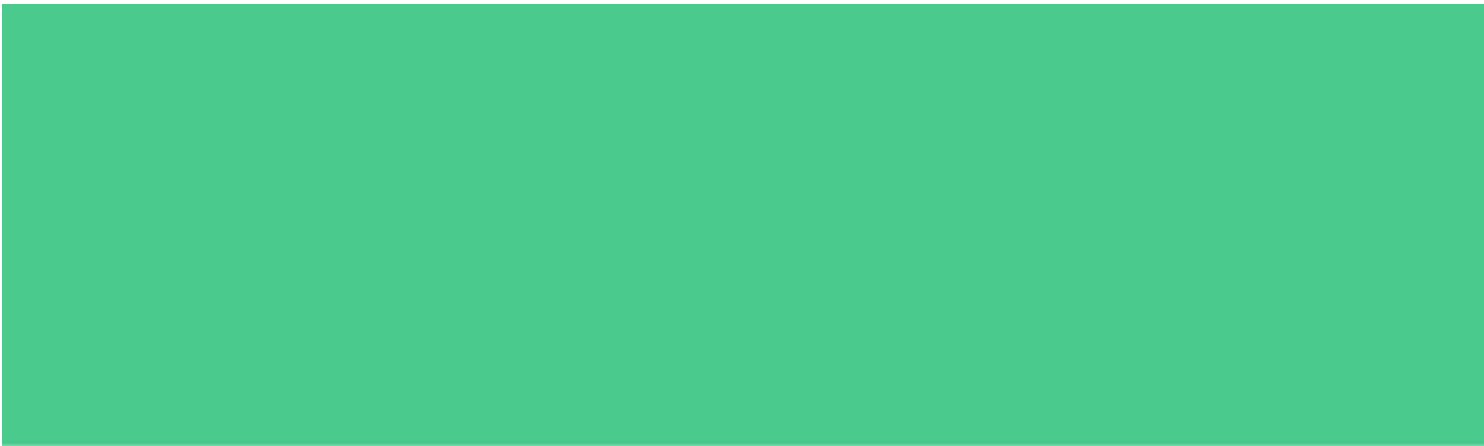
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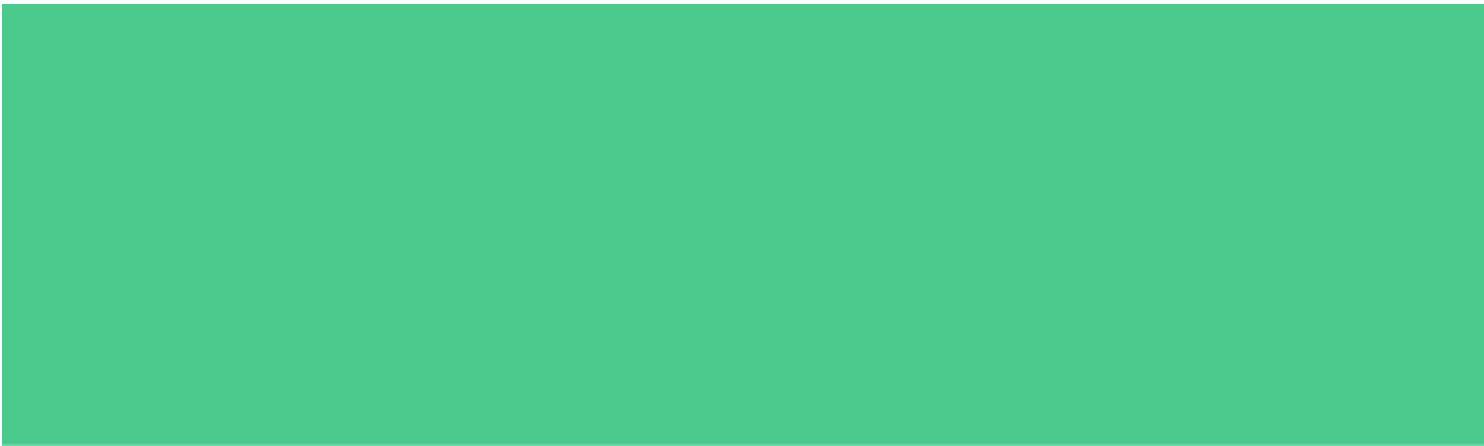
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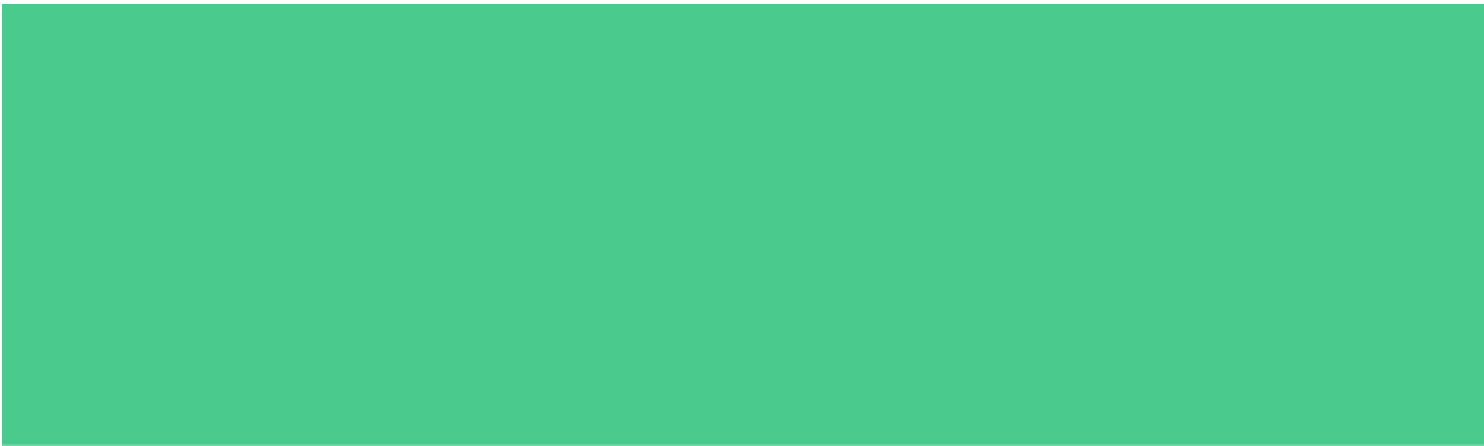
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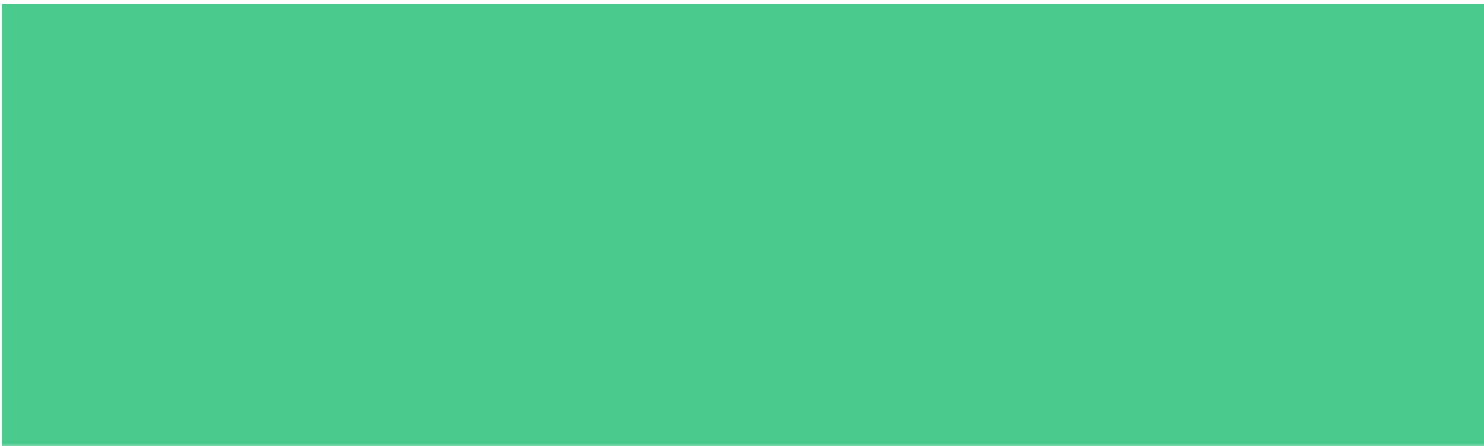




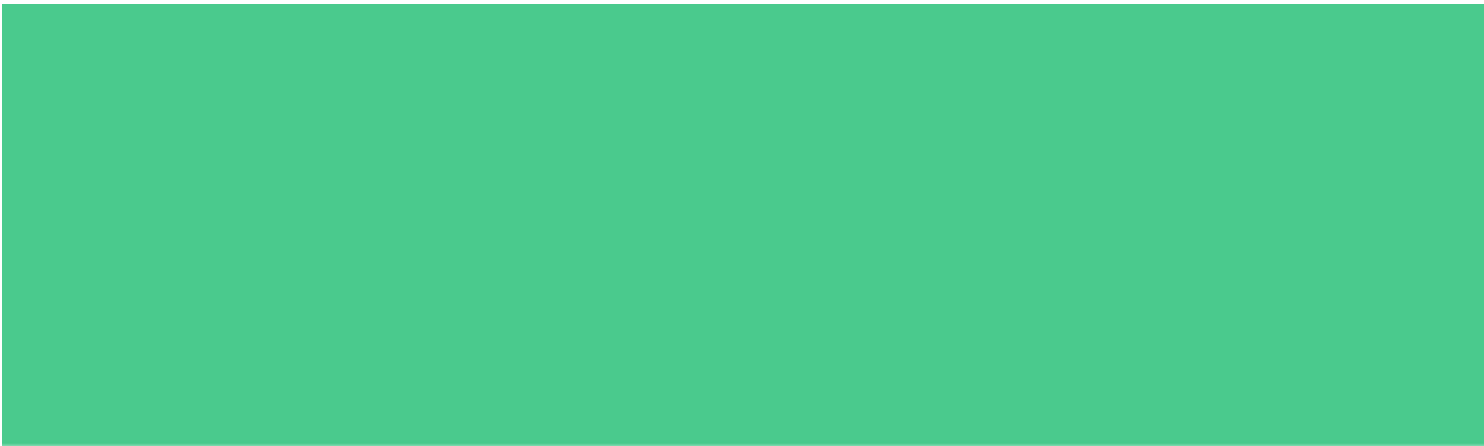


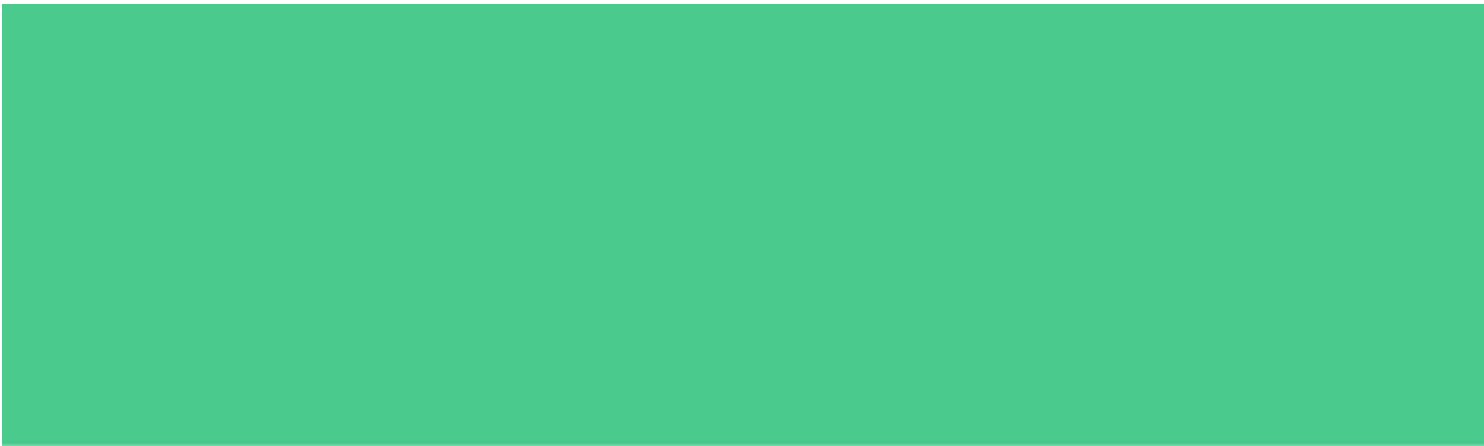


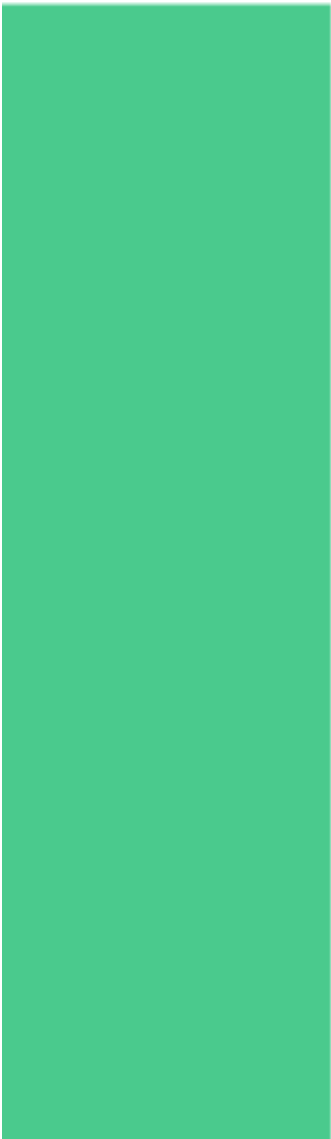


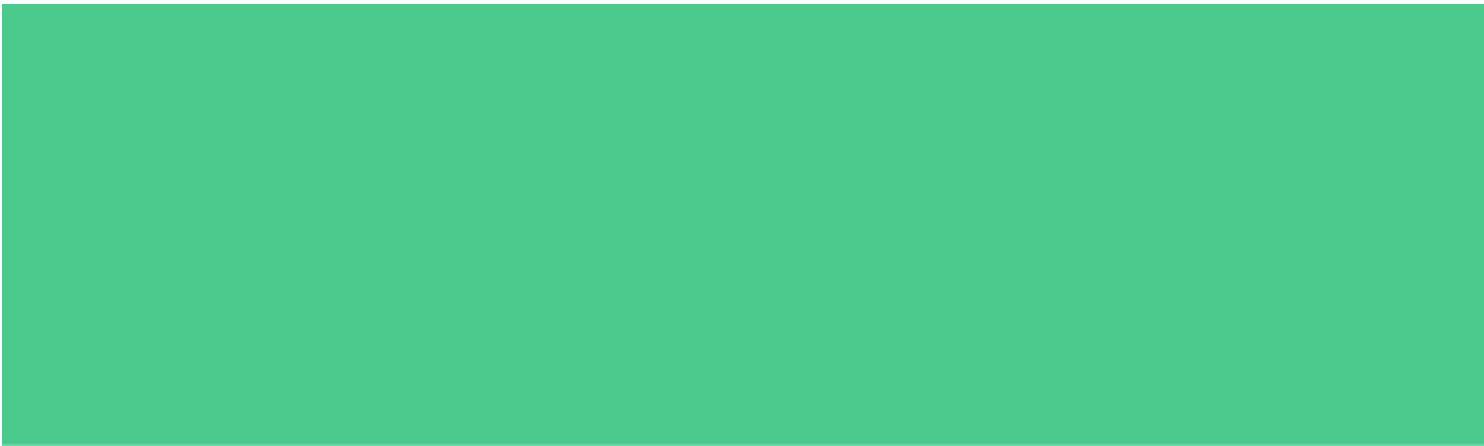














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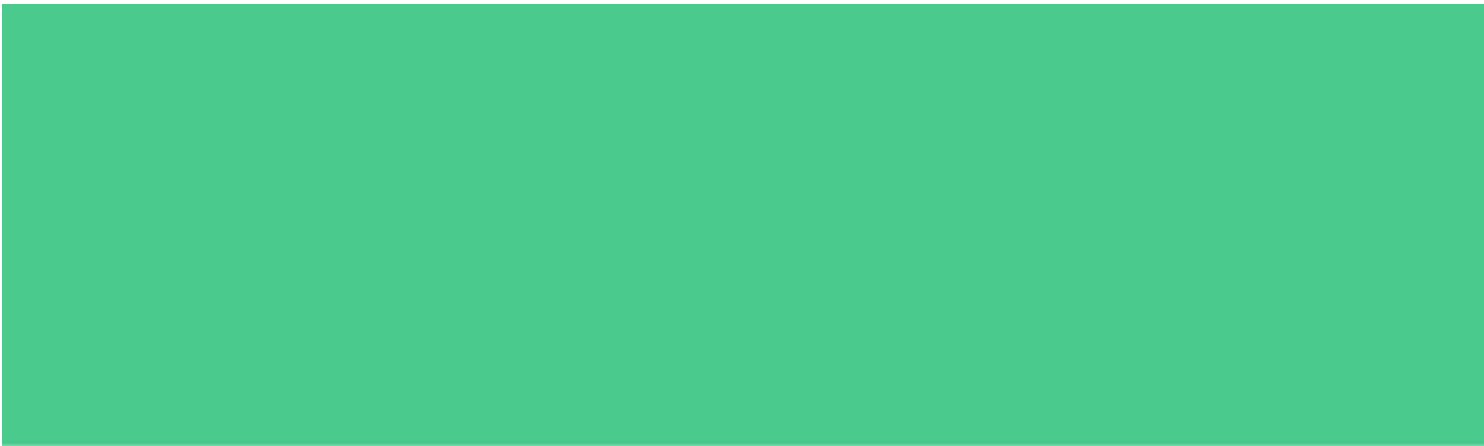
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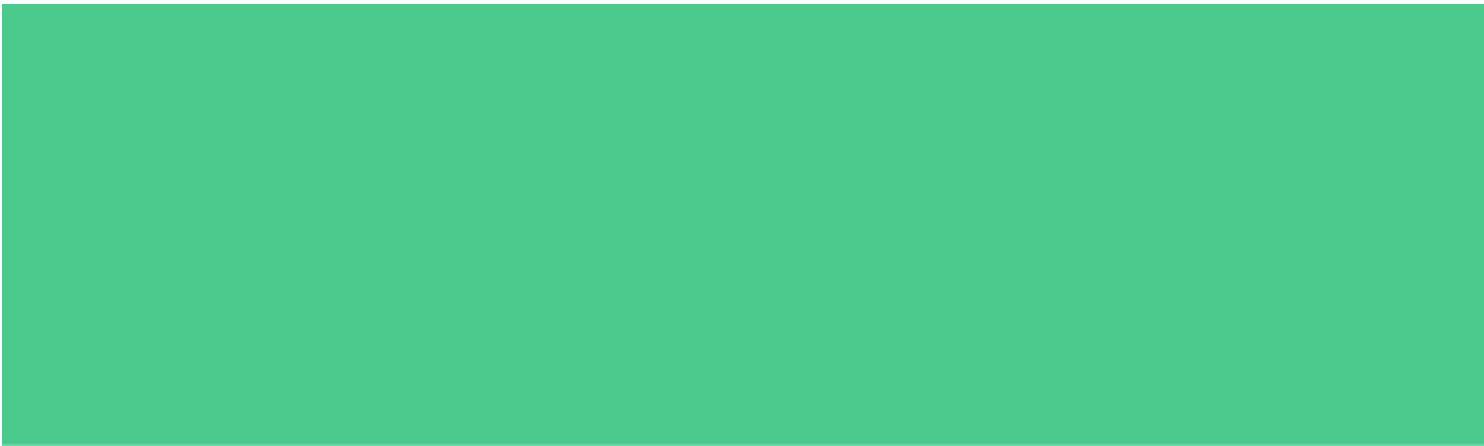
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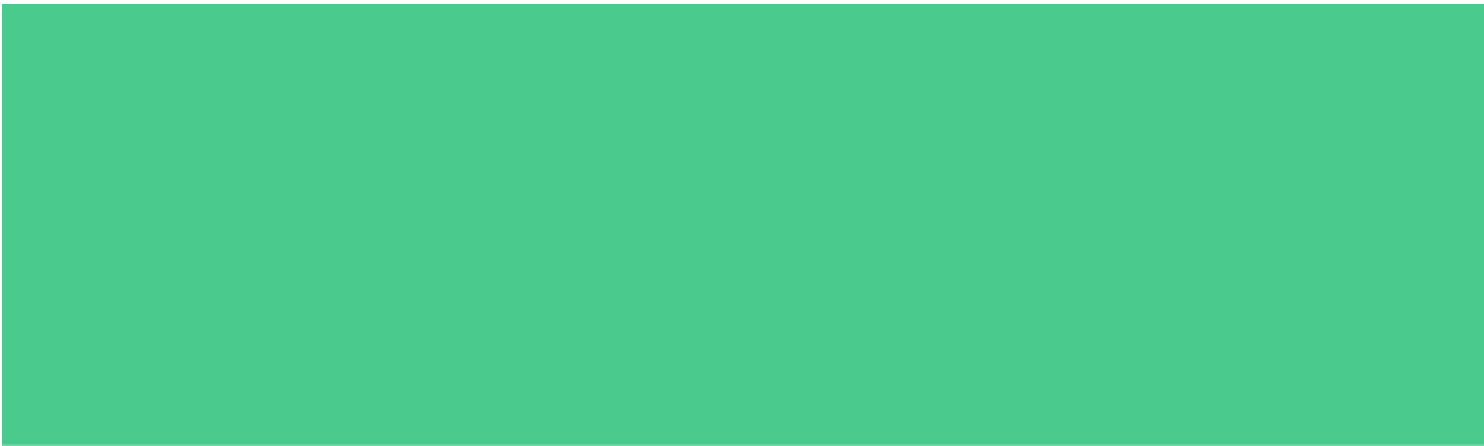
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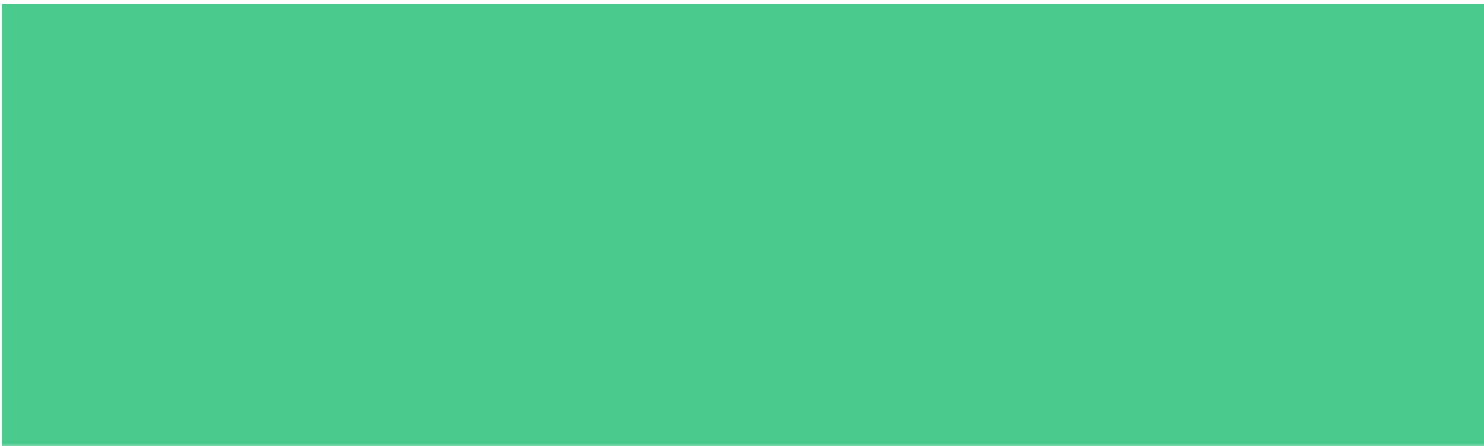




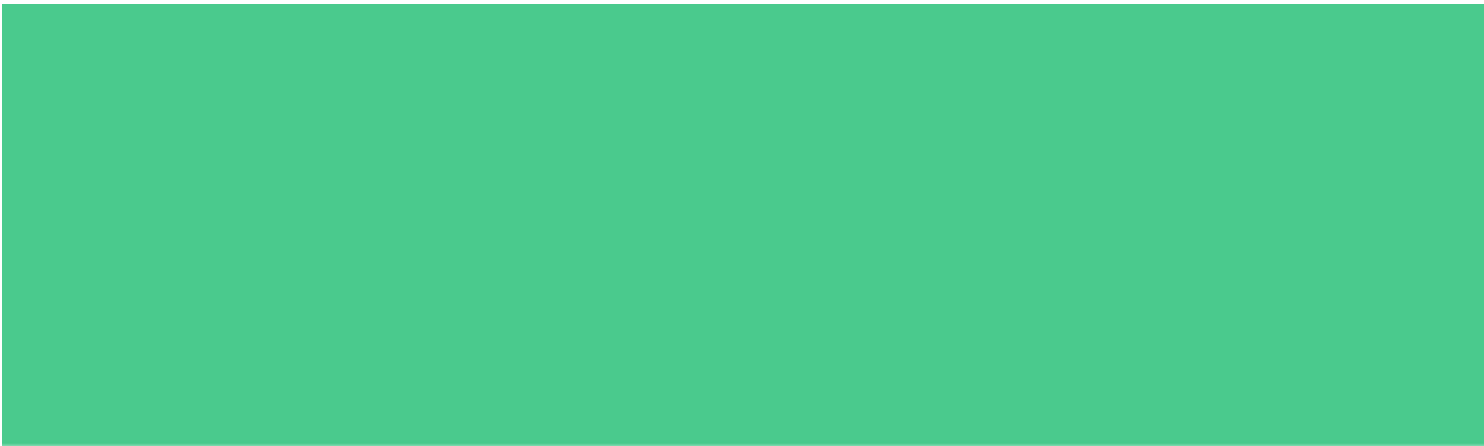


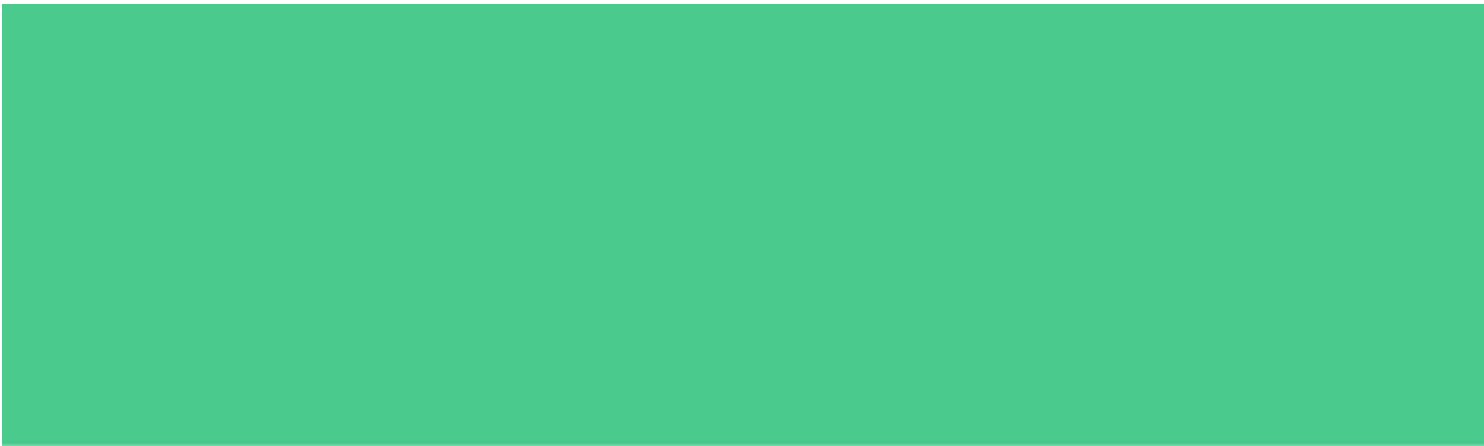




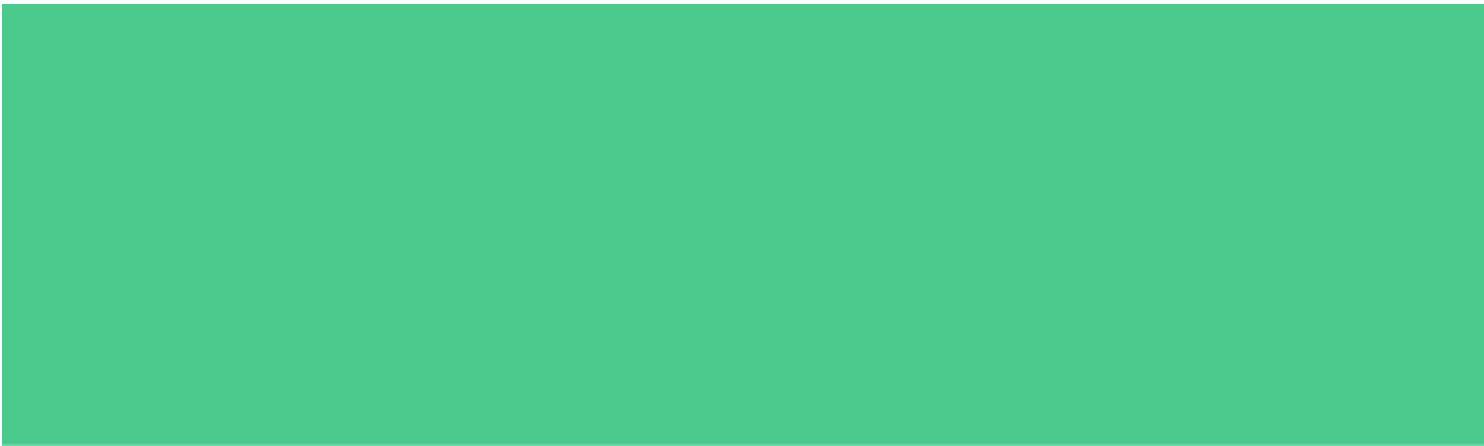














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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999) and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased 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 importance of the public sector in the provision of health care services in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) has stated that the public sector is the main provider of health care services in the UK and that it is essential that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care. The Department of Health (2000) has also stated that the public sector is the main provider of health care services in the UK and that it is essential that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care.

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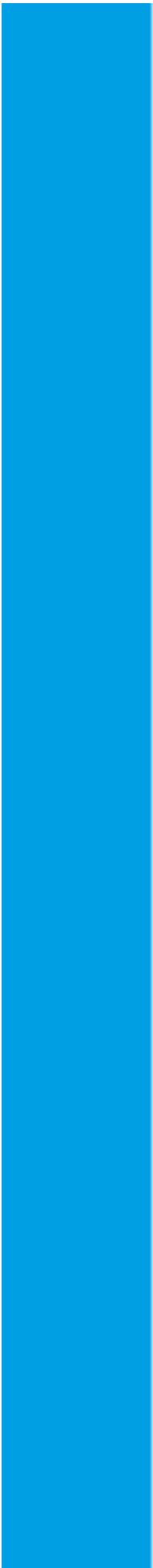
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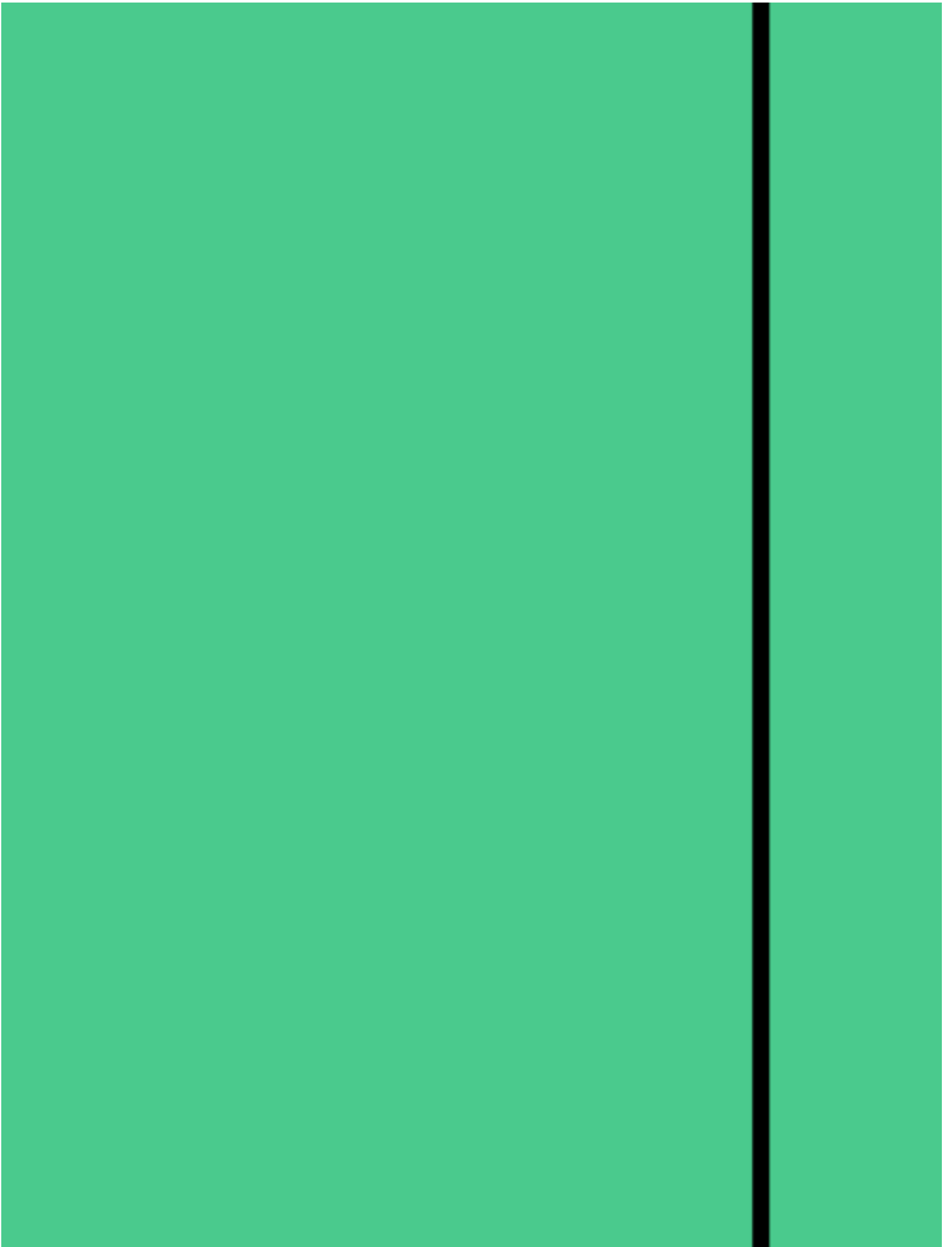
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There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom was by Smith *et al.* [12], who reported that *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype isolated 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.

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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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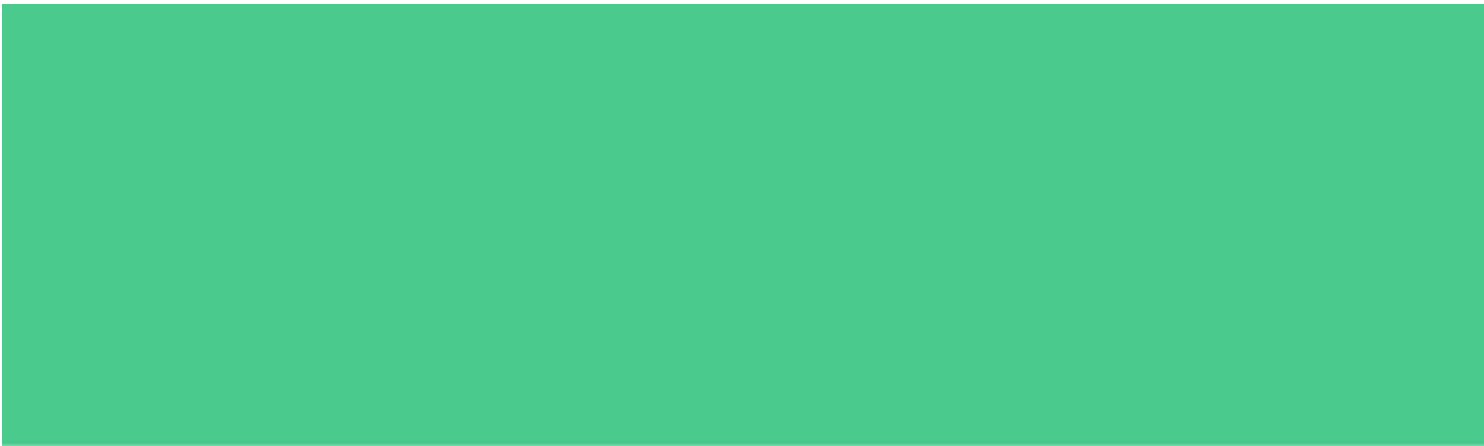
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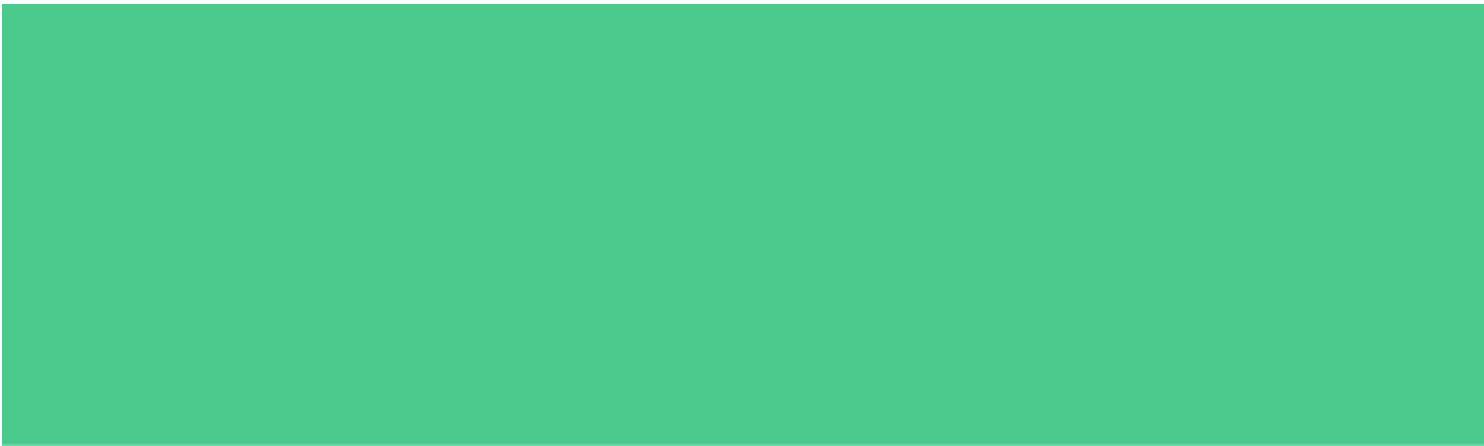
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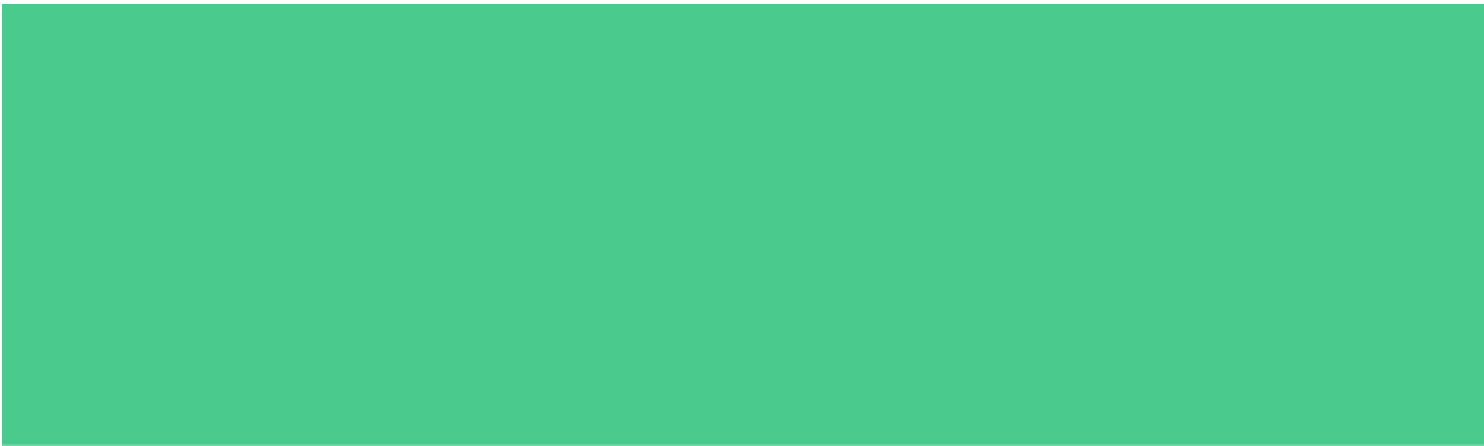
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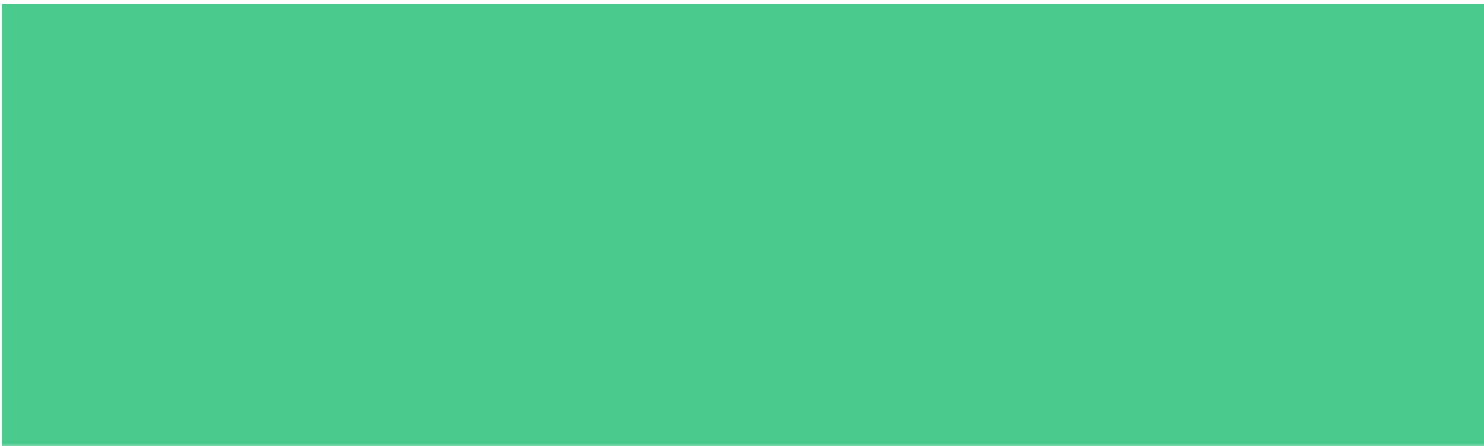




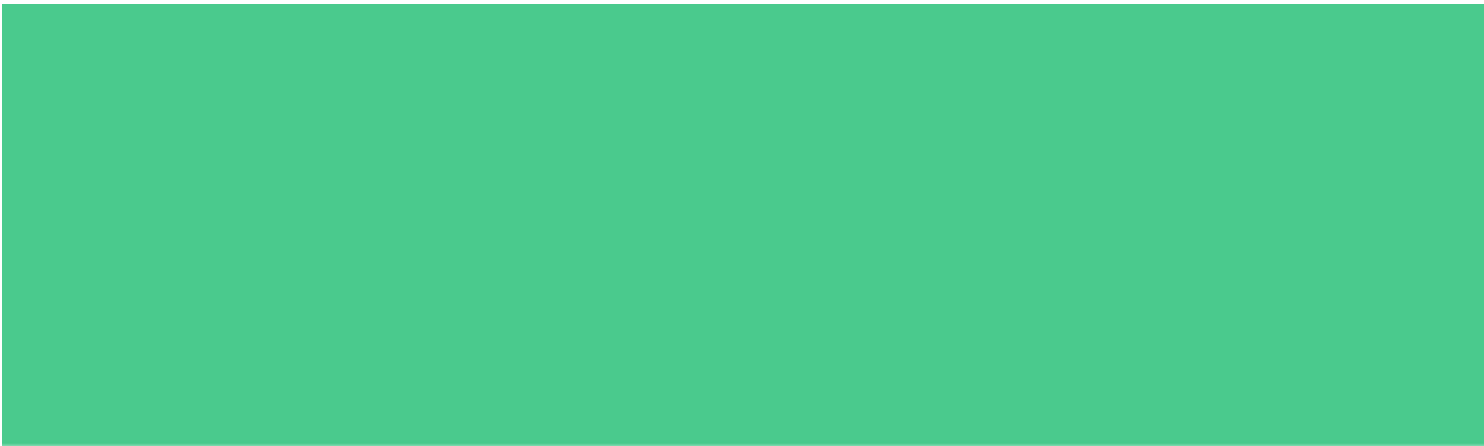


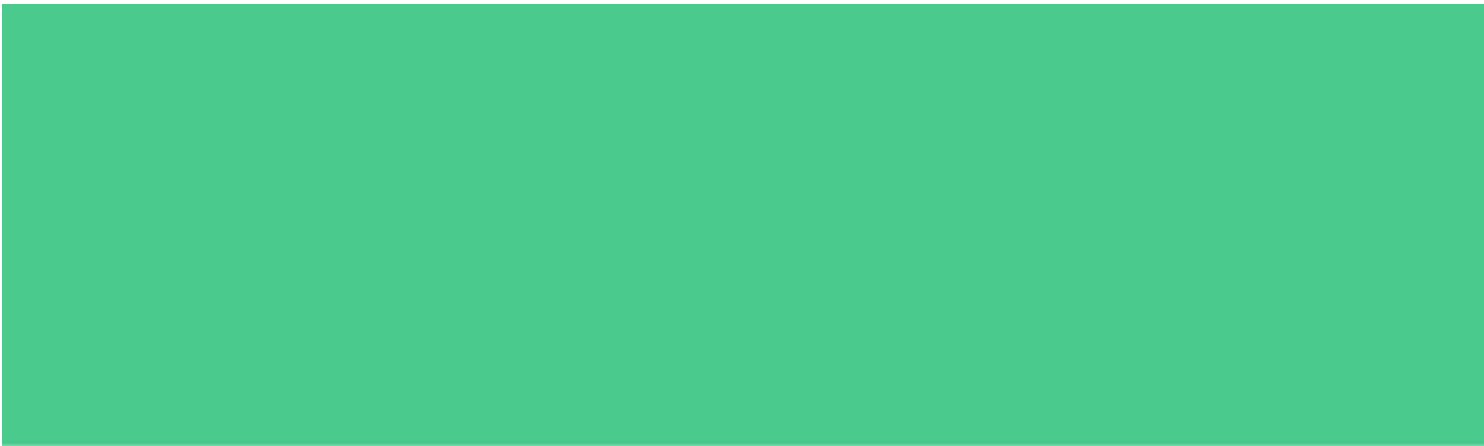




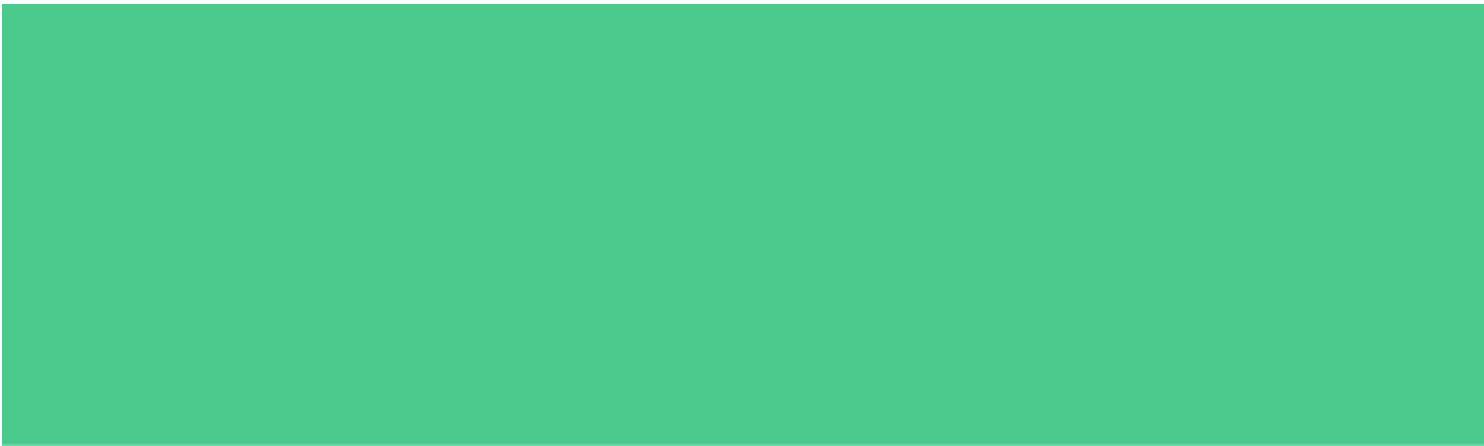














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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom has increased, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United States has increased in the 1980s and 1990s [10, 11]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [12].

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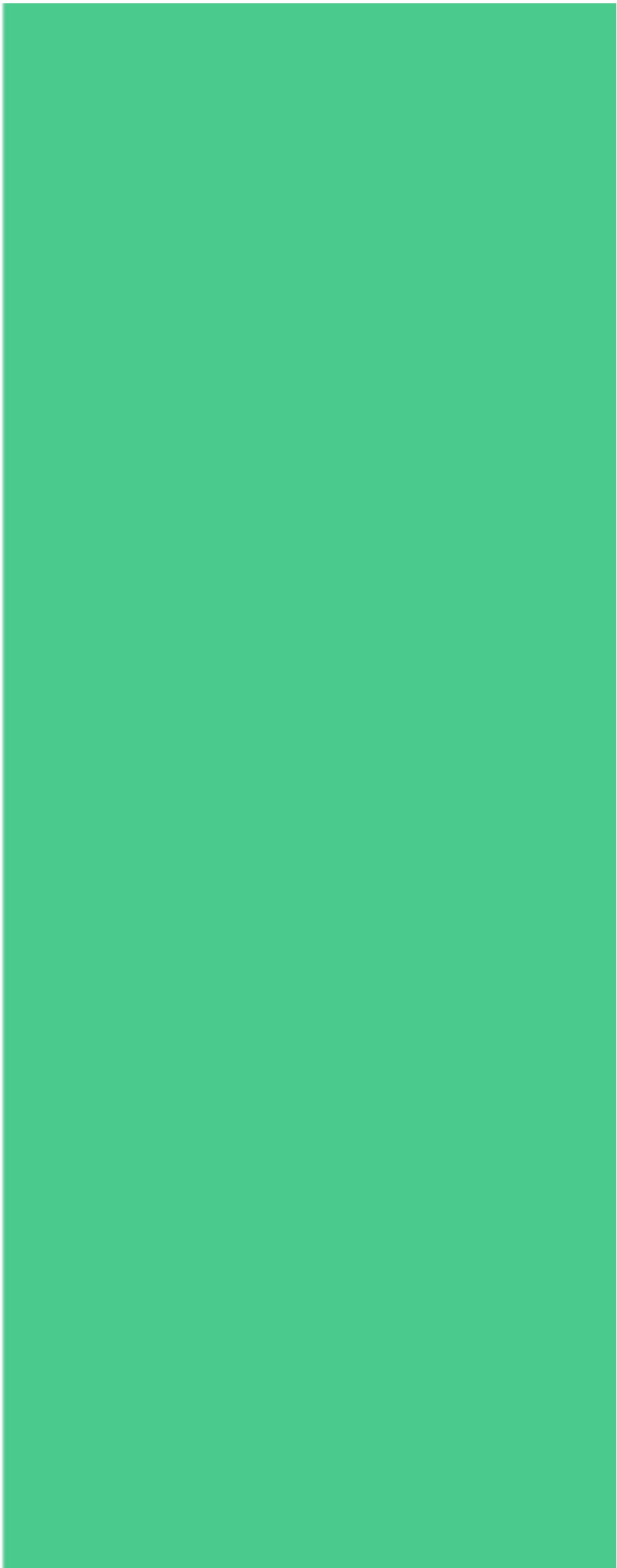
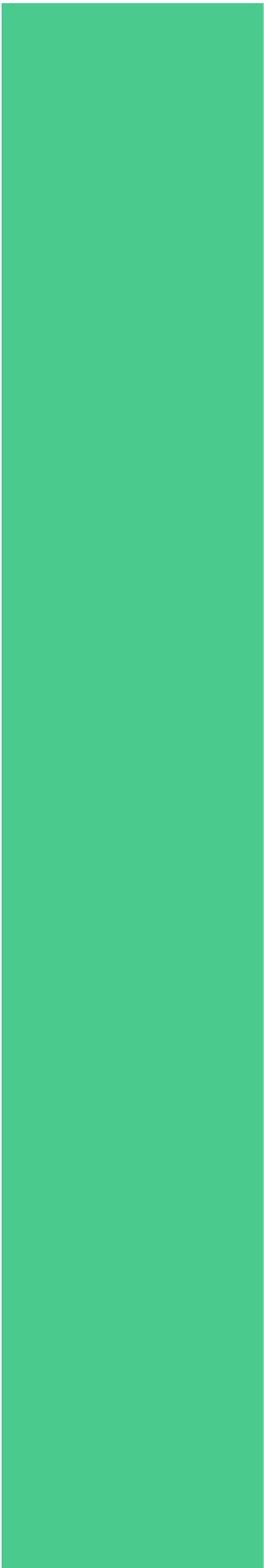
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The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the 1990s [10].

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100% of the respondents were female, and 90% were aged 18 years or older. The majority of respondents were from the United States (60%), followed by Canada (20%), and the United Kingdom (10%). The remaining respondents were from various other countries, including Australia, India, and South Africa.

100%



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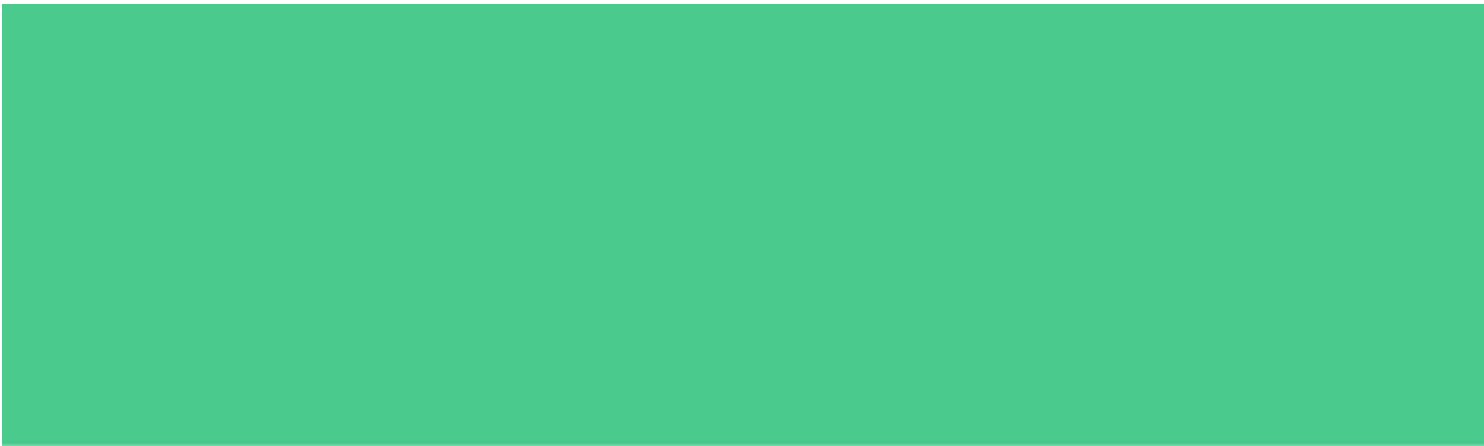
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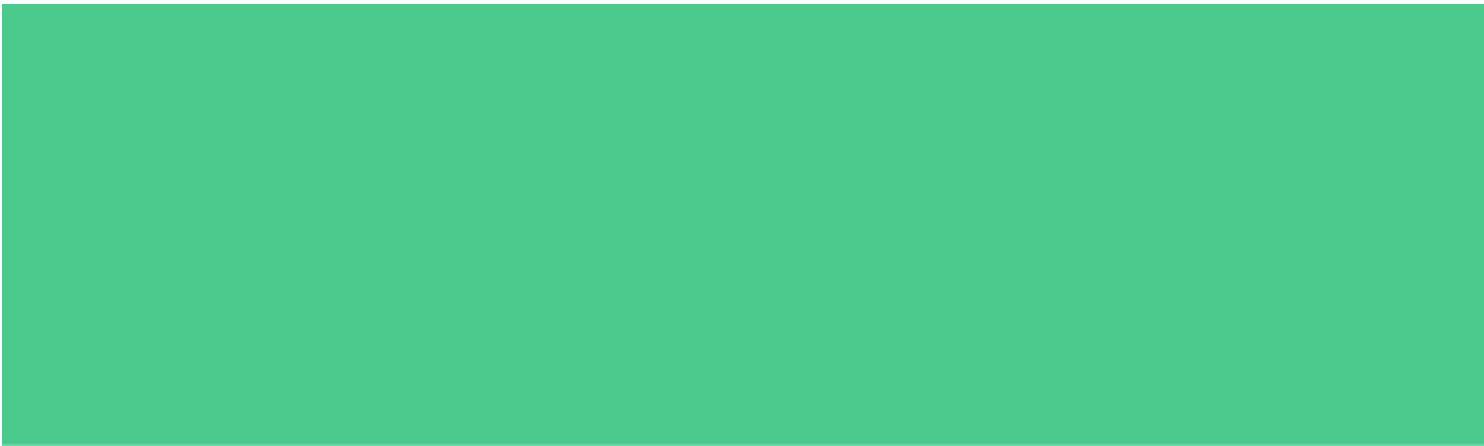
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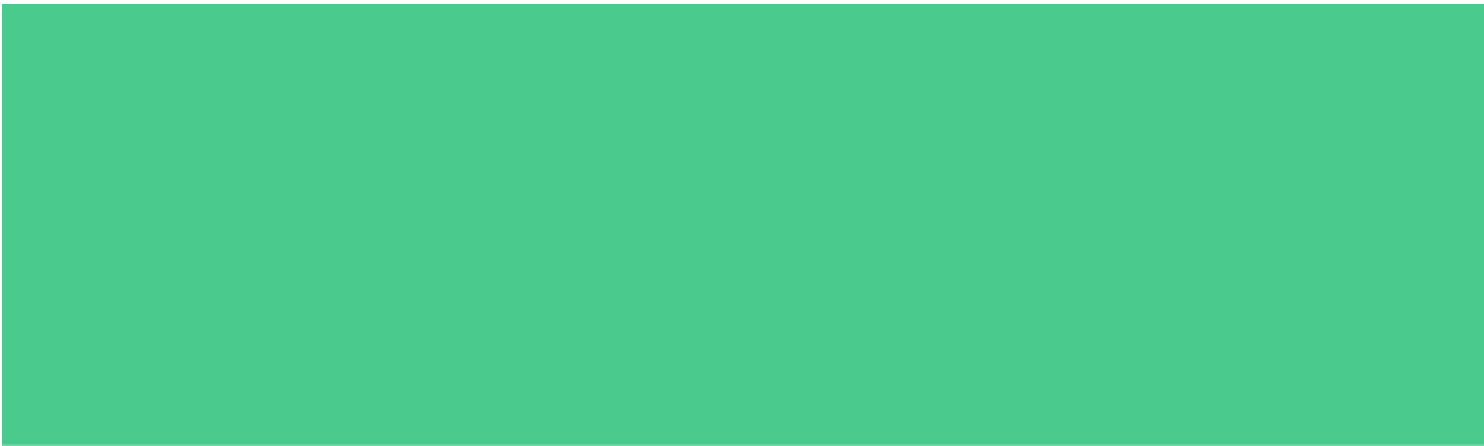
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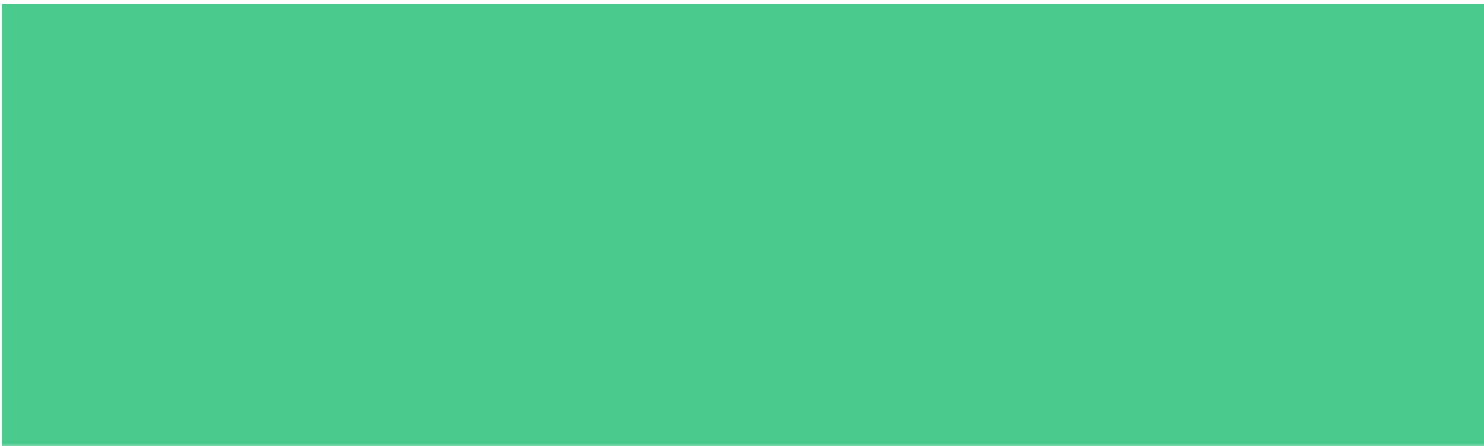




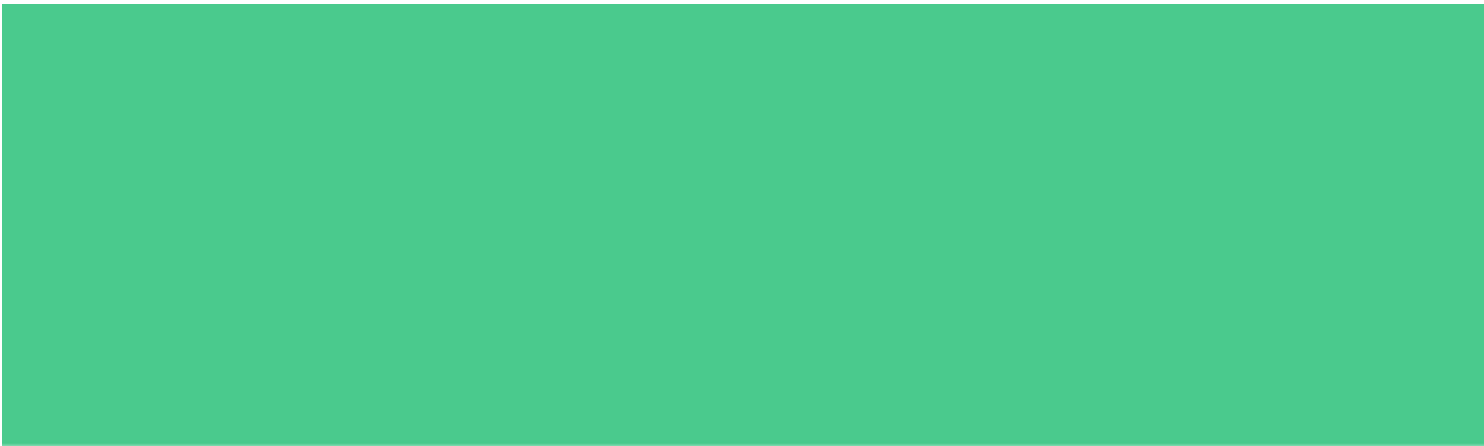


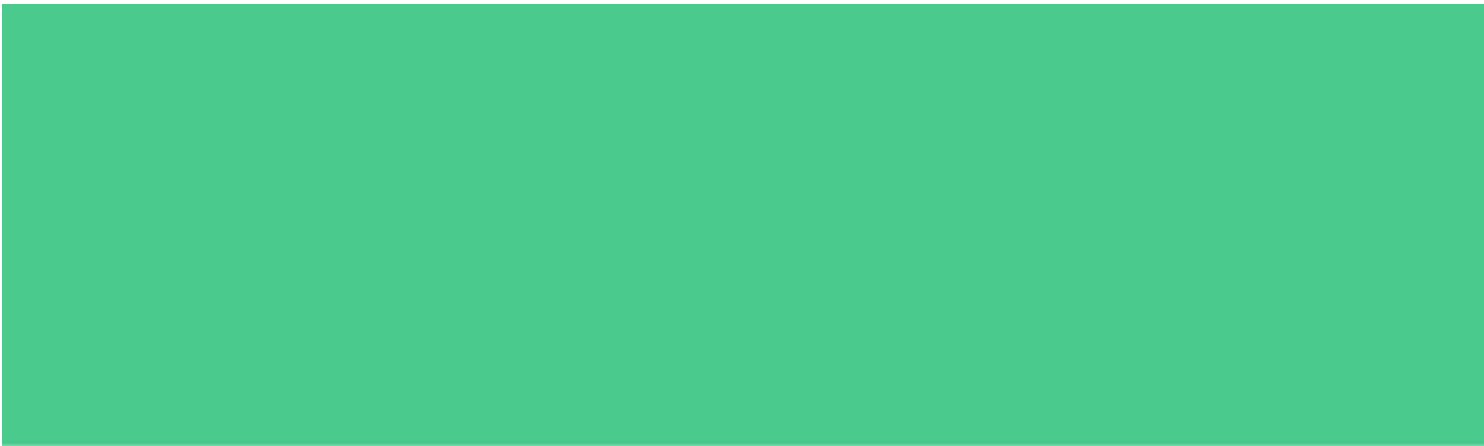




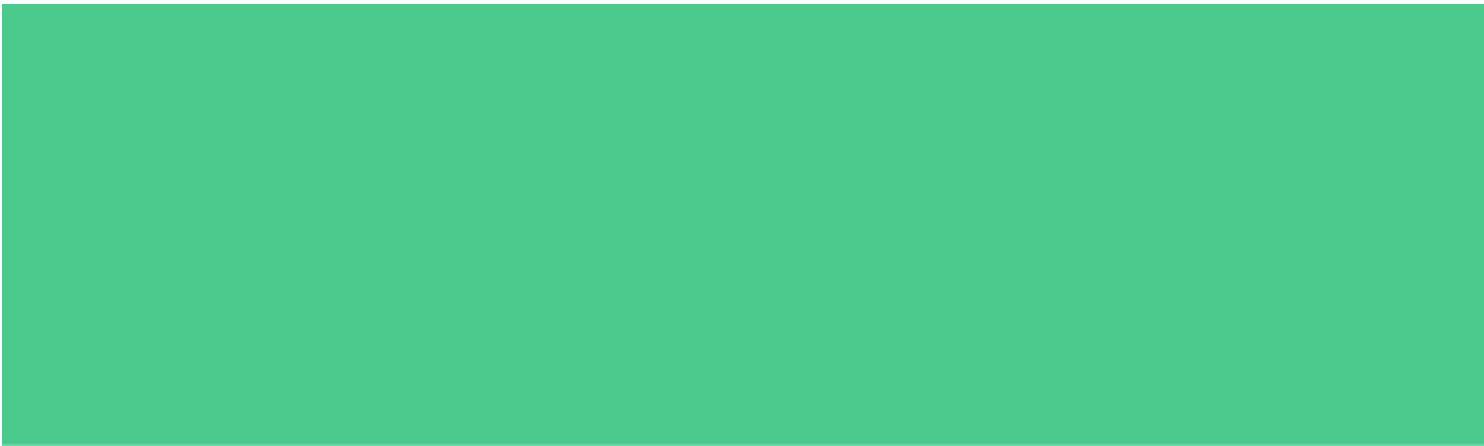














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In the 2030s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 2040s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery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

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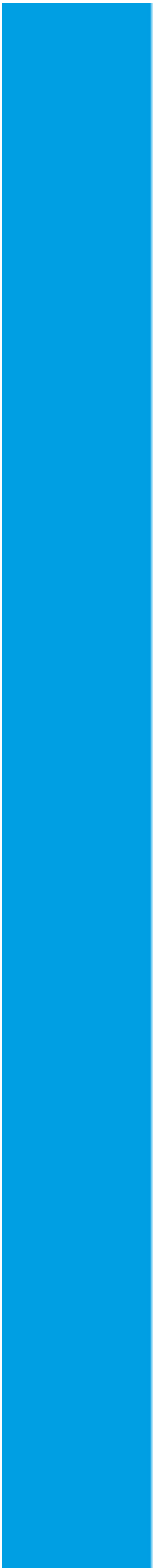
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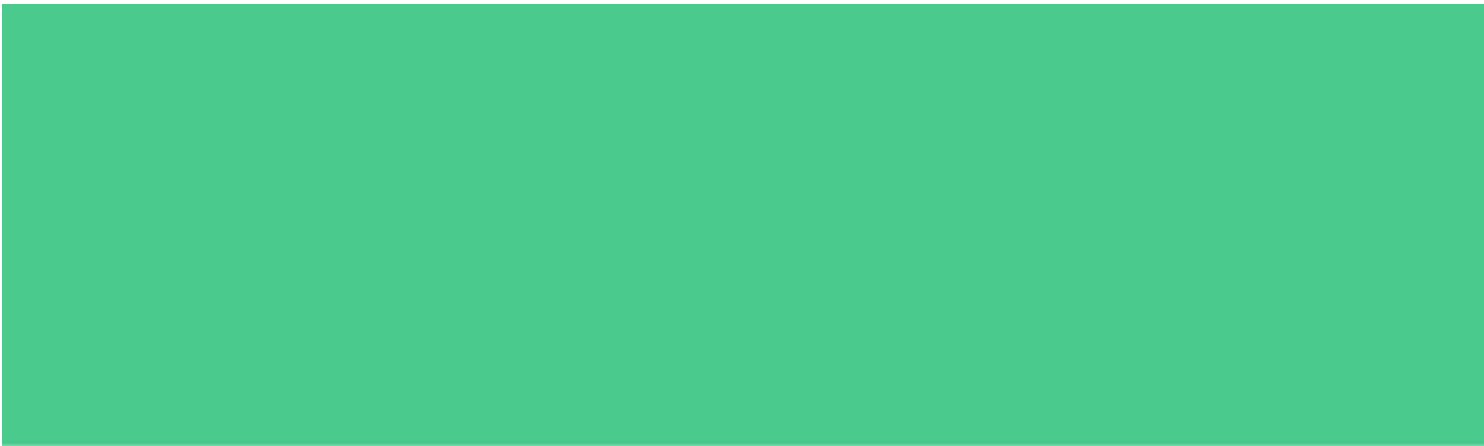
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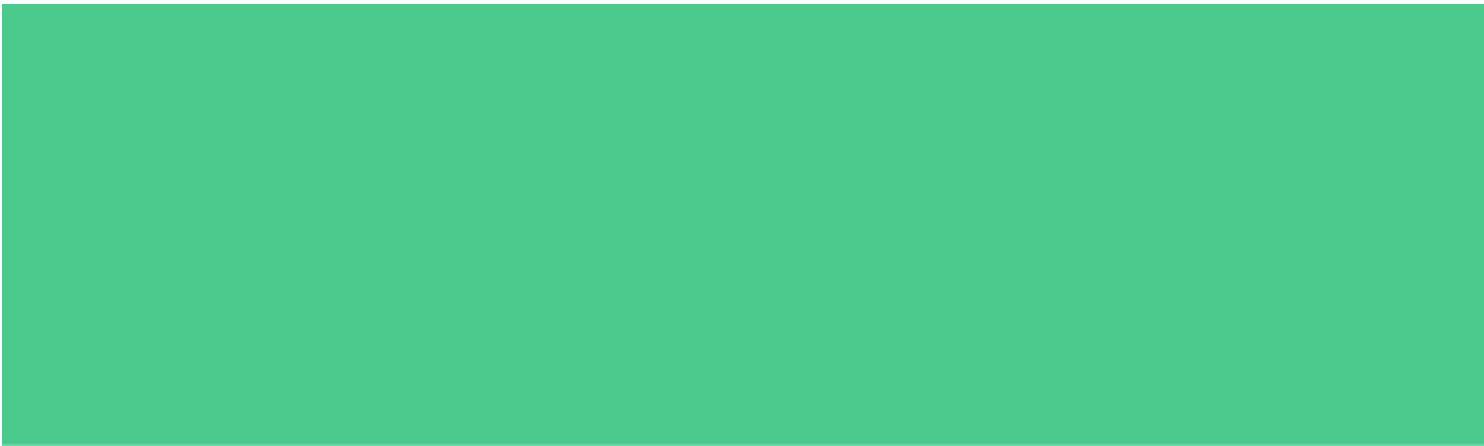
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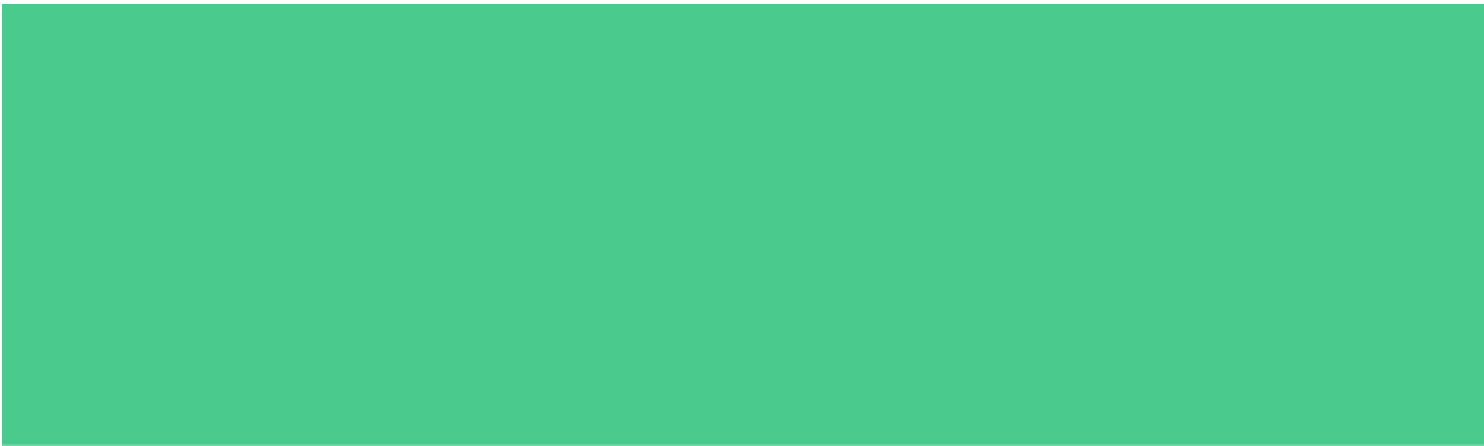


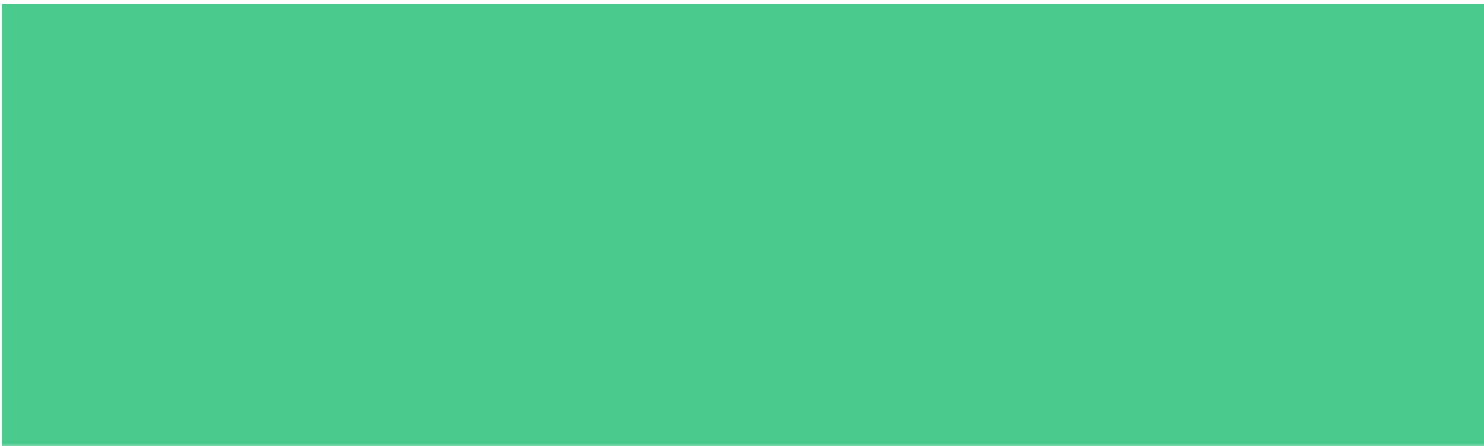




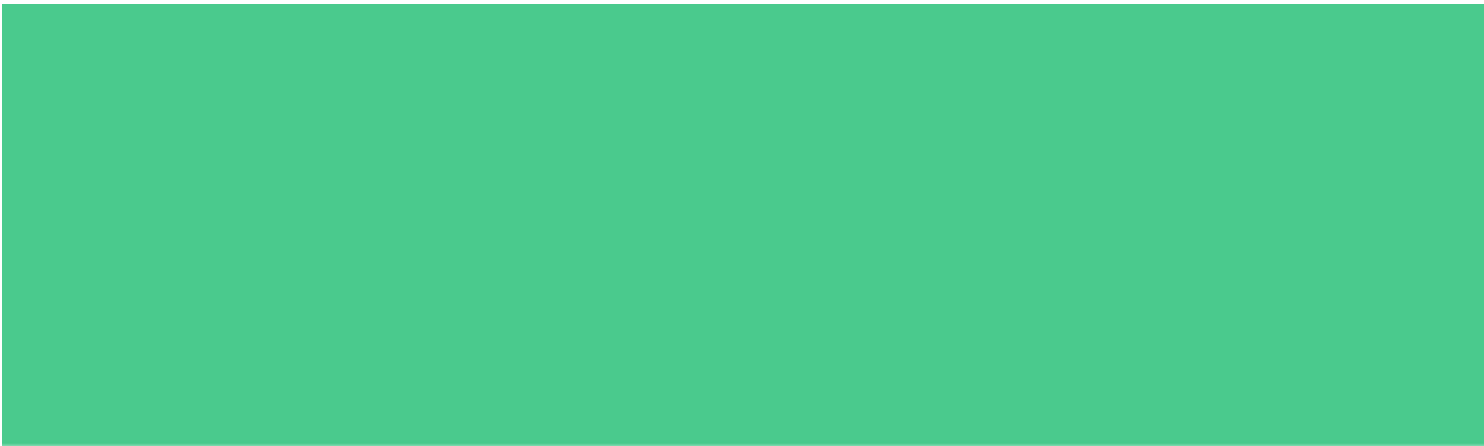


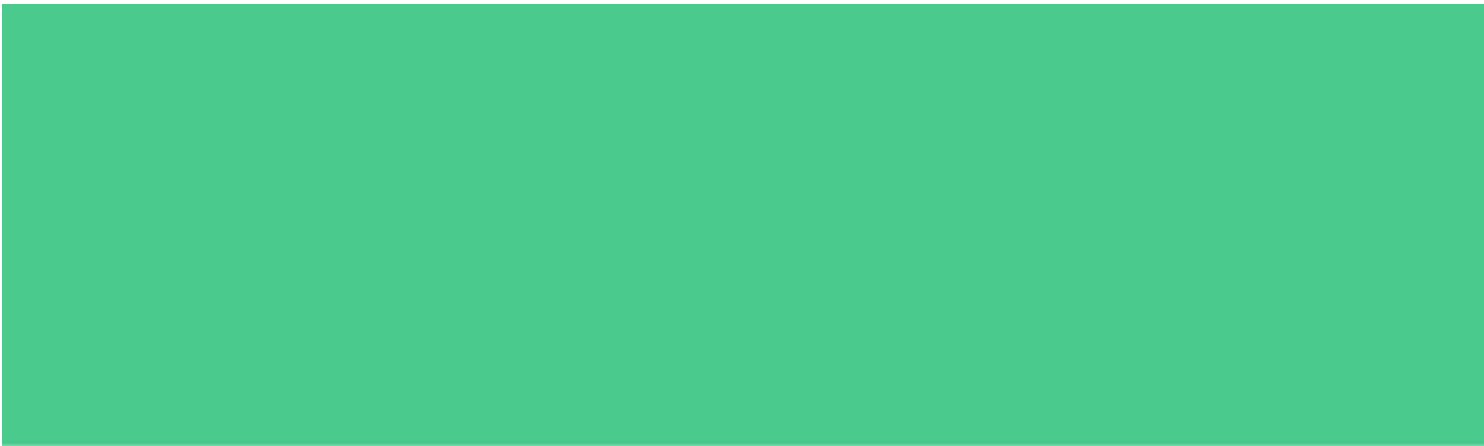




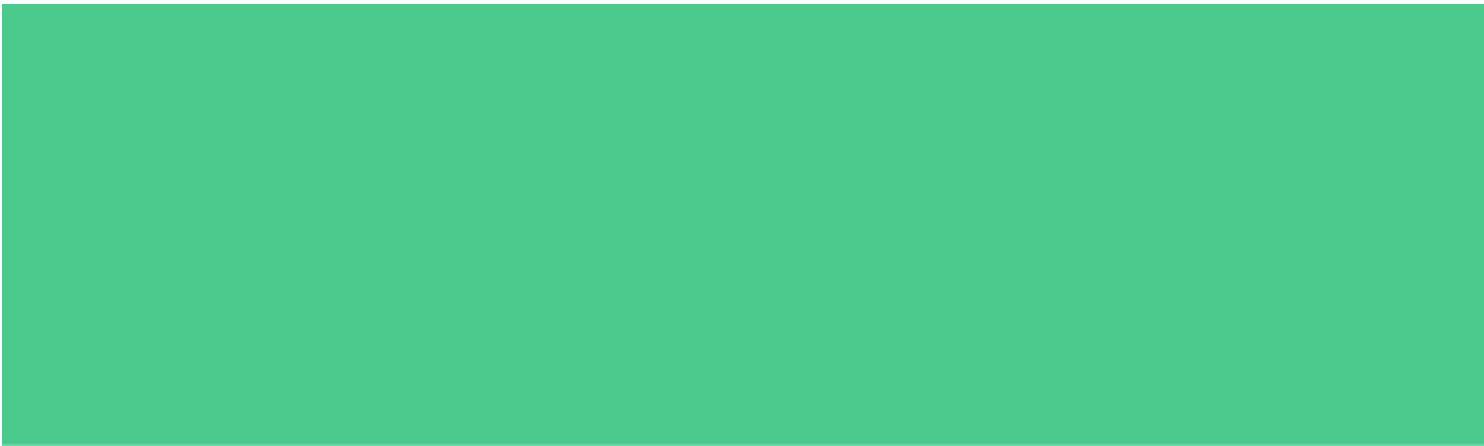














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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5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

Finally, the public sector has a number of different policies and procedures in place to support people with disabilities. This means that people with disabilities can find it easier to get a job in the public sector than in the private sector.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One challenge is that the public sector is facing a number of different pressures, including from the private sector and from the public. This means that the public sector will need to find ways to continue to employ people with disabilities in the future.

Another challenge is that the public sector is facing a number of different changes, including in the way it is organized and in the way it operates. This means that the public sector will need to find ways to continue to employ people with disabilities in the future.

Finally, the public sector is facing a number of different opportunities. One opportunity is that the public sector is becoming more and more open to people with disabilities. This means that the public sector will be able to employ more people with disabilities in the future.

Another opportunity is that the public sector is becoming more and more aware of the needs of people with disabilities. This means that the public sector will be able to provide better support for people with disabilities in the future.

Finally, the public sector is becoming more and more committed to the employment of people with disabilities. This means that the public sector will be able to employ more people with disabilities in the future.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the public sector continue to employ people with disabilities in the future. One thing is to make sure that the public sector has the right policies and procedures in place to support people with disabilities.

Another thing is to make sure that the public sector has the right people in place to support people with disabilities. This means that the public sector should have people with disabilities in a number of different roles, from clerical to professional.

Finally, the public sector should be aware of the needs of people with disabilities and should be committed to the employment of people with disabilities. This means that the public sector should be able to provide better support for people with disabilities in the future.

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

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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 results of a case-control study of *S. flexneri* infection in children in the United States in 1990. The authors reported that the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in children was 1.2 cases per 100 000 per year.

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.

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.

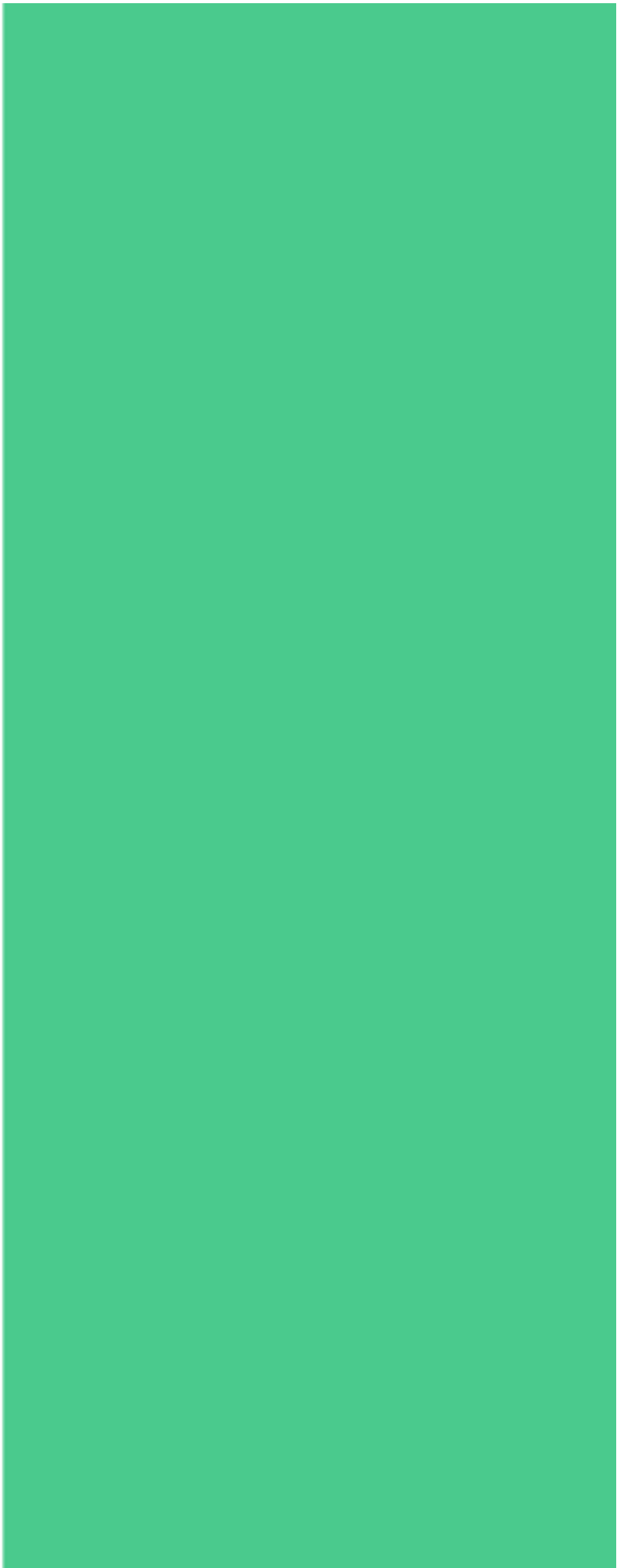
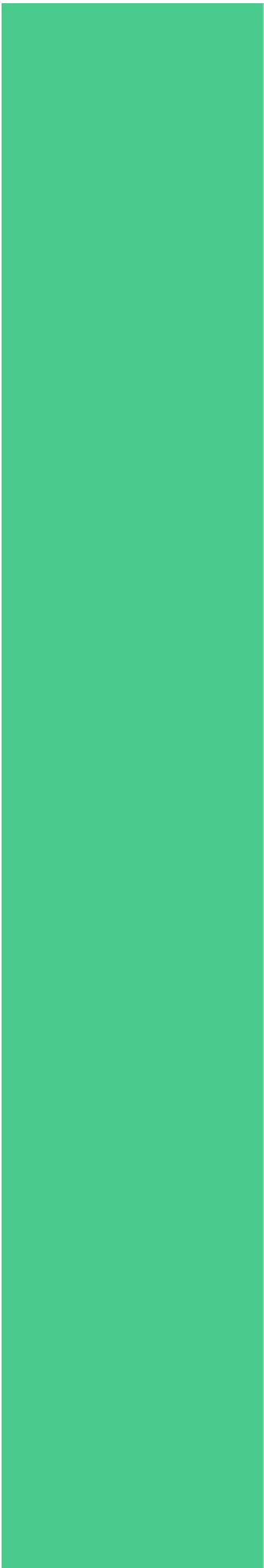
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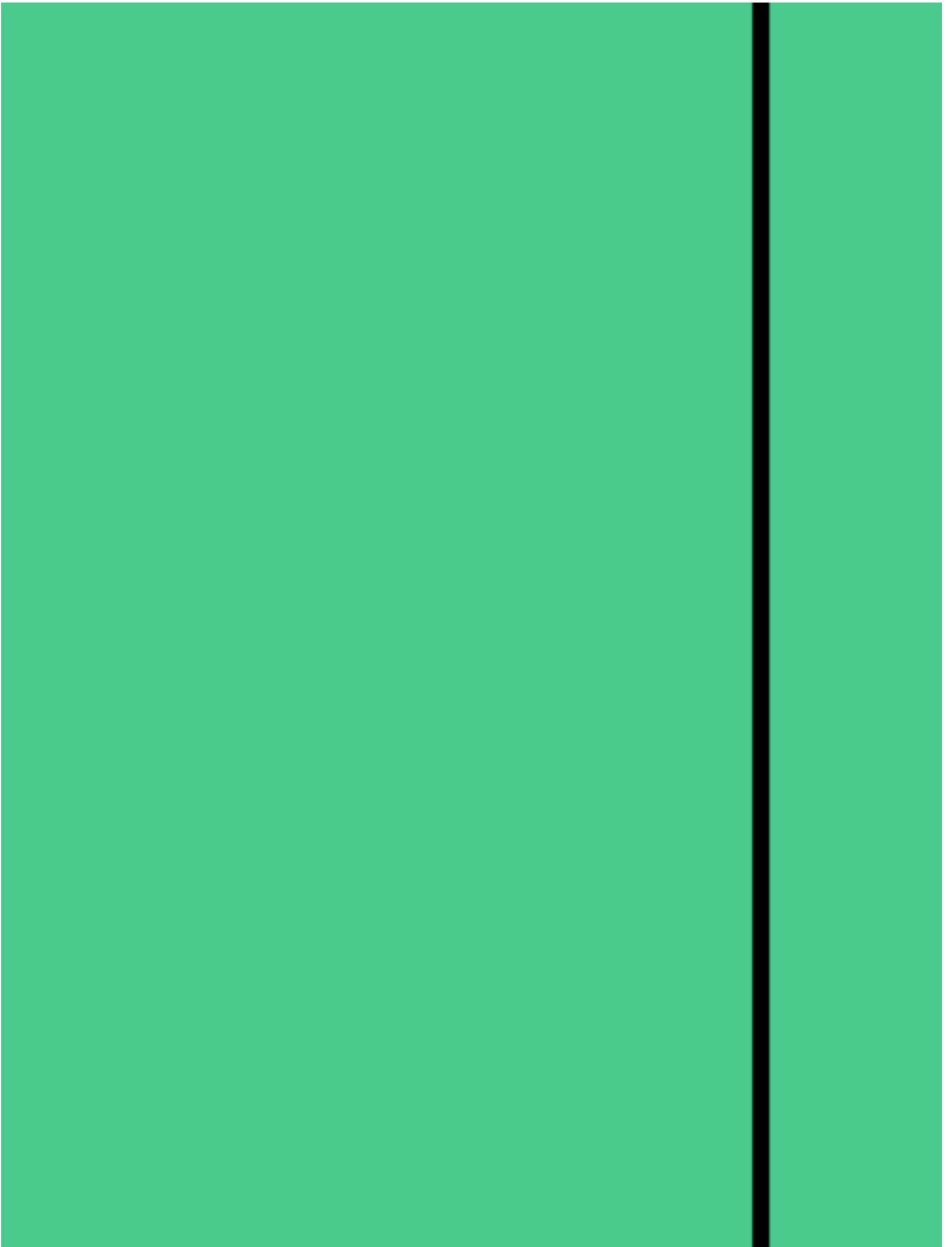
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 85 and over has 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 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: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

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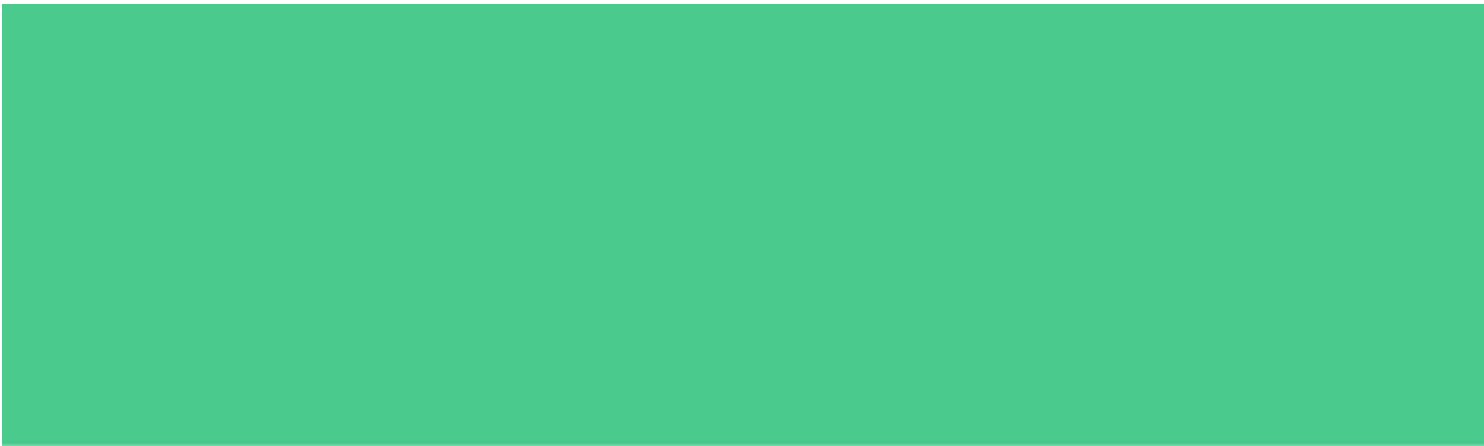
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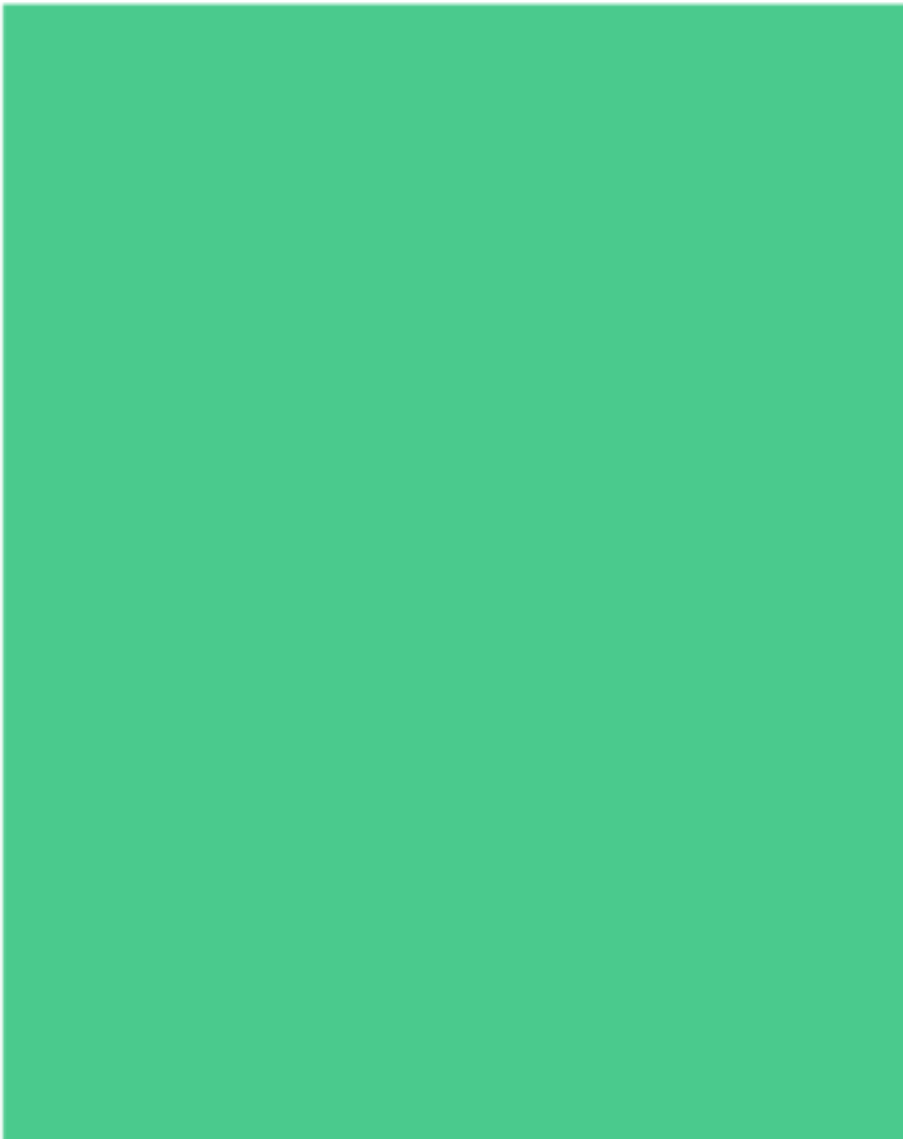
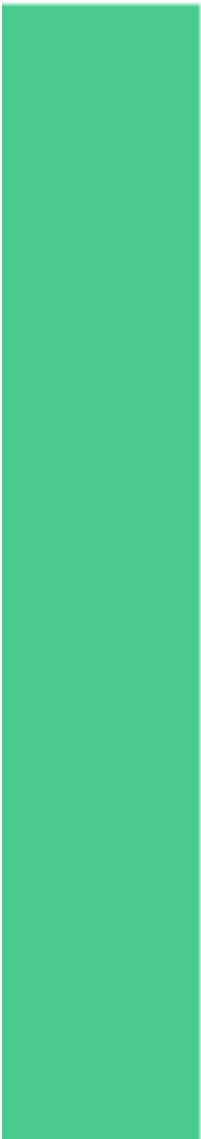
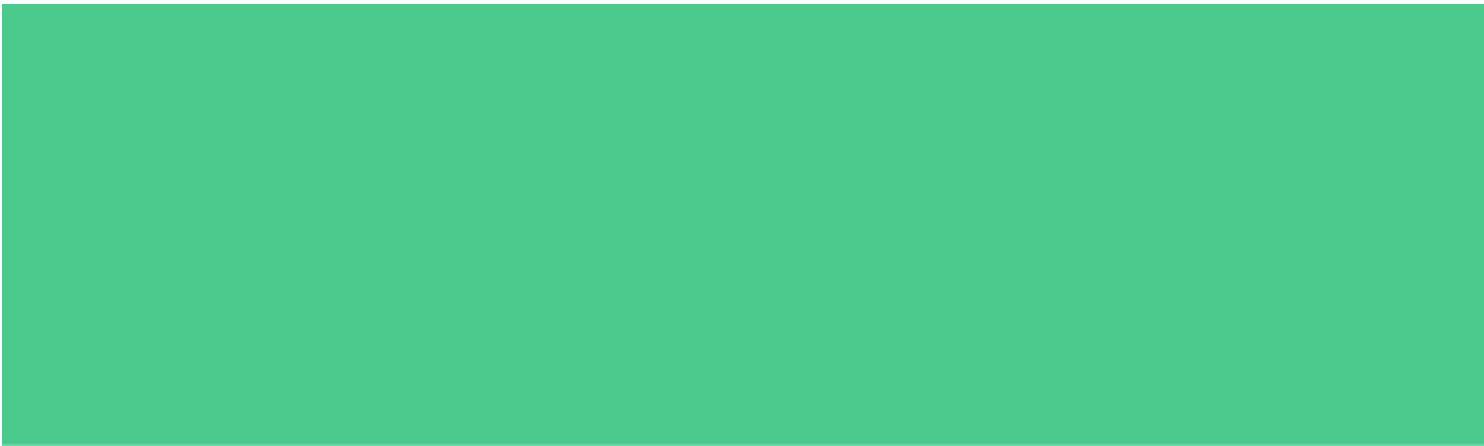
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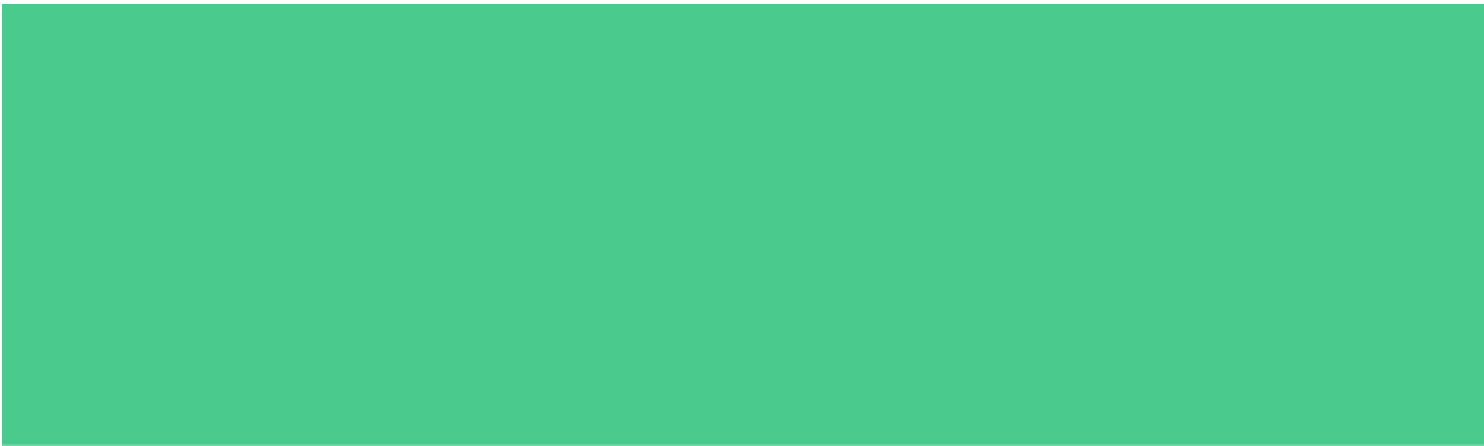
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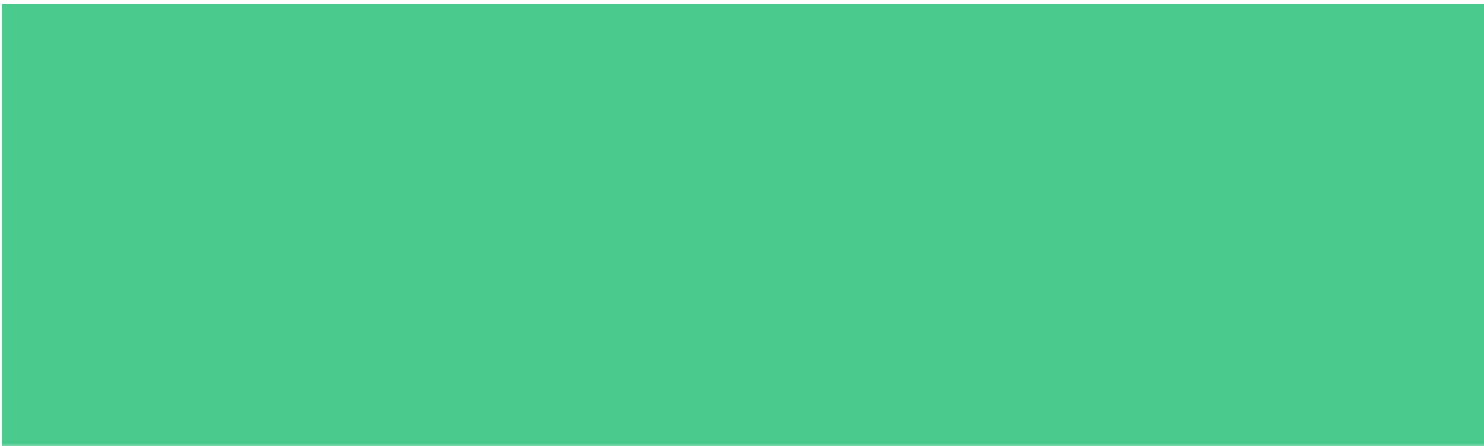




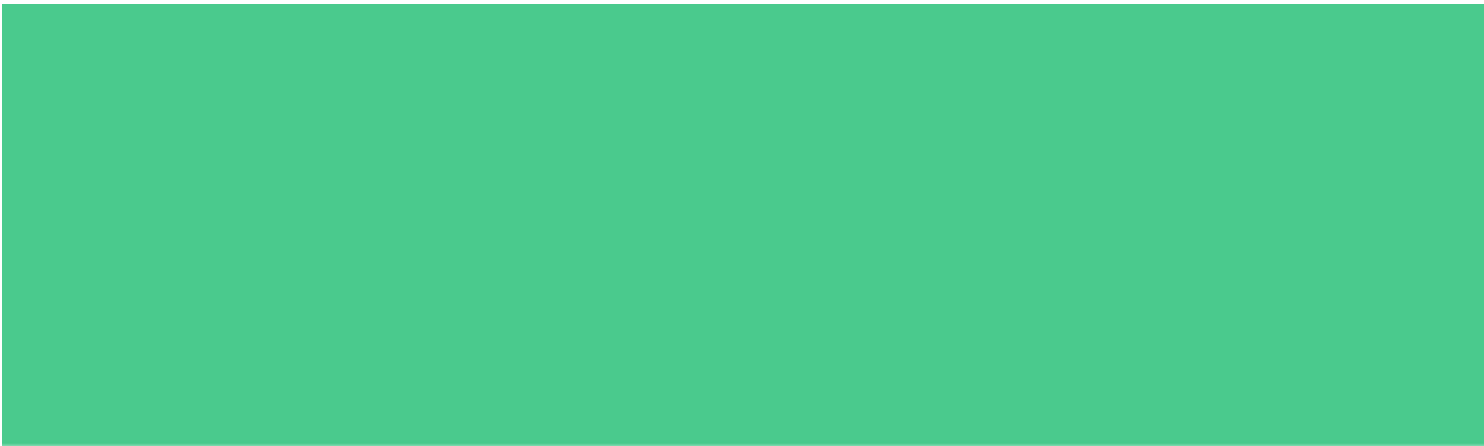


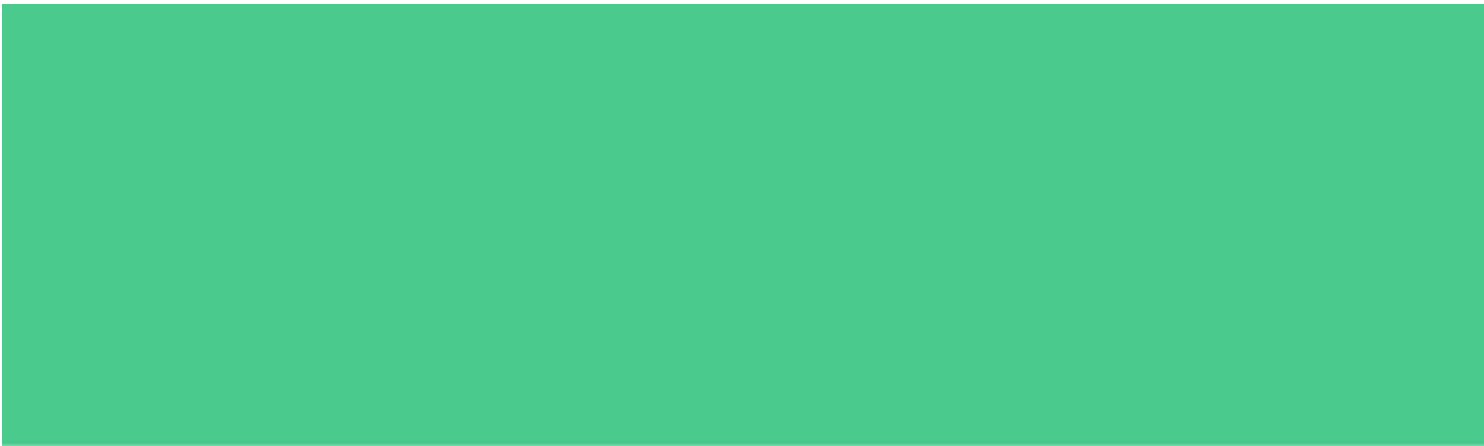




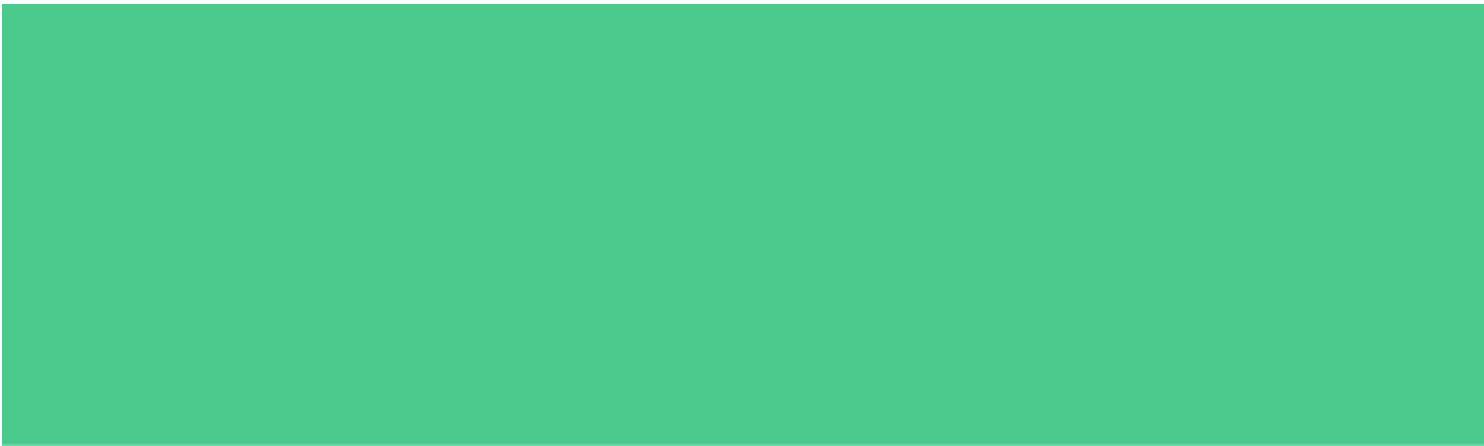














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METHODS

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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Study protocol

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Study results

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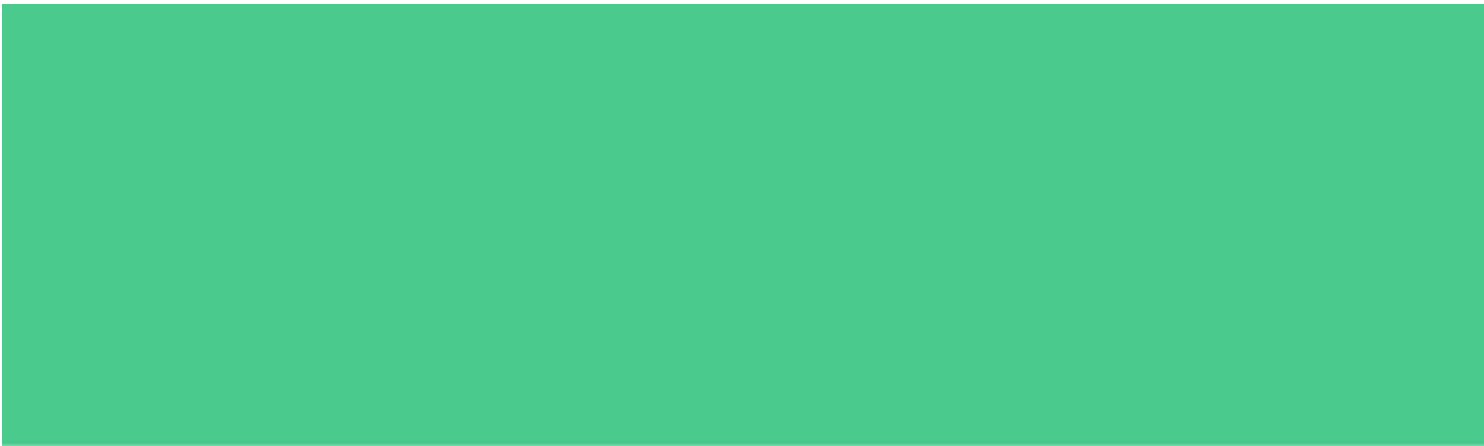
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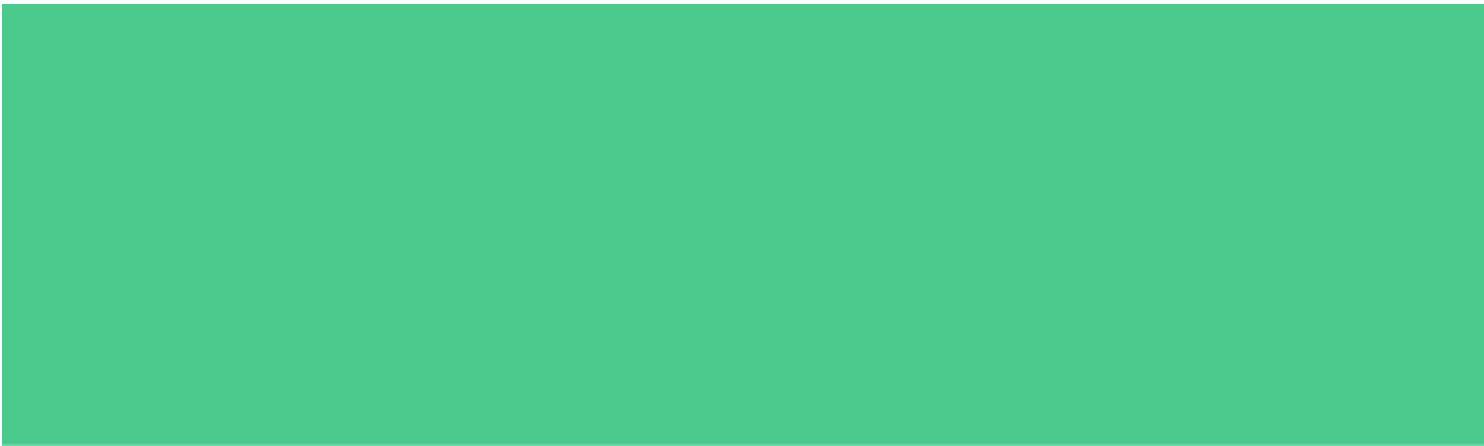
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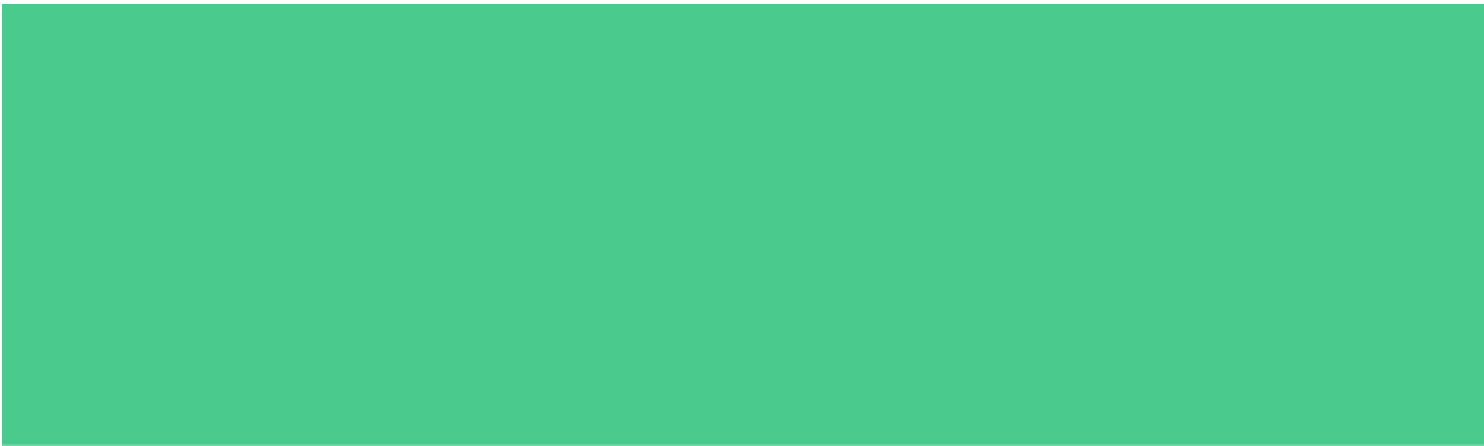


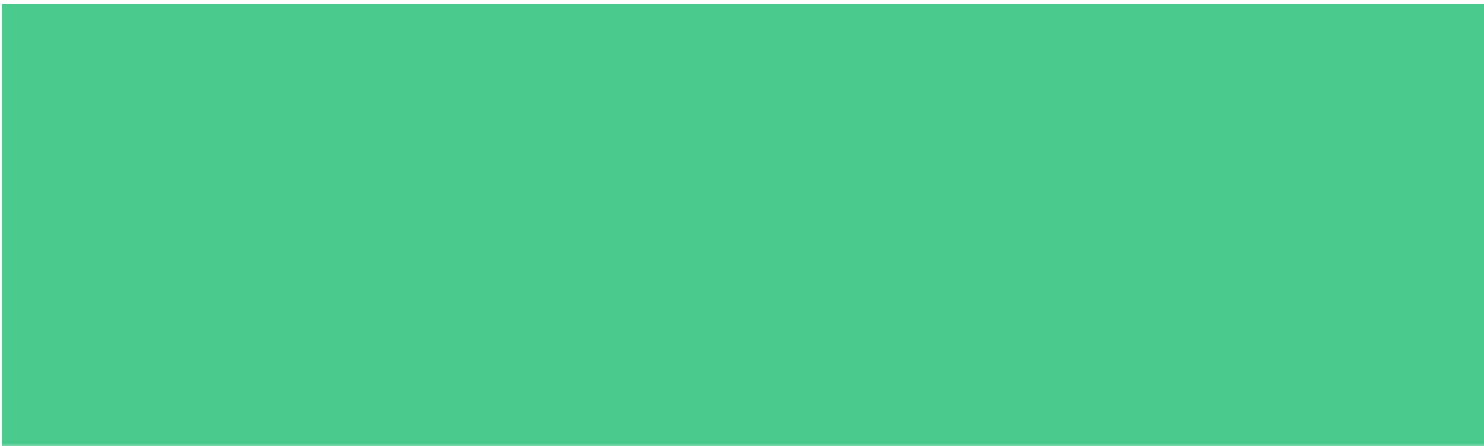




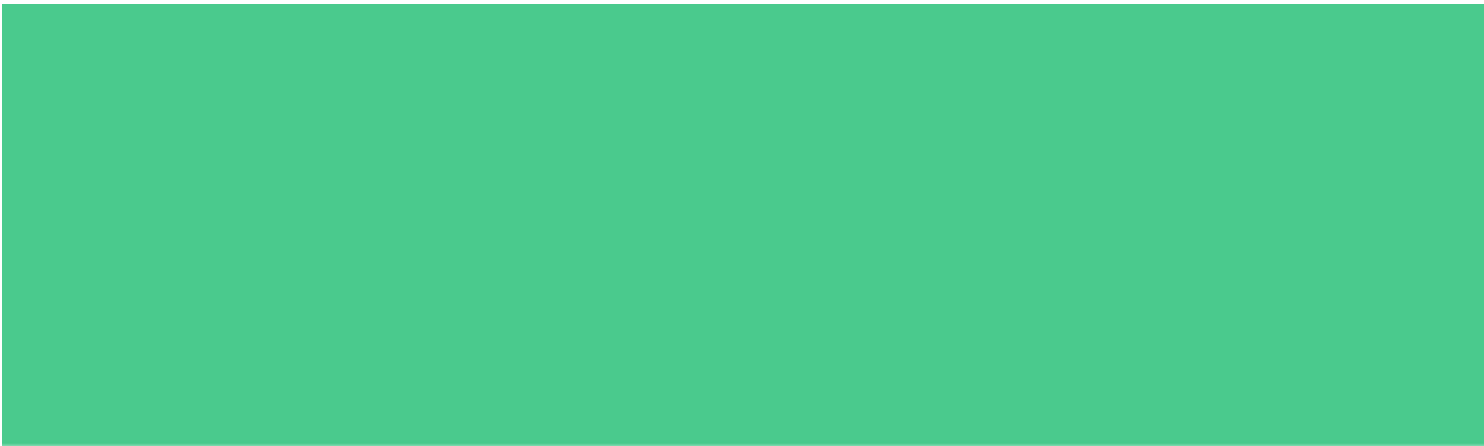


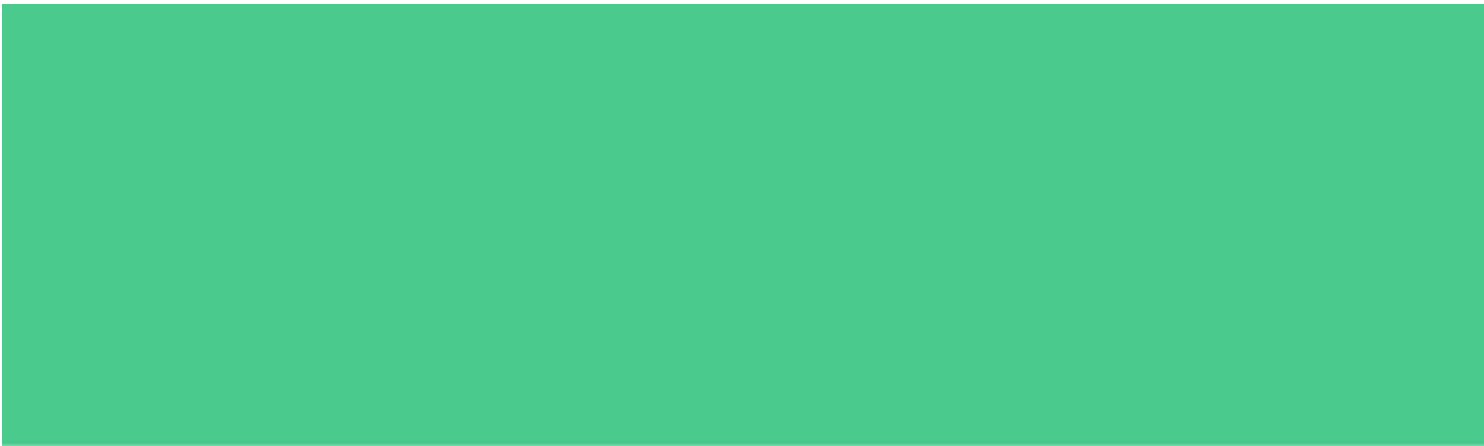




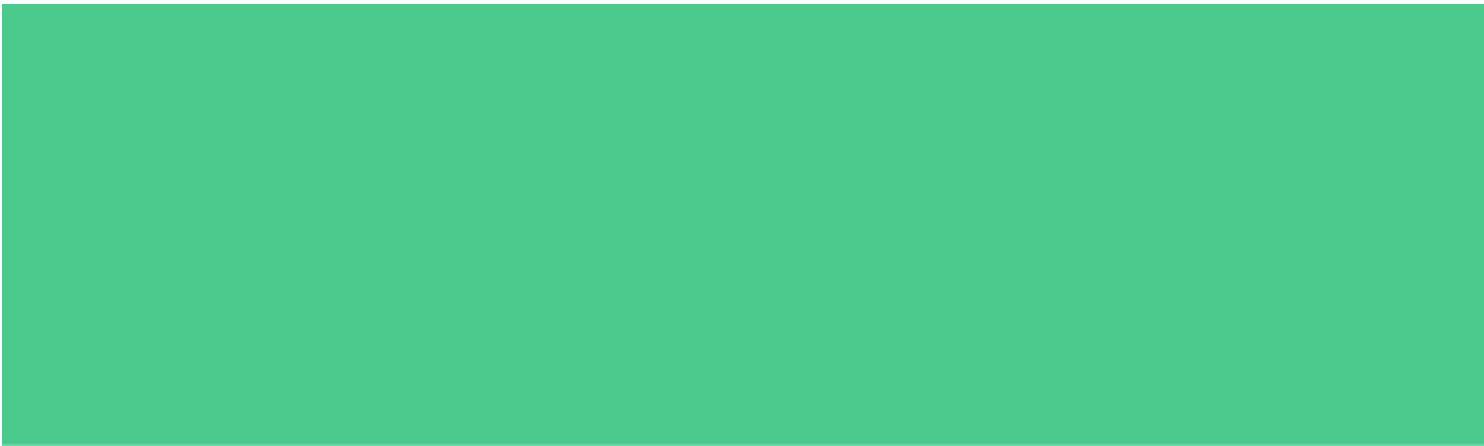














the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections has increased in the 1990s, but the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in children has decreased [11].

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].

The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom in the 1990s. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections is estimated to be 2.5 cases per 100 000 per year [13]. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections is estimated to be 2.5 cases per 100 000 per year [13].

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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 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].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [14]. In the 2000s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [15].

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].

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

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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 1990s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [14]. In the 2000s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [15].

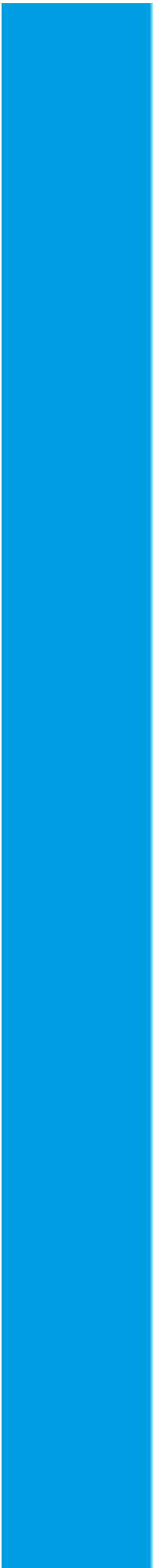
In the 2010s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [16]. In the 2020s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [17].

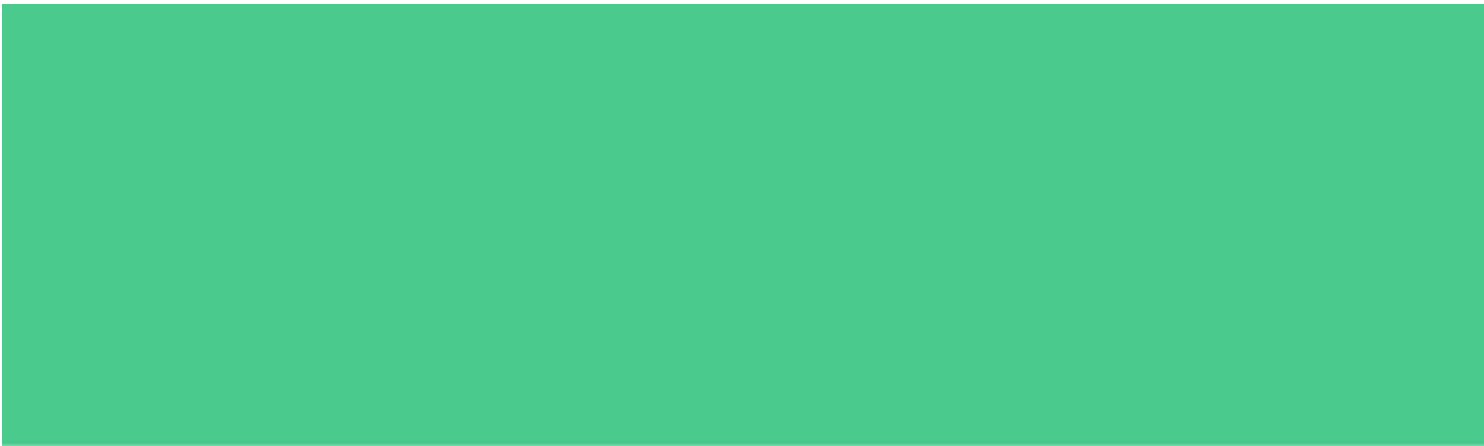
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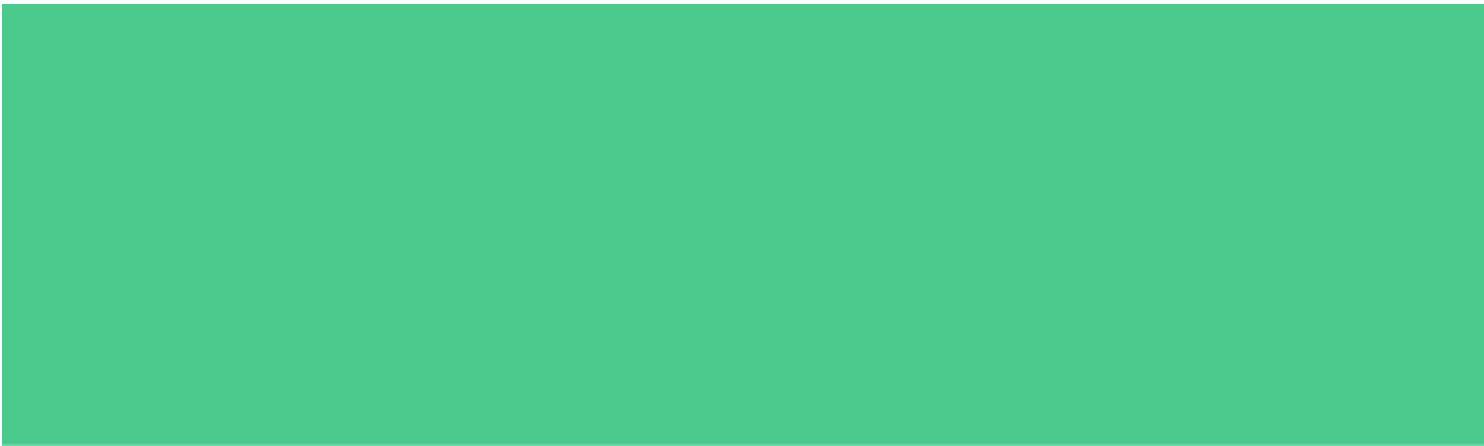
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In the 2090s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [24]. In the 2100s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [25].

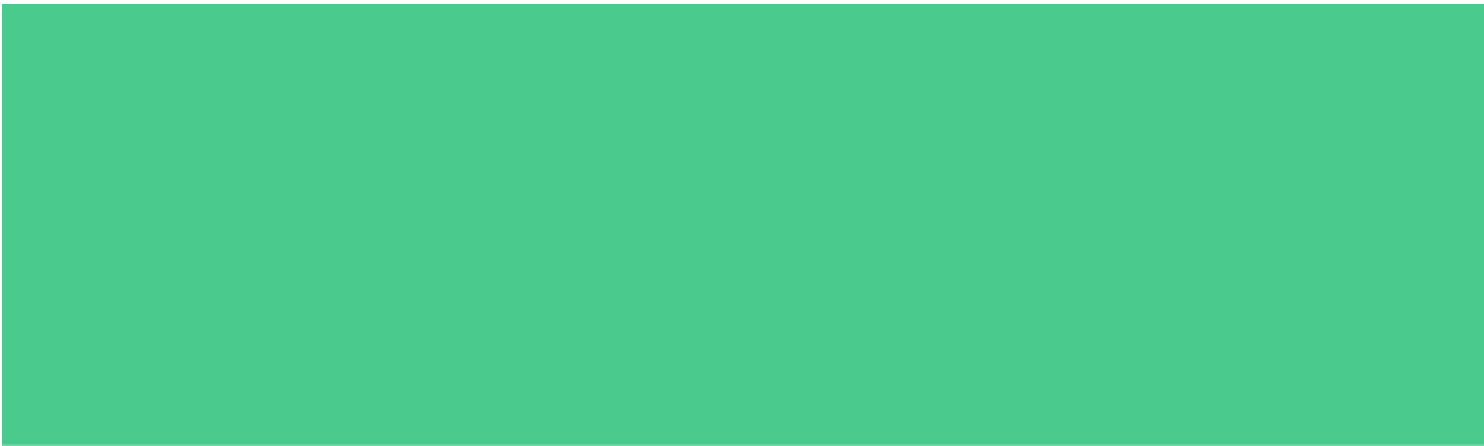


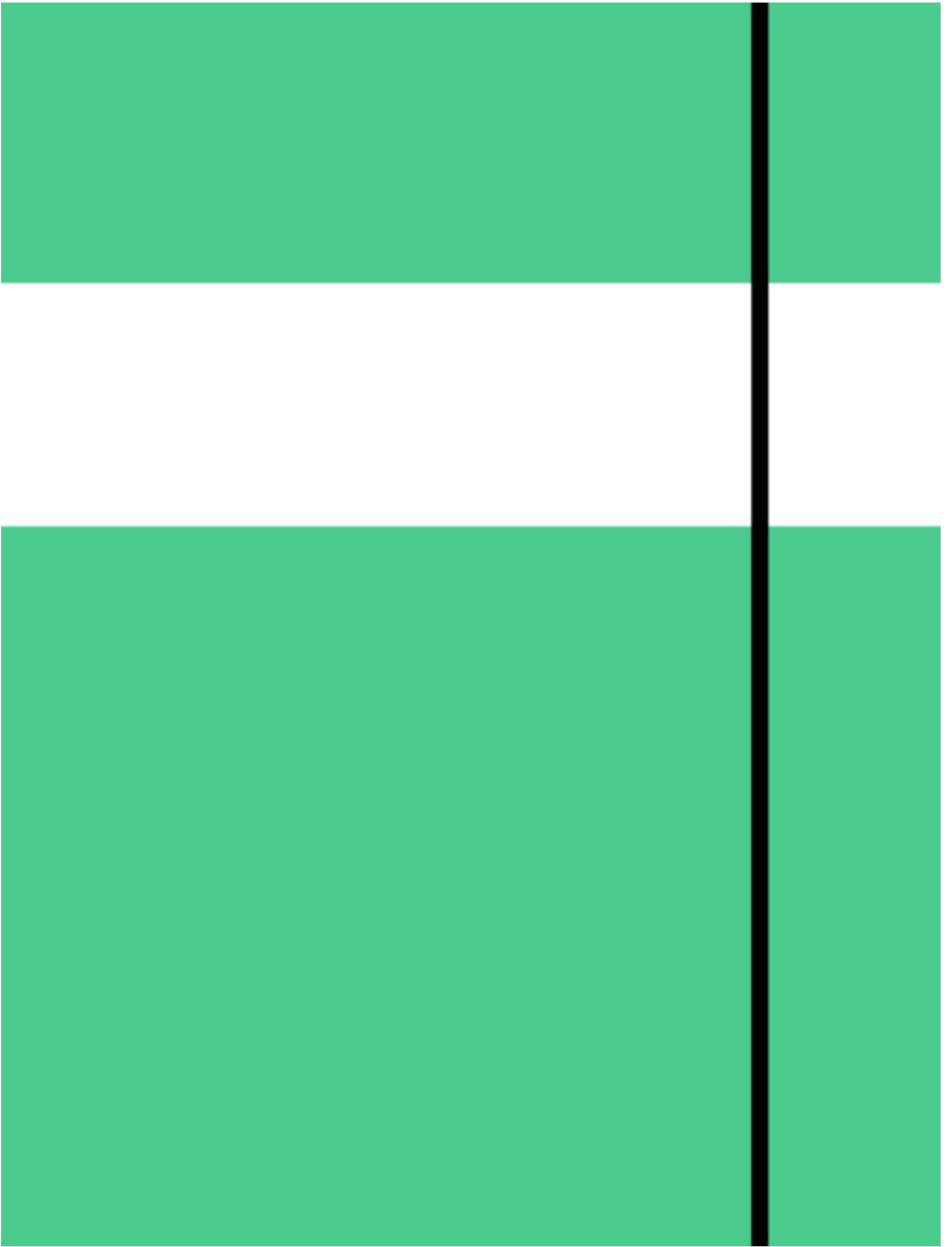




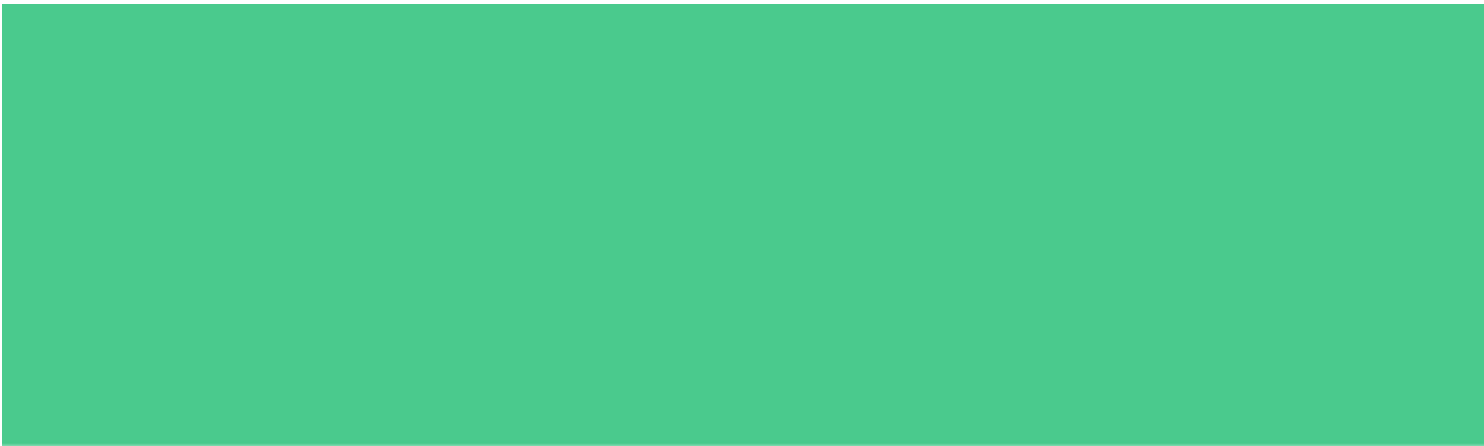


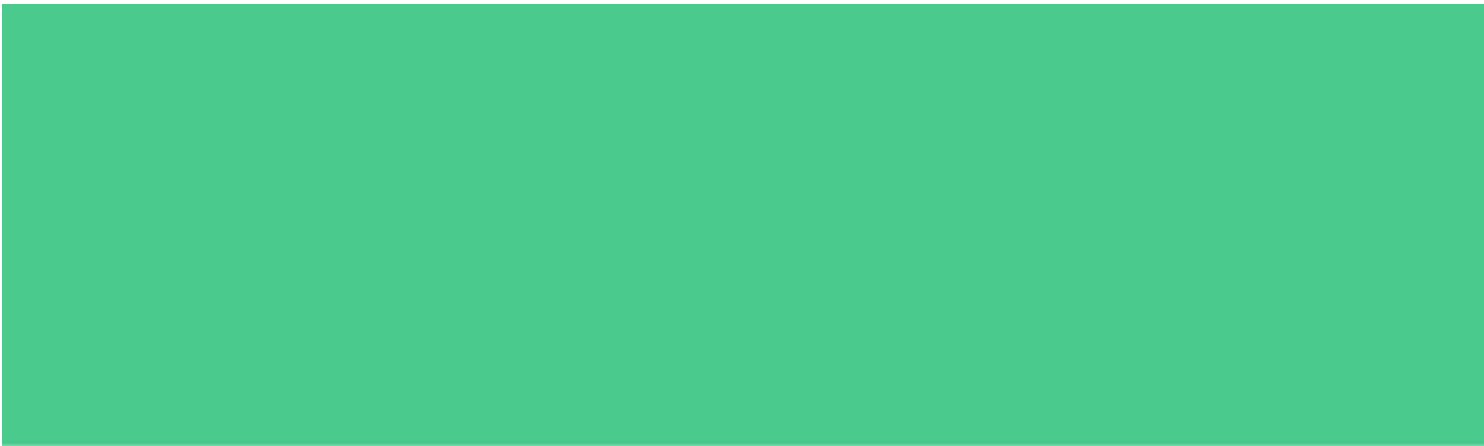




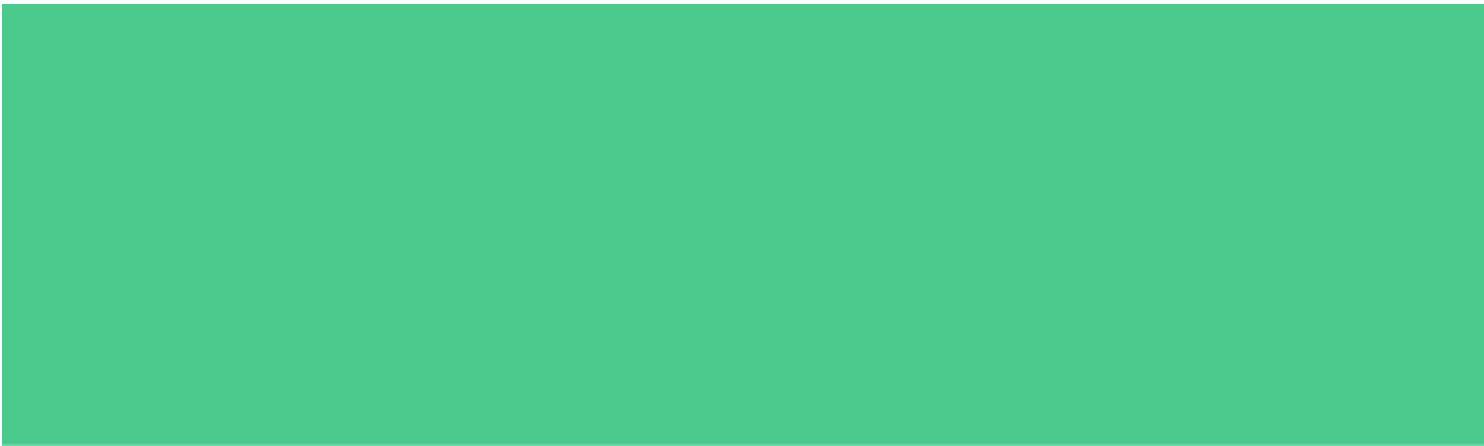




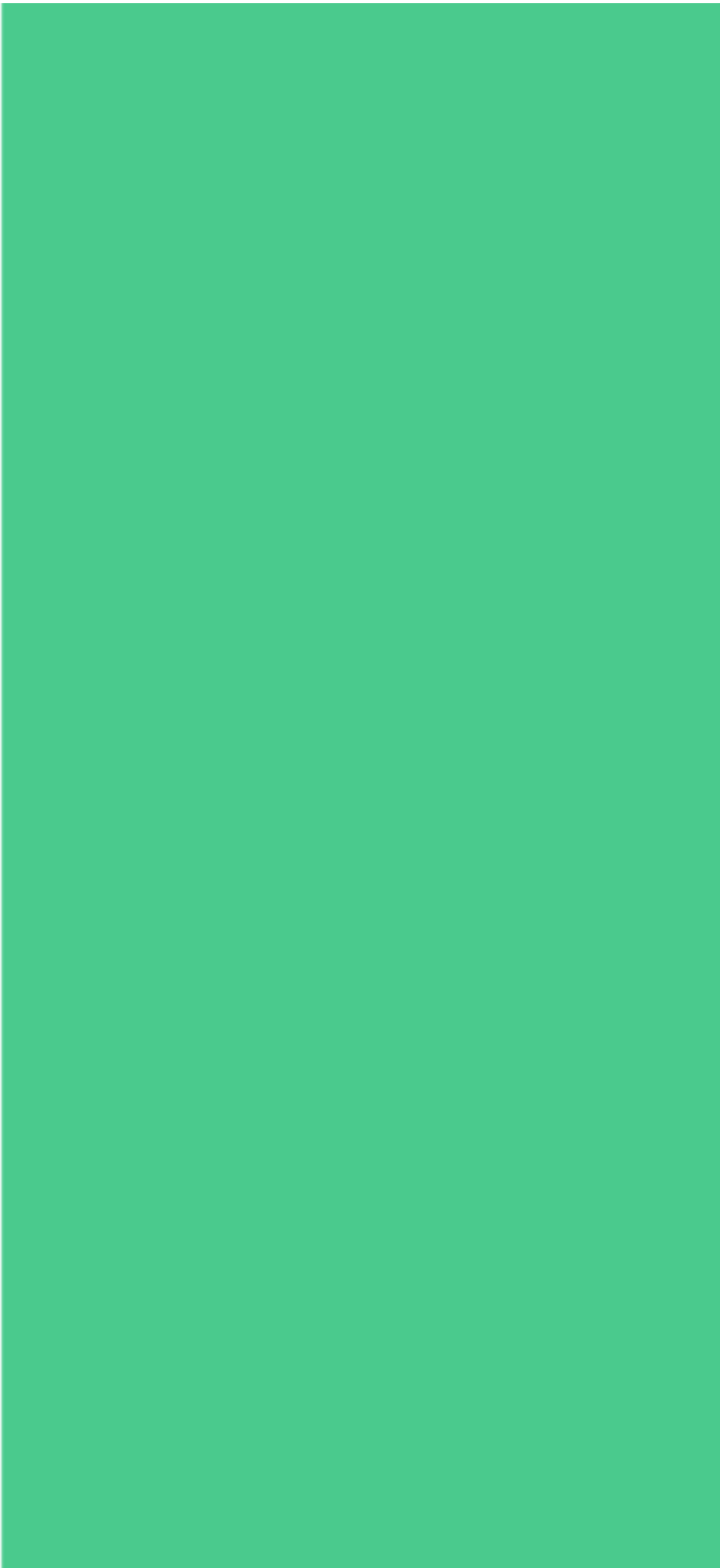
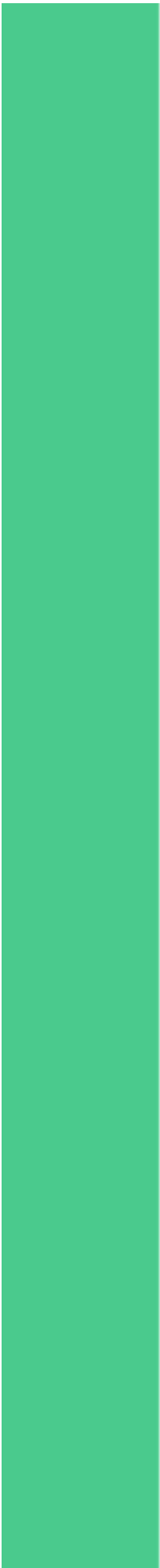












the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. 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 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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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 of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [11]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from patients with shigellosis [12].

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom, and to compare the results with those of other studies. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results were compared with those of other studies.

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