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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 *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from children with acute colitis [12].

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities. In 1999, 1.2 million people with disabilities were employed in the public sector, compared with 0.8 million in 1980 (Department of Social Security 2000).

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. 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. This was because the public sector was the only sector that was able to provide the support and services that people with disabilities needed.

Second, the public sector has a strong commitment to social justice and equality. This commitment has led to the public sector being a leading employer of people with disabilities. In 1999, the public sector employed 1.2 million people with disabilities, compared with 0.8 million in 1980 (Department of Social Security 2000).

Third, the public sector has a strong commitment to providing support and services to people with disabilities. This commitment has led to the public sector being a leading employer of people with disabilities. In 1999, the public sector employed 1.2 million people with disabilities, compared with 0.8 million in 1980 (Department of Social Security 2000).

Fourth, the public sector has a strong commitment to providing training and development opportunities for people with disabilities. This commitment has led to the public sector being a leading employer of people with disabilities. In 1999, the public sector employed 1.2 million people with disabilities, compared with 0.8 million in 1980 (Department of Social Security 2000).

Fifth, the public sector has a strong commitment to providing a range of support and services to people with disabilities. This commitment has led to the public sector being a leading employer of people with disabilities. In 1999, the public sector employed 1.2 million people with disabilities, compared with 0.8 million in 1980 (Department of Social Security 2000).

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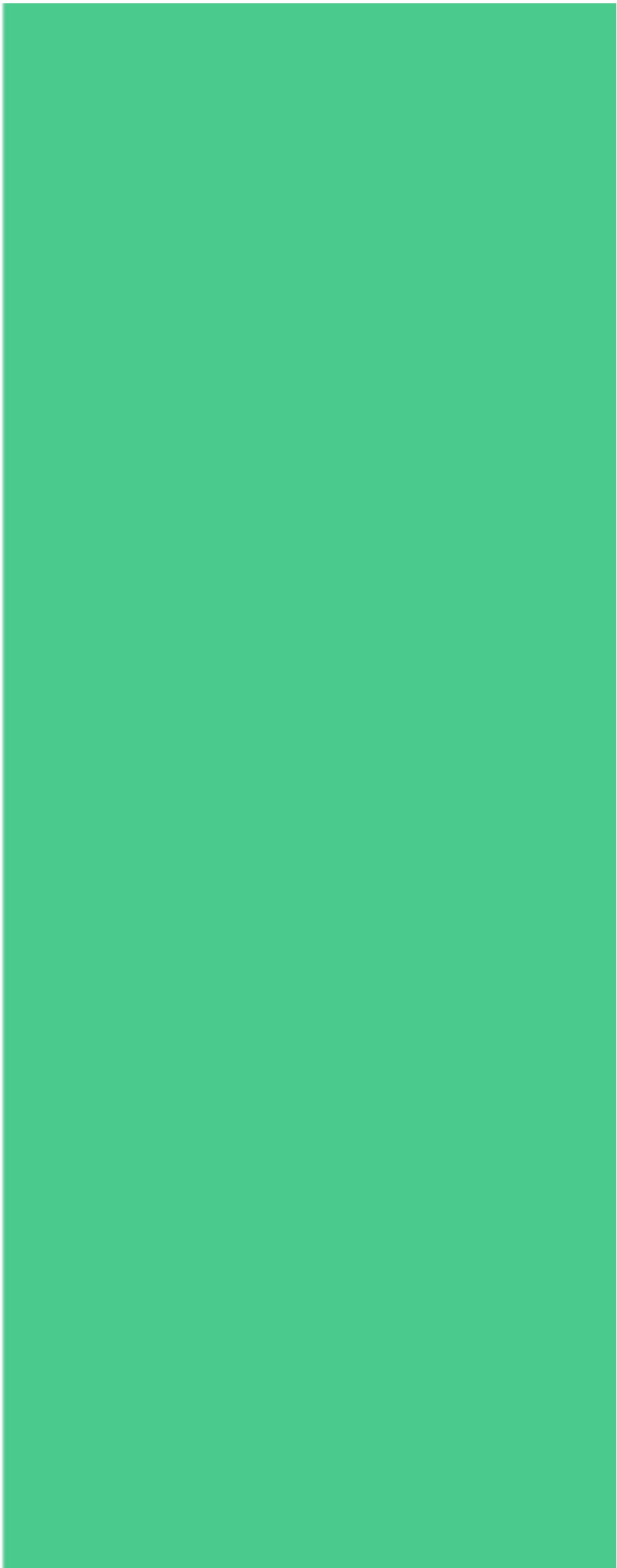
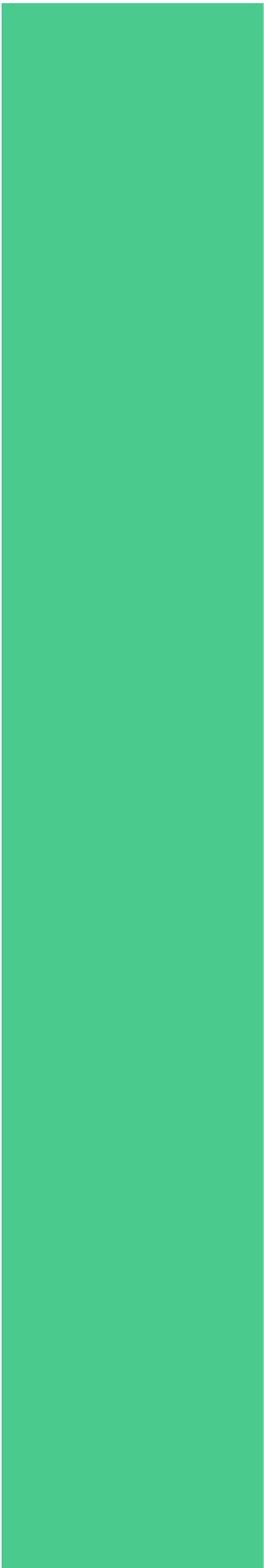
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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999,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

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The serotypes of *S. flexneri* 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, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.



































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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].

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

#### METHODS

##### Study area

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

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

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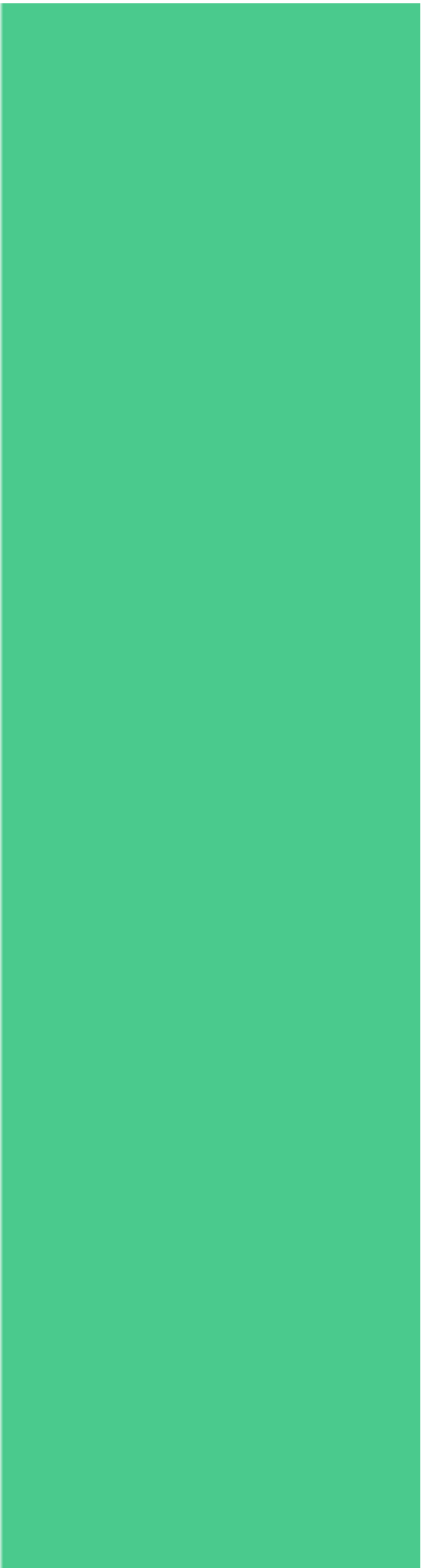
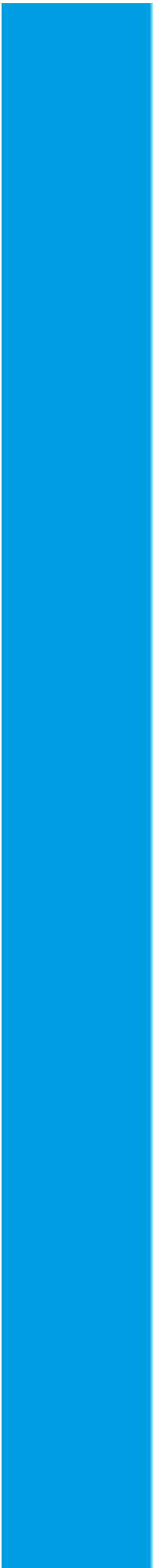
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed 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 a more attractive employer for women in senior positions.

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. This is a significant increase, and it suggests that the public sector is becoming a more attractive employer for women who want to work part-time.

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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.

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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.

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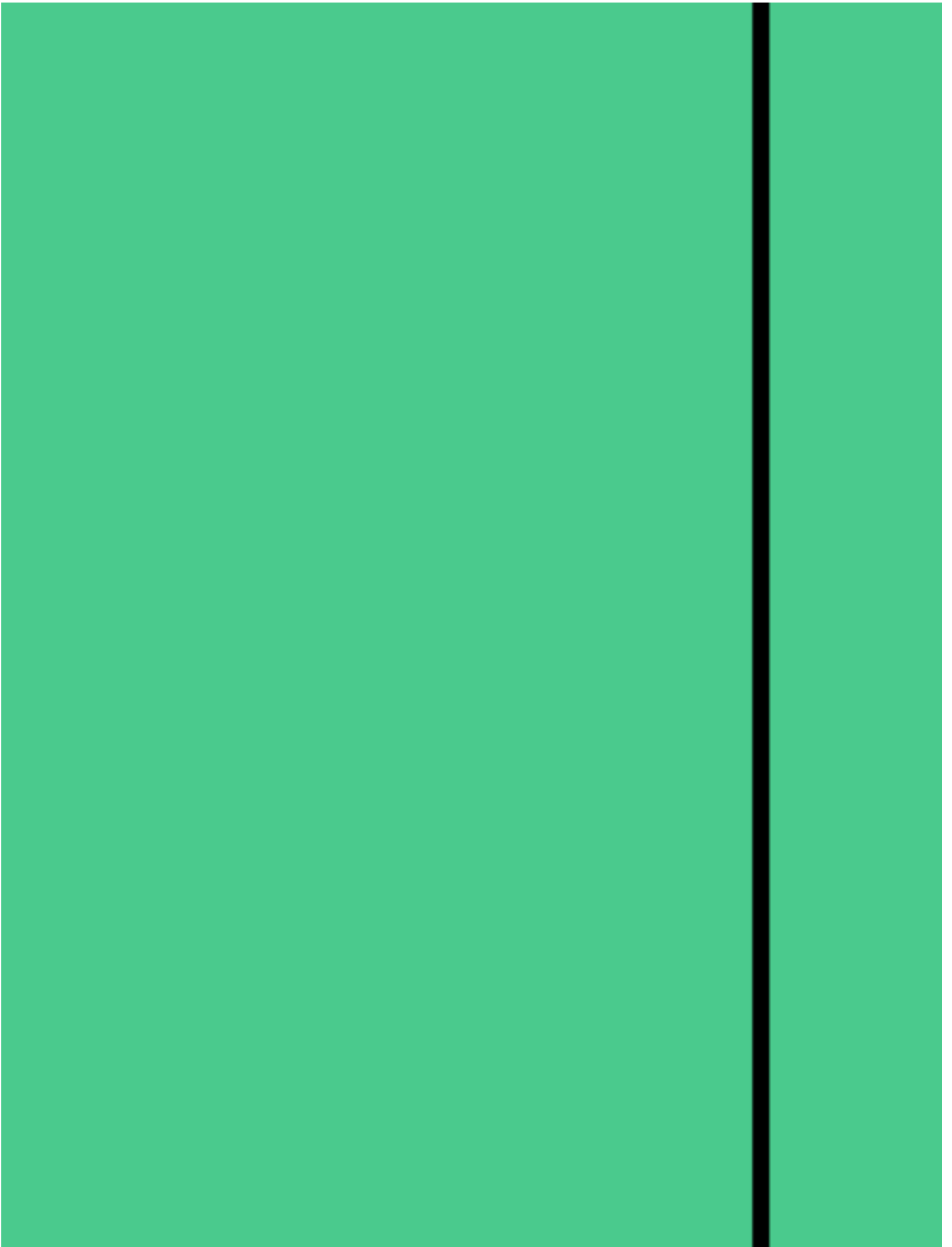
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 2002).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old. The United Nations has developed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to address the needs of the world's population by the year 2015. The MDGs are a set of eight goals that are designed to address the most pressing development issues of the world. The goals are: to eradicate poverty, to achieve universal primary education, to promote gender equality, to reduce child mortality, to improve maternal health, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, to ensure environmental sustainability, and to develop a global partnership for development (United Nations, 2002).

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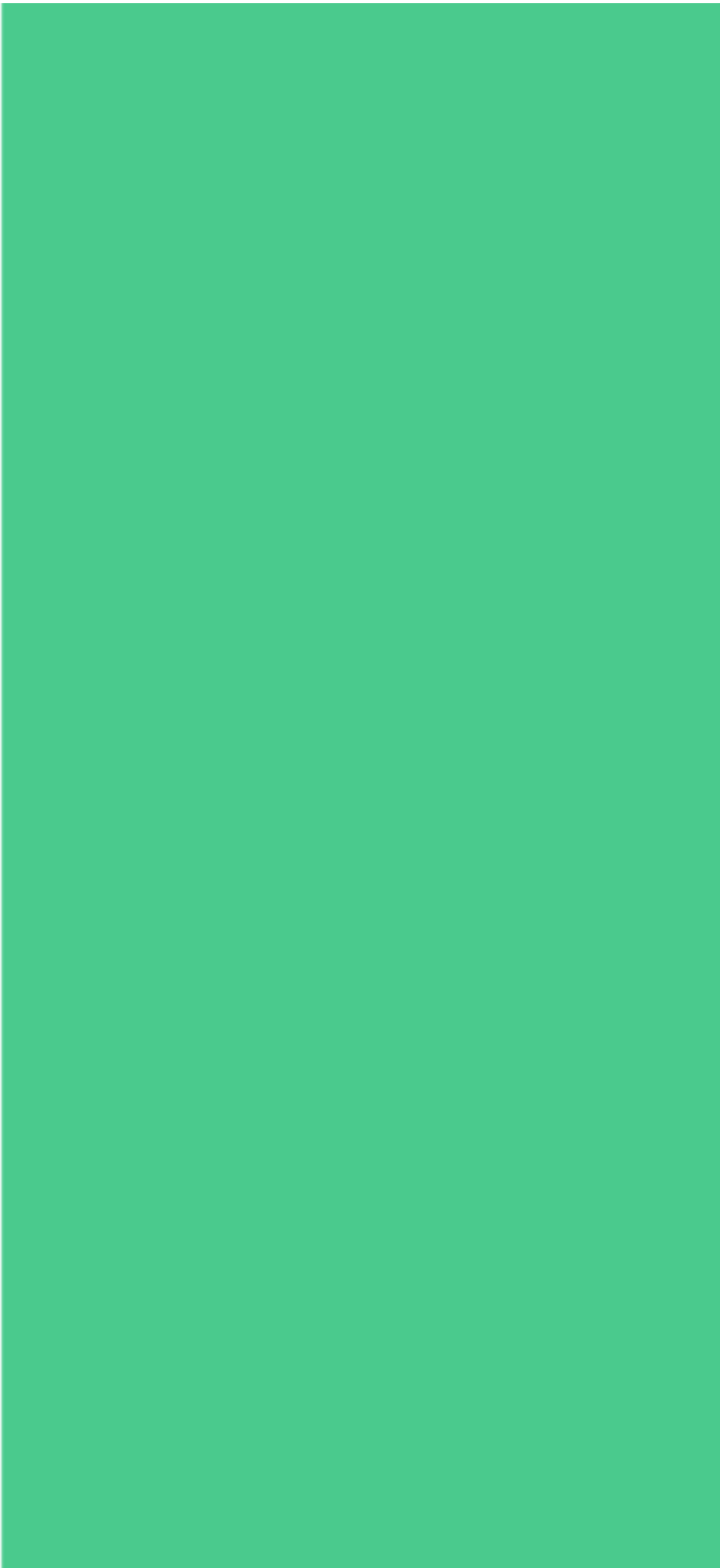
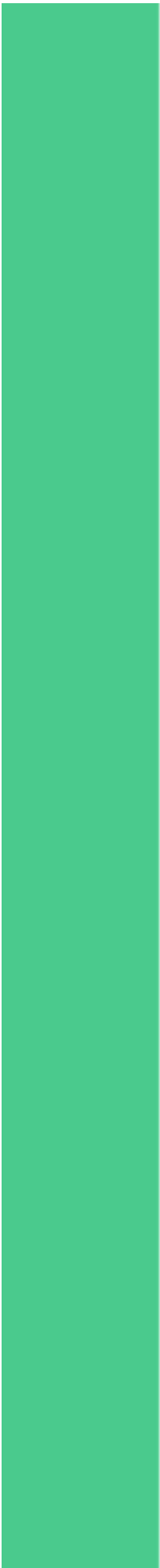


















































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There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom, and to determine the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

## METHODS

### Study area

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

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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. This was because the public sector was the only sector that was able to provide the support and services that people with disabilities needed.

Second, the public sector has a strong commitment to social justice and equality. This commitment has led to the public sector being a leading employer of people with disabilities. In 1999, the public sector employed 1.2 million people with disabilities, compared with 0.8 million in 1980 (Department of Social Security 2000).

Third, the public sector has a strong commitment to providing services to people with disabilities. This commitment has led to the public sector being a leading employer of people with disabilities. In 1999, the public sector employed 1.2 million people with disabilities, compared with 0.8 million in 1980 (Department of Social Security 2000).

Fourth, the public sector has a strong commitment to providing training and development opportunities for people with disabilities. This commitment has led to the public sector being a leading employer of people with disabilities. In 1999, the public sector employed 1.2 million people with disabilities, compared with 0.8 million in 1980 (Department of Social Security 2000).

Fifth, the public sector has a strong commitment to providing a range of support and services to people with disabilities. This commitment has led to the public sector being a leading employer of people with disabilities. In 1999, the public sector employed 1.2 million people with disabilities, compared with 0.8 million in 1980 (Department of Social Security 2000).

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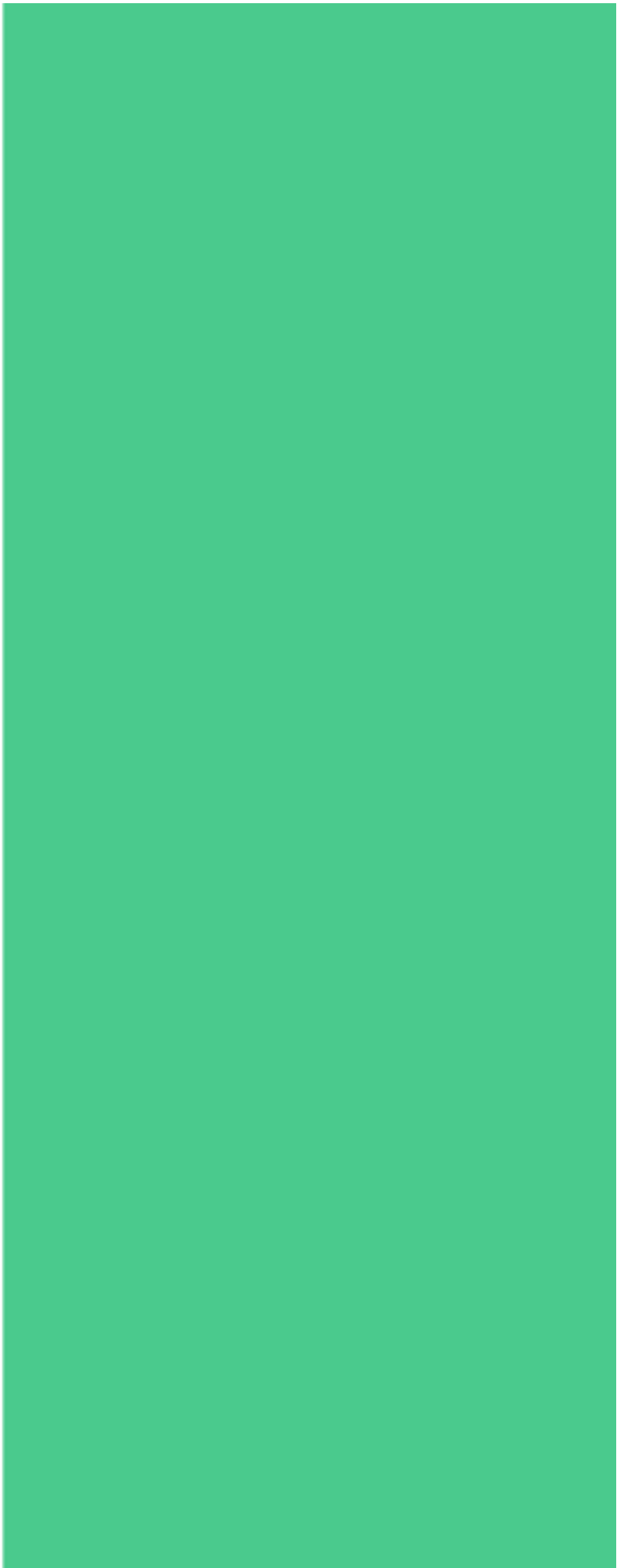
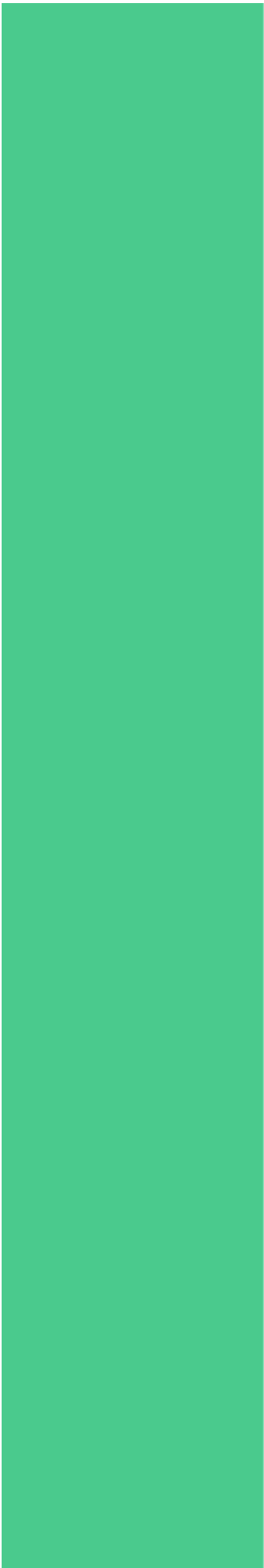
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There is a need to develop a vaccine against *S. flexneri* to protect children in the United Kingdom and other countries where the incidence of *S. flexneri* is high. The purpose of this study was to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated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

##### Study sites

The study was conducted in two sites: the United Kingdom and the United States. The United Kingdom site was the National Public Health Service for Wales, and the United States site was the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

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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.

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

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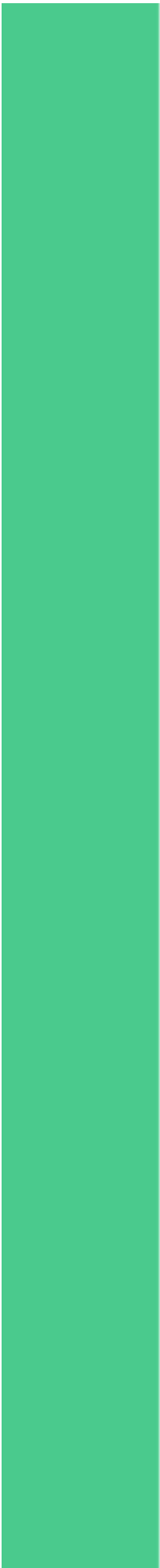
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In the 2010s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [16]. In the 2020s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery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

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

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

#### METHODS

##### Study area

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

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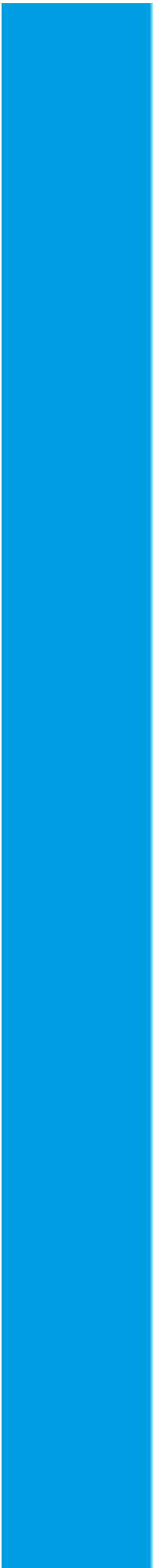
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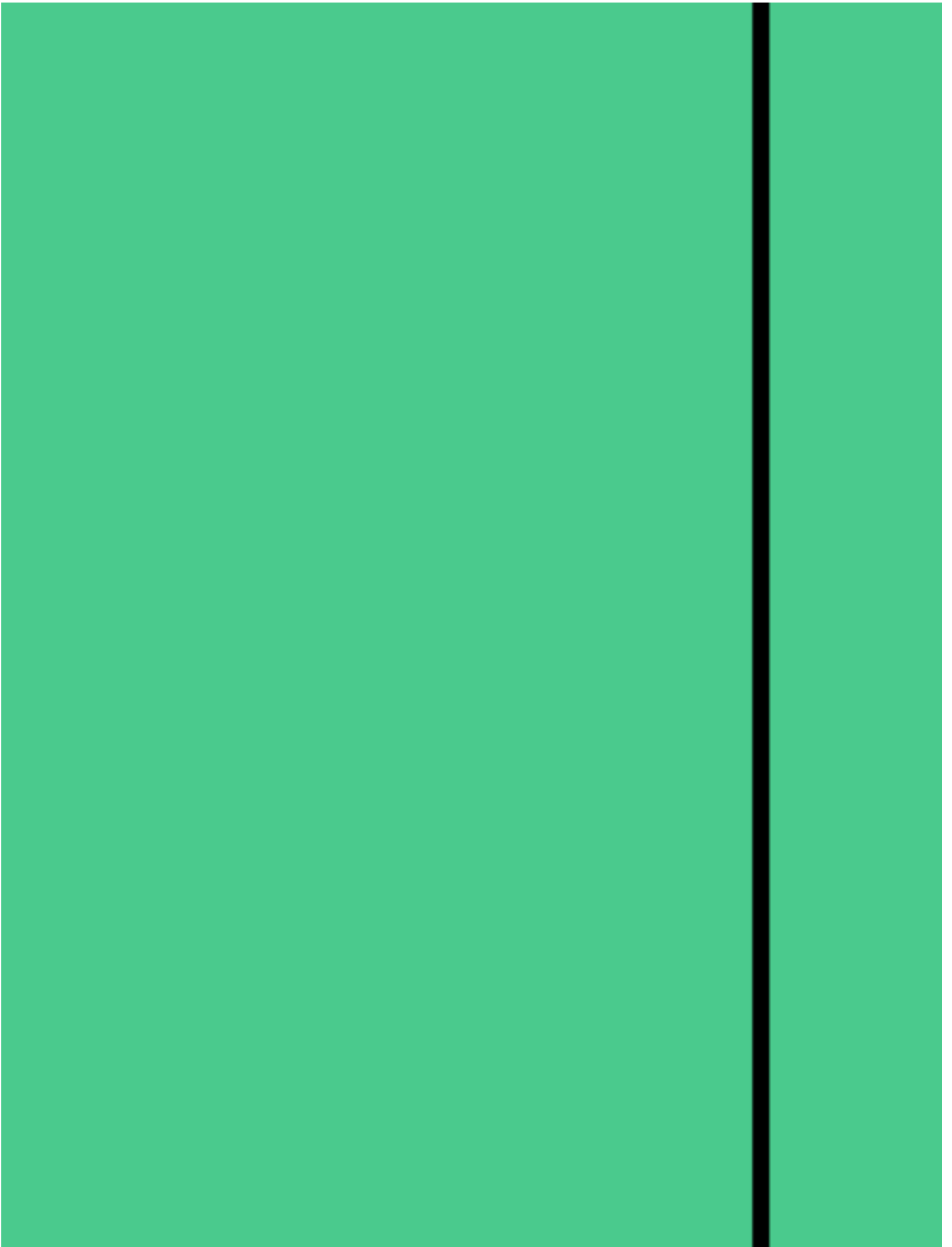
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in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

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

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

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are dying from disease and violence has decreased. In 1980, the average person in the world died from disease and violence every 10 years. In 1999, the average person in the world died from disease and violence every 20 years.

Another reason why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased is that the number of people who are working has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world worked for 10 years. In 1999, the average person in the world worked for 20 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are working has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are entering the workforce has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world entered the workforce every 10 years. In 1999, the average person in the world entered the workforce every 20 years.

Another reason why the number of people who are working has increased is that the number of people who are leaving the workforce has decreased. In 1980, the average person in the world left the workforce every 10 years. In 1999, the average person in the world left the workforce every 20 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are leaving the workforce has decreased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are retiring has decreased. In 1980, the average person in the world retired every 10 years. In 1999, the average person in the world retired every 20 years.

Another reason why the number of people who are leaving the workforce has decreased is that the number of people who are dying has decreased. In 1980, the average person in the world died every 10 years. In 1999, the average person in the world died every 20 years.

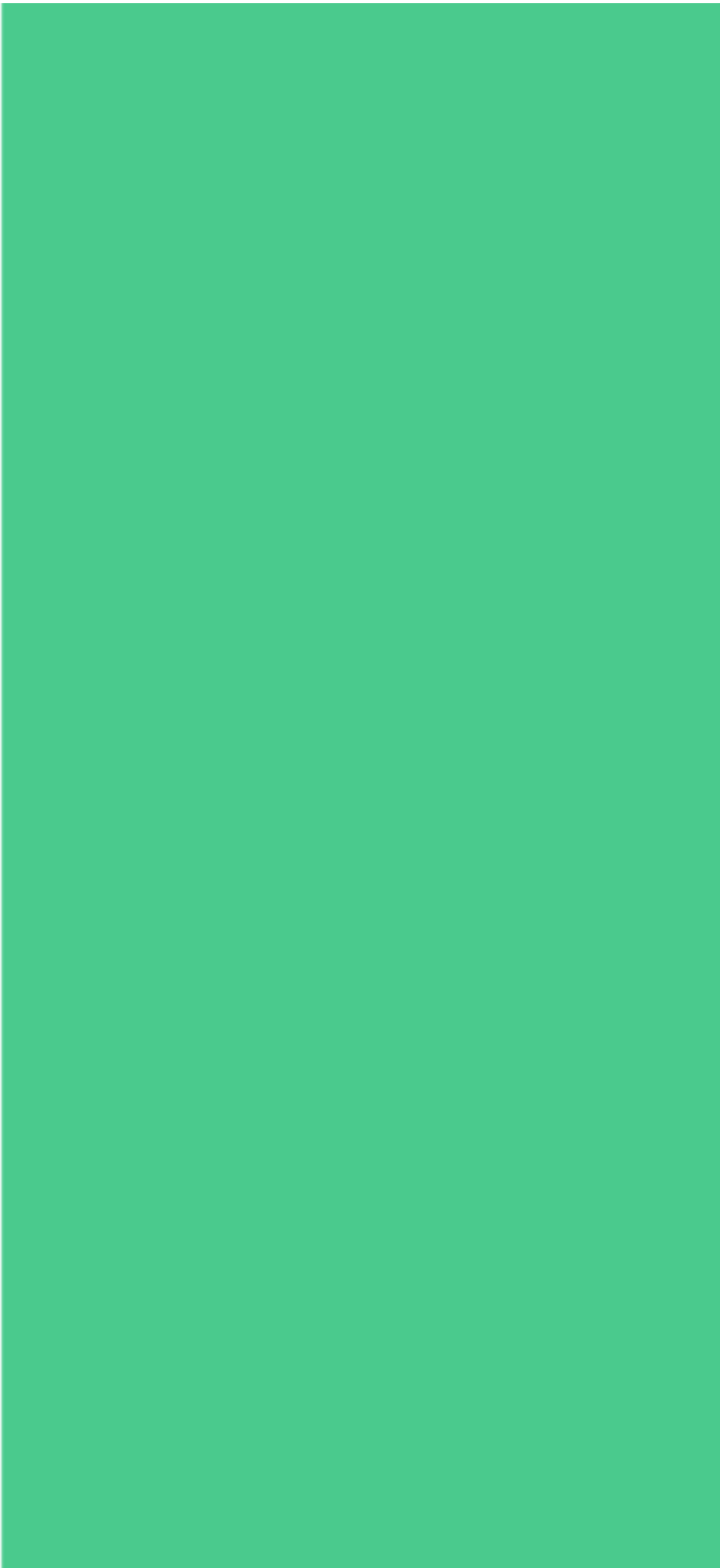
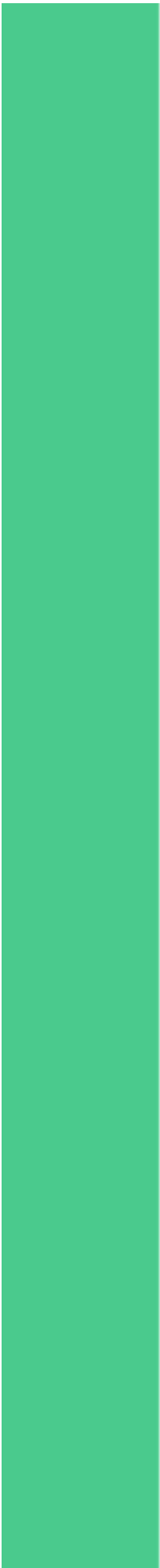
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There is also a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United States. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United States was by Tarr *et al.* [13], who reported the isolation of 10 strains of *S. flexneri* from patients 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.

## METHODS

### Study sites

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

## METHODS

### Study area

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

### Study design

The study was a cross-sectional study. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study area was defined as the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study area was defined as the United Kingdom.

### Study population

The study population was defined as children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1999. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study area was defined as the United Kingdom.

### Study procedures

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### Study results

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

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The aim of the present study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom, and to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, as the United Kingdom is a member state of the European Union, and the United Kingdom is a member state of the World Health Organization.

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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 had 2.1 children, but by 1999, the average woman had 2.6 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 lived for 67 years, but by 1999, the average person lived for 72 years.

There are a number of other reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are migrating from one country to another has increased. In 1980, there were 10 million people who were migrating, but by 1999, there were 20 million people who were migrating.

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

#### METHODS

##### Study area

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

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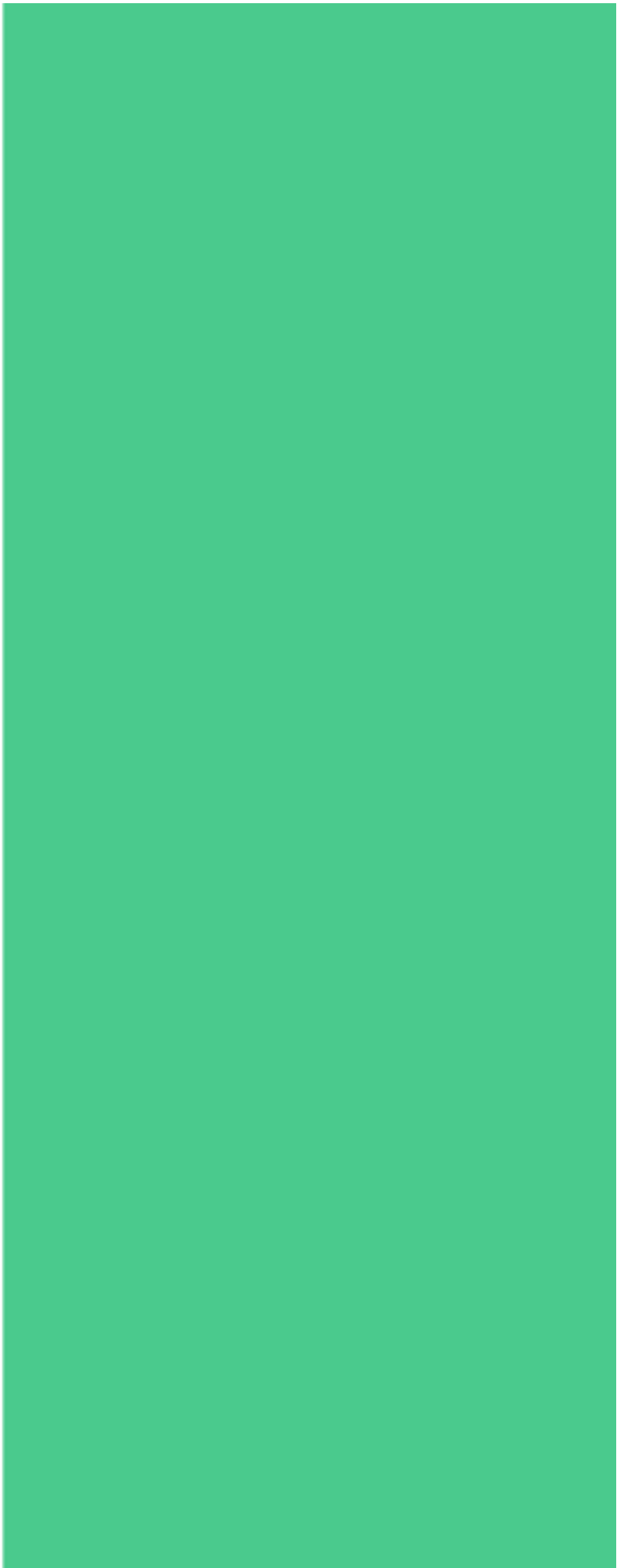
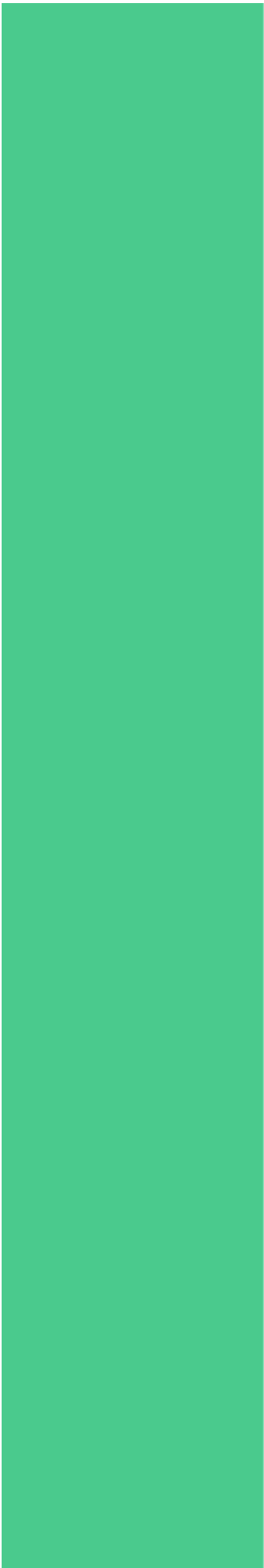
















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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom has increased, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United States has increased in the 1980s and 1990s [10, 11].

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].

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 increasing.

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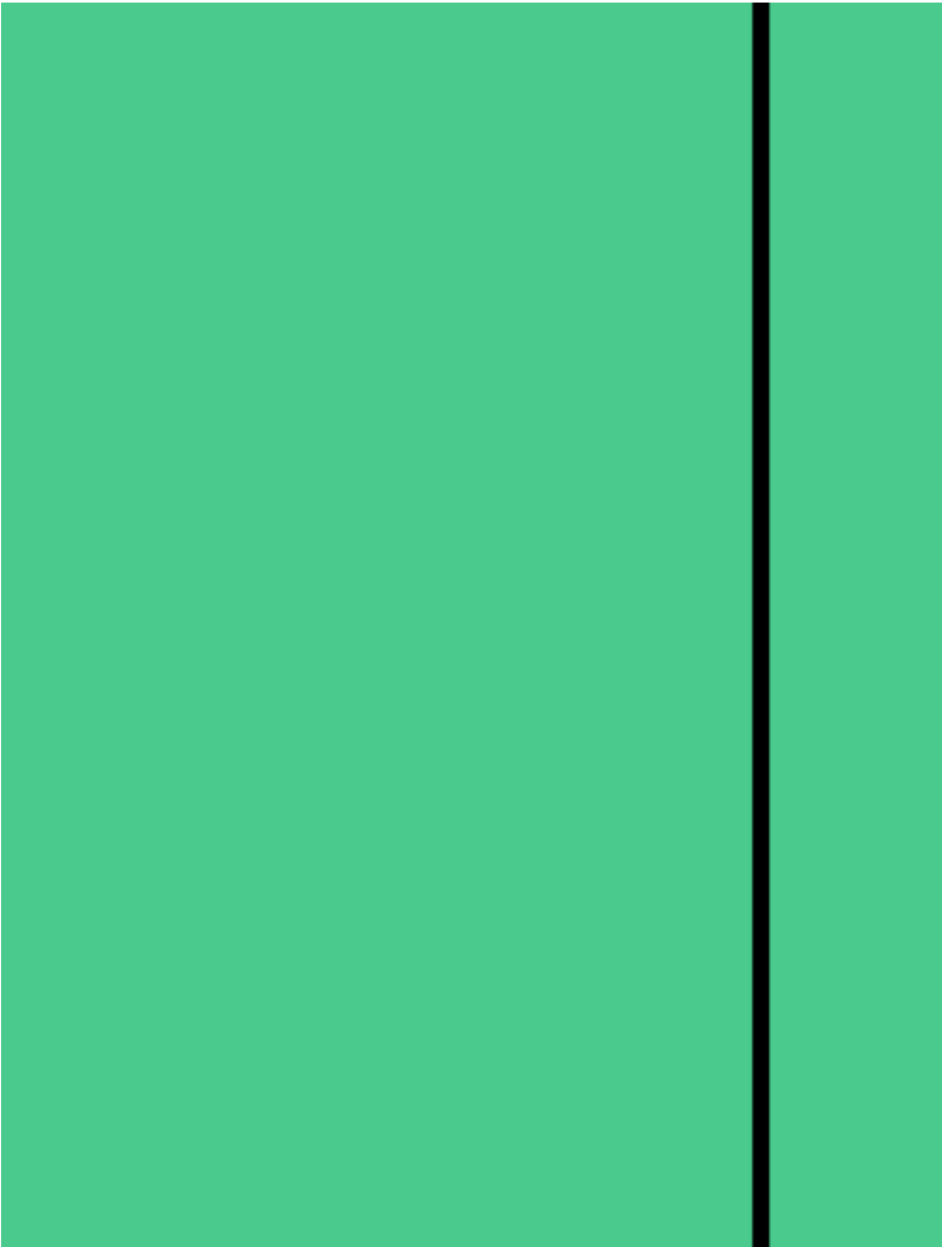
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There is a need to monitor the incidence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom, as well as the incidence of other serotypes of *S. flexneri*. The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom, and to determine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

#### MATERIALS

##### 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 incidence of *S. flexneri*, and a high incidence of other serotypes of *S. flexneri*. The United Kingdom is a country with a high incidence of *S. flexneri*, and a high incidence of other serotypes of *S. flexneri*.

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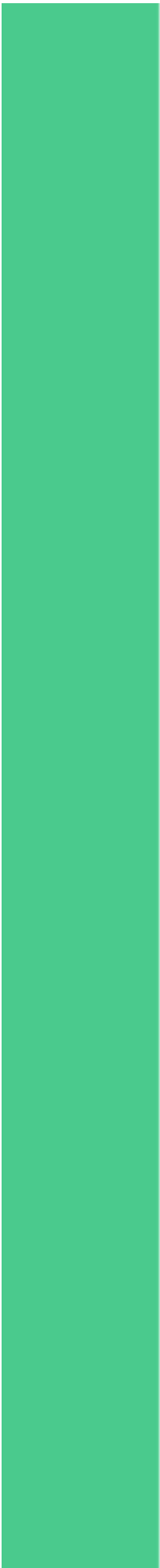
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5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

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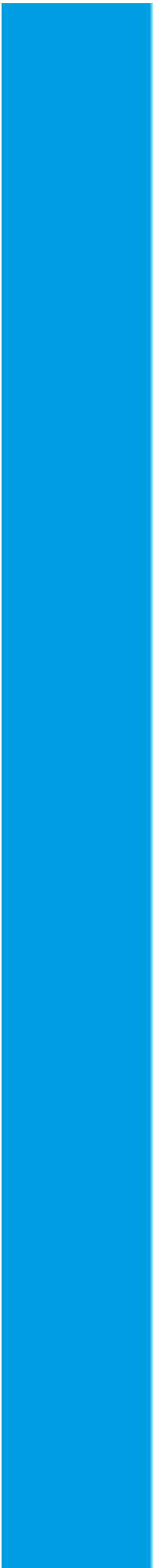
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has become an important employer of people with mental health problems,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

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

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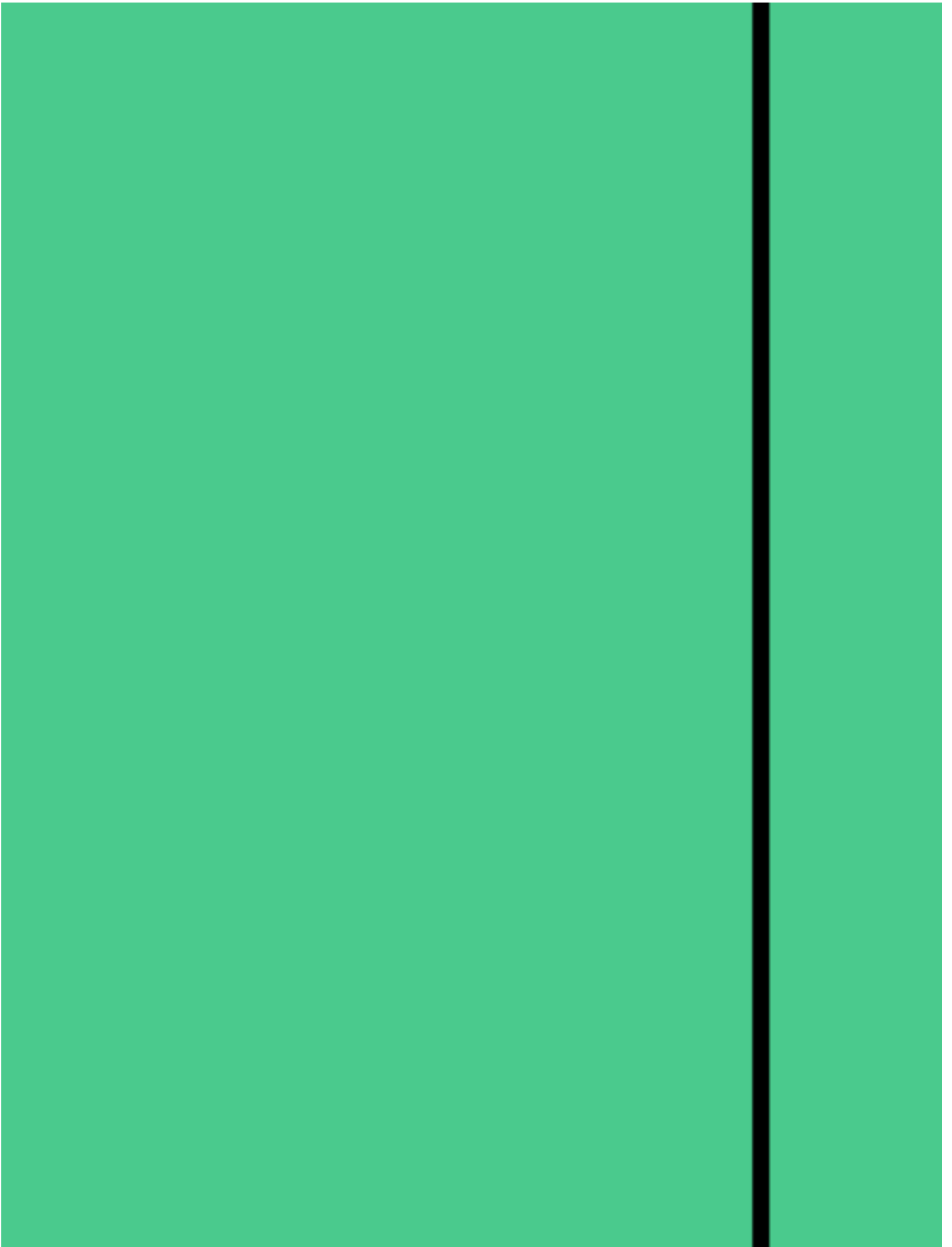
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 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. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to contraception, and a shift in cultural values.

Another reason why the world population is increasing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving into old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to health care, and a shift in cultural values.

There are a number of challenges that the world population increase poses. One of the main challenges is that there is a need for more food, water, and energy. This is because the number of people who are dependent on natural resources for their survival is increasing.

Another challenge is that there is a need for more housing and infrastructure. This is because the number of people who are living in urban areas is increasing, and this is putting a strain on the infrastructure that is in place.

There are a number of ways in which the world population increase can be managed. One way is to improve the efficiency of the use of natural resources. This can be done by using less energy and water, and by recycling more.

Another way is to improve the efficiency of the use of land. This can be done by using less land for agriculture and industry, and by using more land for housing and infrastructure.

There are a number of other ways in which the world population increase can be managed. These include improving the quality of life, and increasing the number of people who are working.

The world population increase is a complex issue, and there are a number of different ways in which it can be managed. It is important to find a way to manage the increase in a way that is sustainable, and that does not put a strain on the environment.

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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 life expectancy. As life expectancy increases, the number of children who survive to adulthood increases. This is because more children are surviving to adulthood, and therefore more children are being born.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of children in the world is the increase in the number of children who are born to women who are under 20 years of age. This is because more women are having children at a younger age, and therefore more children are being born.

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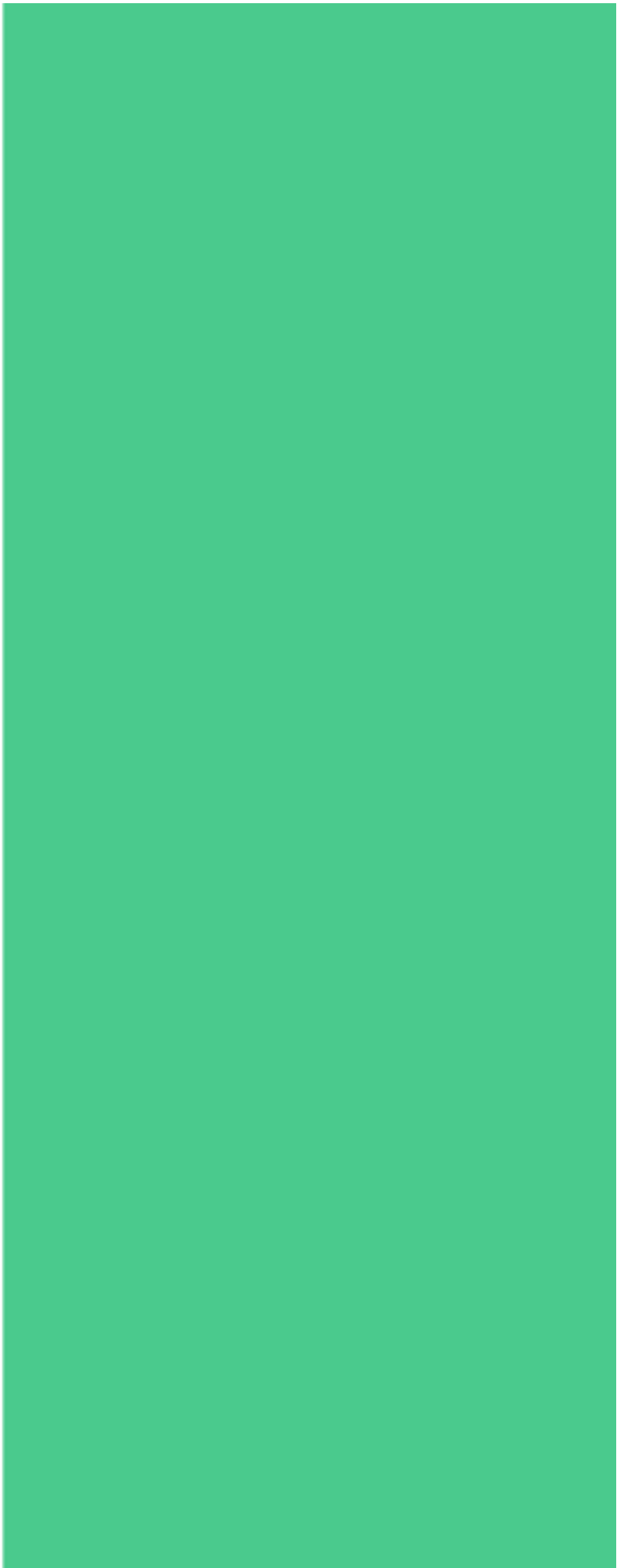
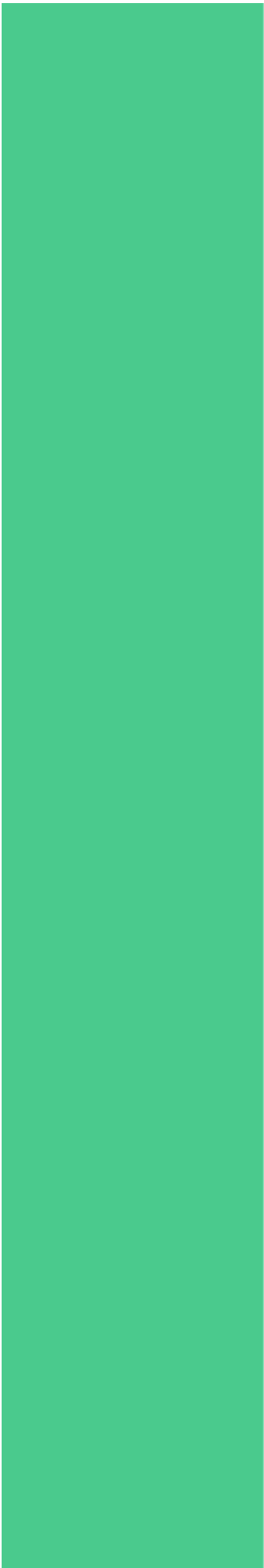












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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector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

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

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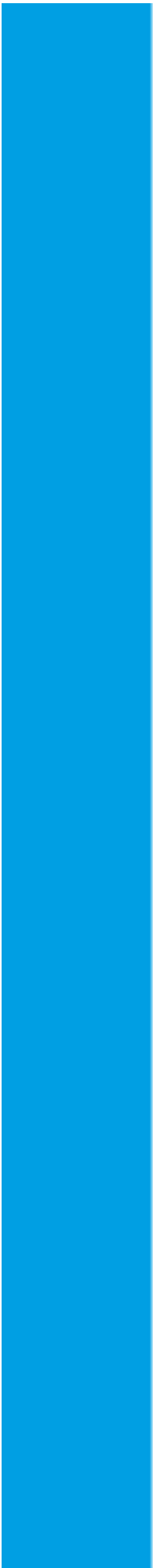
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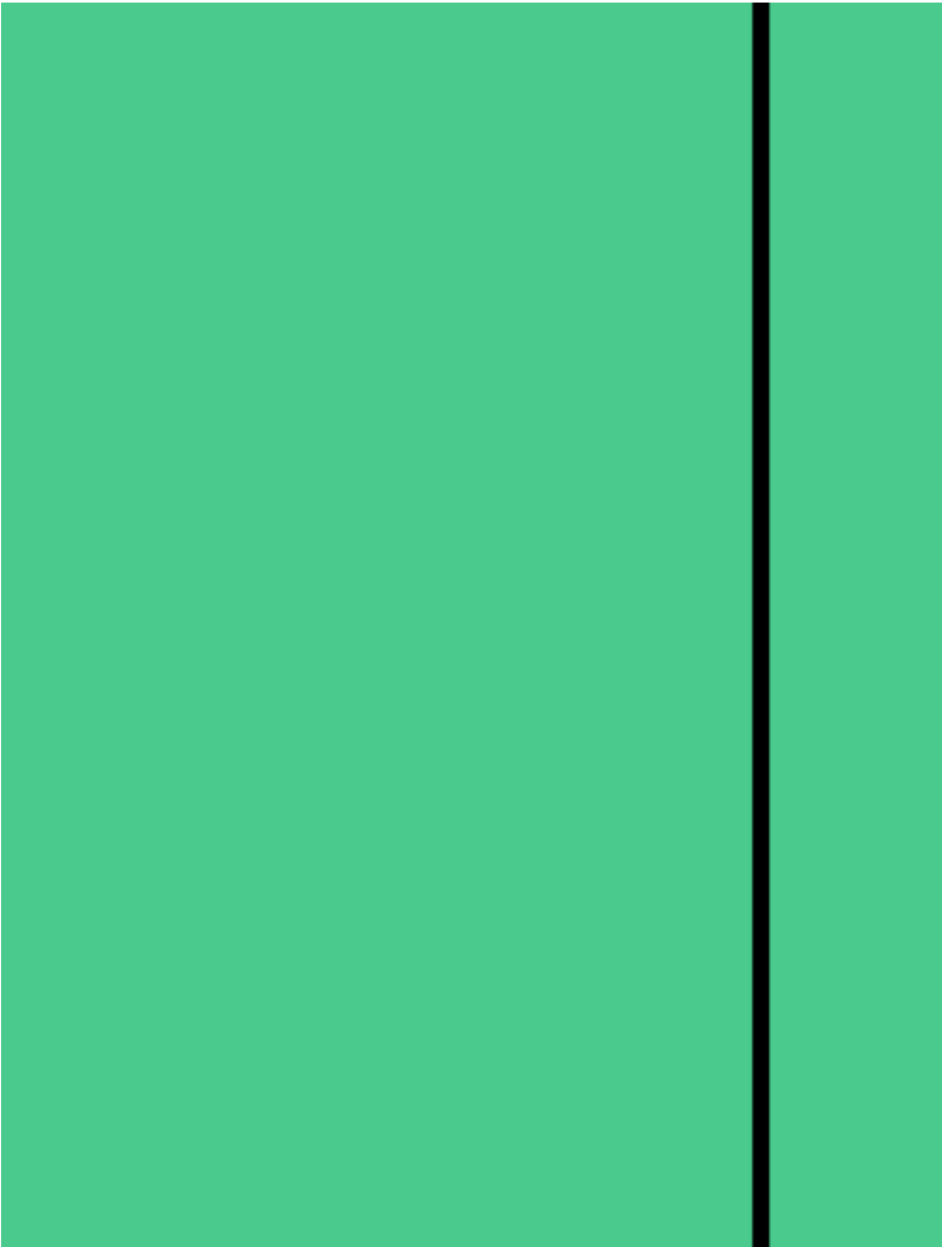




















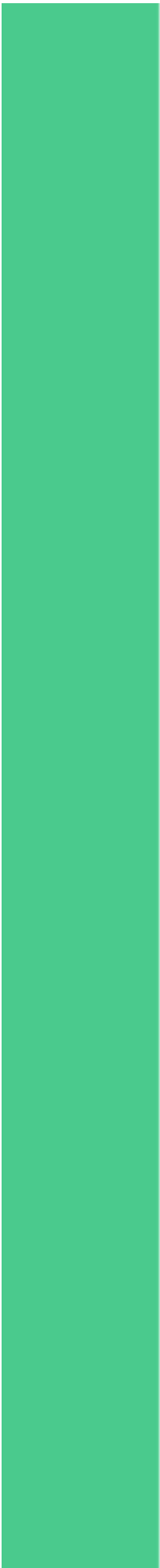














the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 1990 to 12.5 million in 2020.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the functional ability of older people to live independently and to participate in society. The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing illness and disability; (3) supporting independence; and (4) promoting social participation.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the functional ability of older people to live independently and to participate in society. The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing illness and disability; (3) supporting independence; and (4) promoting social participation.

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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 0.5 billion (United Nations, 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in life expectancy. Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are still alive. Third, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are still alive.

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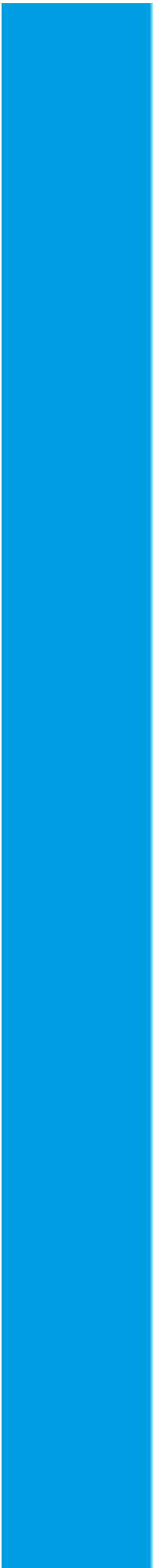












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In the 2030s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 2040s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery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

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].

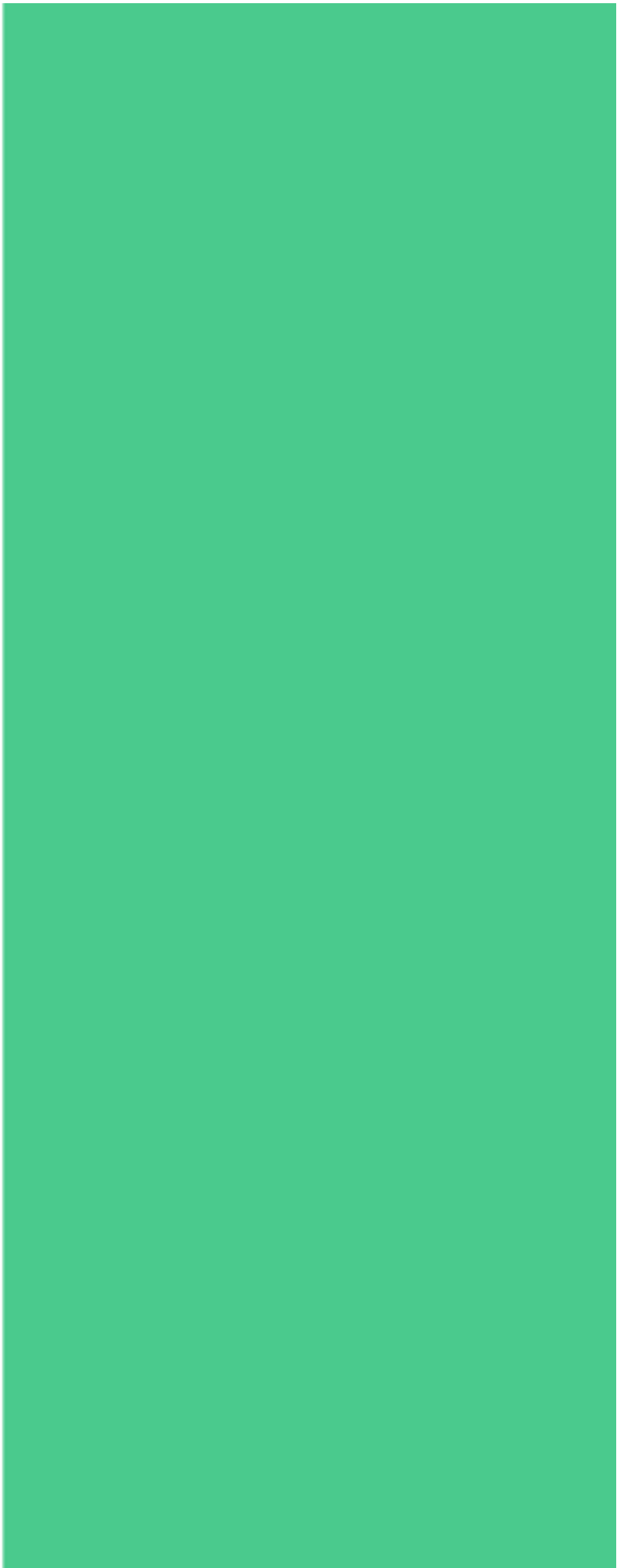
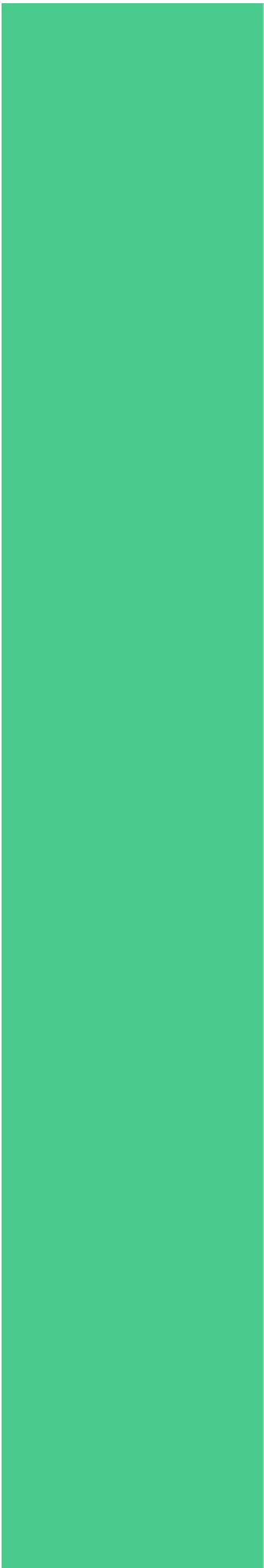
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There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom was by Karmali *et al.* [12], who reported that *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype isolated from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1977. The serotypes isolated were *S. flexneri* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1990s. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1990s. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1990s. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in the 1990s.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.1 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of new housing and care services, and the implementation of policies to support older people in their own homes. The aim of this paper is to review the current state of research on the needs of older people, and to discuss the implications for policy and practice.

## 2. Background

The needs of older people are complex and multifaceted, and can vary significantly between individuals. However, there are a number of common themes that have been identified in the literature. These include the need for social contact, the need for a sense of purpose and achievement, the need for financial security, and the need for physical and mental health care. The following sections will discuss each of these themes in more detail.

**2.1. Social contact.** One of the most important needs of older people is the need for social contact. This is because social contact is essential for maintaining mental health and well-being. Older people who are isolated and lonely are at a higher risk of developing mental health problems, such as depression and anxiety. Therefore, it is important to ensure that older people have access to social contact, either through family, friends, or community groups.

**2.2. Sense of purpose and achievement.** Another important need of older people is the need for a sense of purpose and achievement. This is because a sense of purpose and achievement is essential for maintaining mental health and well-being. Older people who do not have a sense of purpose and achievement are at a higher risk of developing mental health problems, such as depression and anxiety. Therefore, it is important to ensure that older people have access to opportunities for purpose and achievement, either through work, volunteerism, or hobbies.

**2.3. Financial security.** A third important need of older people is the need for financial security. This is because financial security is essential for maintaining mental health and well-being. Older people who are financially insecure are at a higher risk of developing mental health problems, such as depression and anxiety. Therefore, it is important to ensure that older people have access to financial security, either through pensions, savings, or other financial resources.

**2.4. Physical and mental health care.** A fourth important need of older people is the need for physical and mental health care. This is because physical and mental health care is essential for maintaining mental health and well-being. Older people who do not have access to physical and mental health care are at a higher risk of developing mental health problems, such as depression and anxiety. Therefore, it is important to ensure that older people have access to physical and mental health care.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of new housing and care services, and the implementation of policies to support older people in their own homes. The aim of this paper is to review the current state of research on the needs of older people, and to discuss the implications for policy and practice.

## 2. Background

The needs of older people are complex and multifaceted, and can vary significantly between individuals. However, there are a number of common themes that have been identified in the literature. These include the need for social contact, the need for a sense of purpose and achievement, the need for financial security, and the need for access to health and social care services. The following sections will discuss each of these themes in more detail.

**2.1. Social contact.** One of the most important needs of older people is the need for social contact. This is because social contact is essential for mental and physical health. Older people who are socially isolated are at a higher risk of depression, anxiety, and other mental health problems. They are also at a higher risk of physical health problems, such as heart disease and stroke. Therefore, it is important to ensure that older people have access to social contact, and that they are able to maintain their social networks.

**2.2. Sense of purpose and achievement.** Another important need of older people is the need for a sense of purpose and achievement. This is because a sense of purpose and achievement is essential for mental and physical health. Older people who do not have a sense of purpose and achievement are at a higher risk of depression, anxiety, and other mental health problems. They are also at a higher risk of physical health problems, such as heart disease and stroke. Therefore, it is important to ensure that older people have access to opportunities for purpose and achievement, and that they are able to maintain their sense of purpose and achievement.

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**2.4. Access to health and social care services.** A fourth important need of older people is the need for access to health and social care services. This is because access to health and social care services is essential for mental and physical health. Older people who do not have access to health and social care services are at a higher risk of depression, anxiety, and other mental health problems. They are also at a higher risk of physical health problems, such as heart disease and stroke. Therefore, it is important to ensure that older people have access to health and social care services, and that they are able to maintain their access to health and social care services.



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 reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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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].

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 States.

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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 surviving to old age has increased. 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 surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 60 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

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

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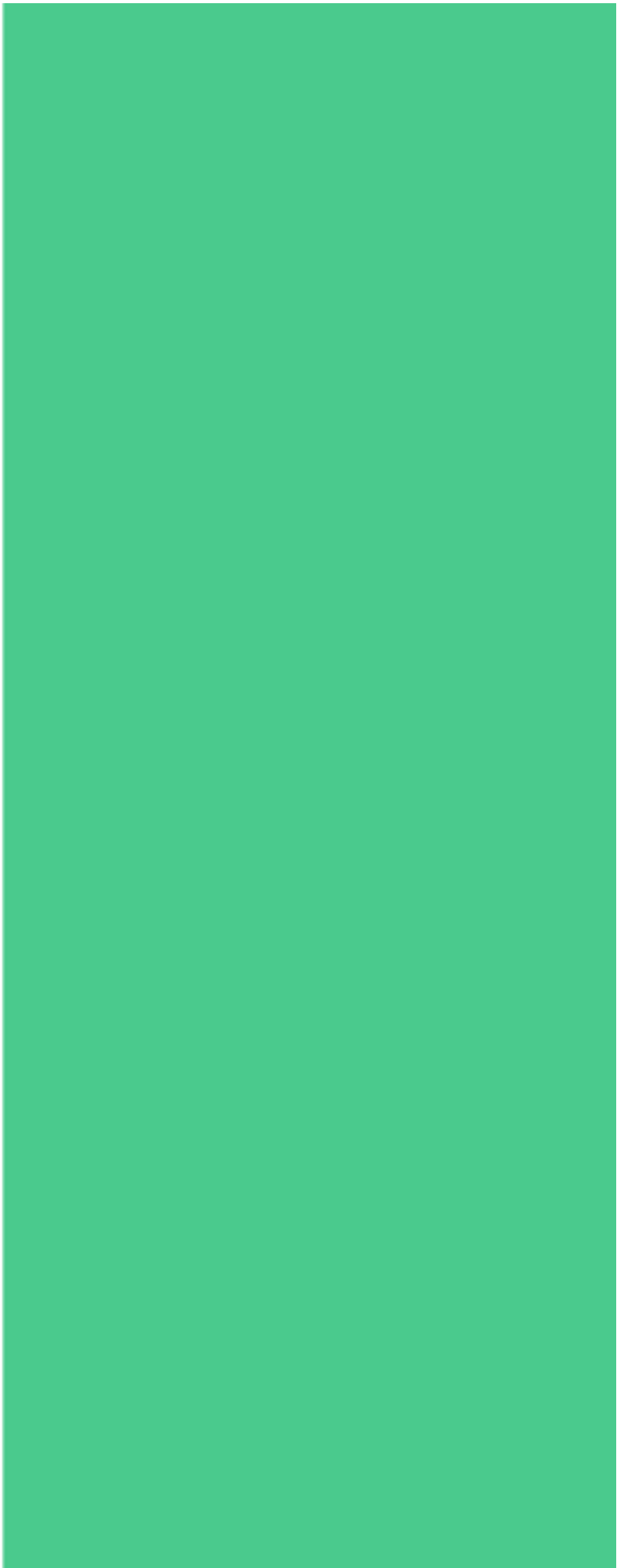
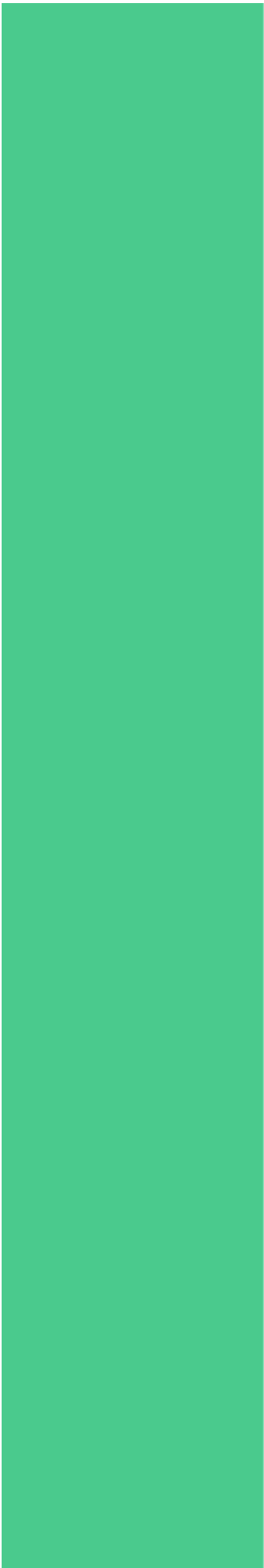




































































the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 in the USA (U.S. Census Bureau 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO 1999) which aims to ensure that older people are able to live in safety, health, dignity, independence, participation and fulfilment. The WHO also has a 'Global Strategy on Mental Health' (WHO 1999) which aims to ensure that older people are able to live in safety, health, dignity, independence, participation and fulfilment.

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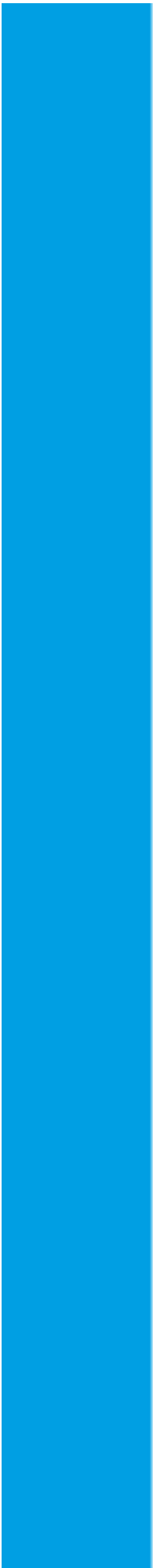
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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom has increased, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United States has increased in the 1980s and 1990s [10, 11].

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].

The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom in the 1990s. The study was designed to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom in the 1990s, and to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom in the 1990s.

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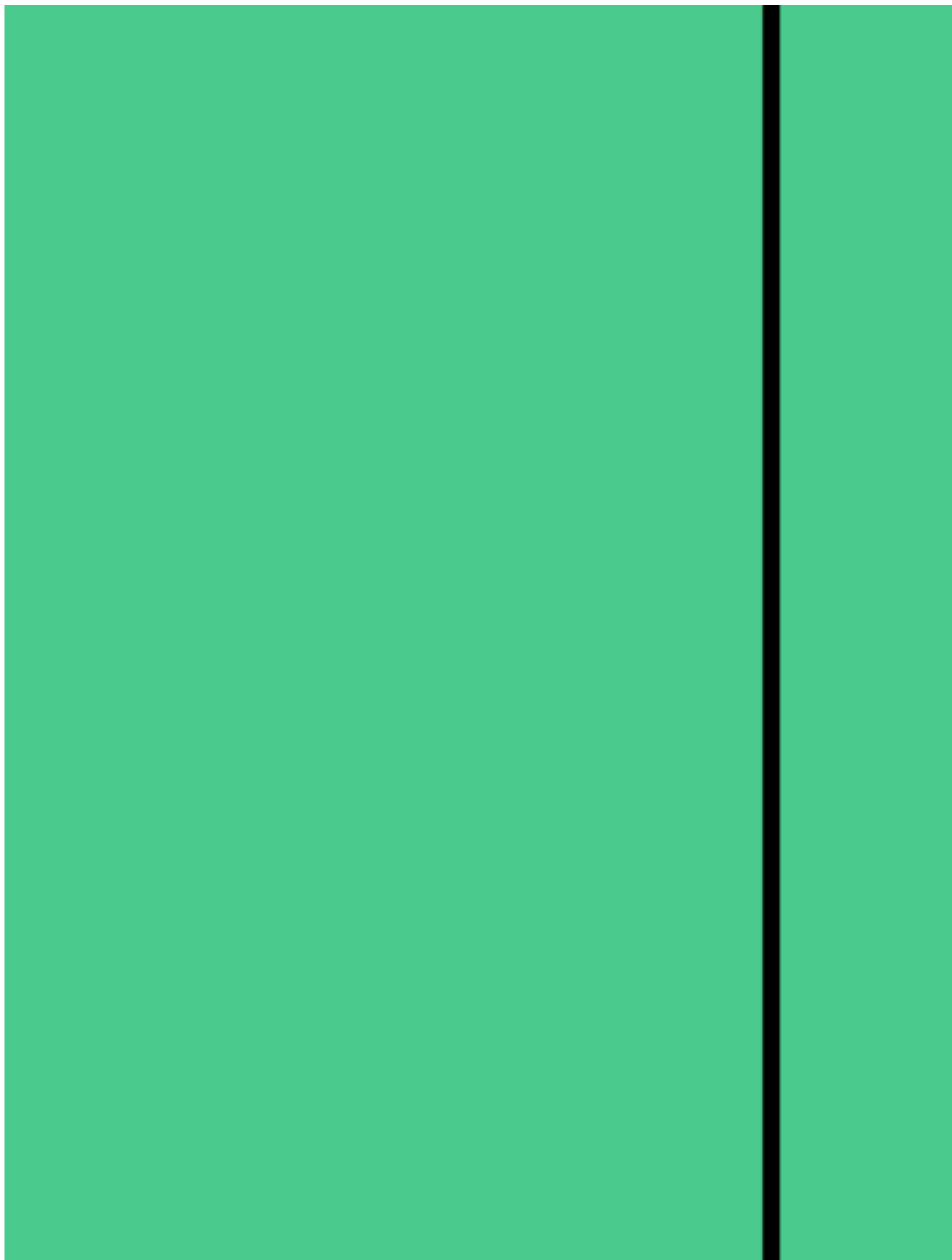
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In the 2010s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [16]. In the 2020s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with 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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In the 2070s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [22]. In the 2080s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [23].

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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 conducted in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

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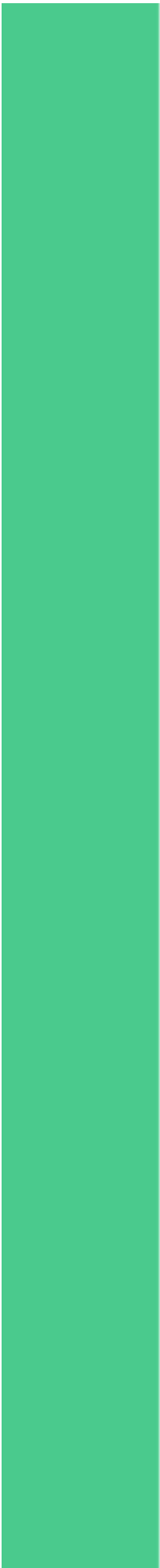
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The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of shigellosis is high, and the prevalence of *S. flexneri*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

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

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

The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom 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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