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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 (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over in the UK is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 1999 to 13.5 million in 2010, with the number of people aged 75 and over increasing from 4.5 million to 6.5 million in the same period (Office for National Statistics 2000).

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, one that is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'. This paradigm is based on the idea that ageing is a process, not a state, and that the quality of life of older people is determined by a range of factors, including physical health, mental health, social support, and access to services.

The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to develop this new paradigm. These include: (1) improving the physical health of older people; (2) improving the mental health of older people; (3) improving the social support of older people; (4) improving the access to services of older people; and (5) improving the quality of life of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has also identified a number of key areas for research in order to develop this new paradigm. These include: (1) the physical health of older people; (2) the mental health of older people; (3) the social support of older people; (4) the access to services of older people; and (5) the quality of life of older people.

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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

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

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

Methods

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Study area

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Study design

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...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information, and the social and cultural contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of communication, and the social and cultural contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 1)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information and communication, and the social and cultural contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 1)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information and communication, and the social and cultural contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 1)

The 'information science and communication' field is defined as:

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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 grown from 10% of the economy to 15% of the economy.

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for public services, particularly in the areas of health and social care. Another reason is the increasing need for public services to be funded, particularly in the areas of health and social care.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be funded. One way is through taxation. Another way is through borrowing. A third way is through the sale of public assets.

There are a number of advantages and disadvantages to each of these ways of funding the public sector. Taxation is the most common way of funding the public sector, but it can be unpopular. Borrowing can be a quick way to raise money, but it can also be expensive. The sale of public assets can be a way to raise money, but it can also be controversial.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be managed. One way is through a central government. Another way is through a local government. A third way is through a private company.

There are a number of advantages and disadvantages to each of these ways of managing the public sector. Central government is the most common way of managing the public sector, but it can be slow. Local government can be a quicker way to manage the public sector, but it can also be more expensive. Private companies can be a way to manage the public sector, but they can also be more controversial.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be reformed. One way is through a central government. Another way is through a local government. A third way is through a private company.

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There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be made more efficient. One way is through a central government. Another way is through a local government. A third way is through a private company.

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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. This increase is due to a combination of factors, including a decline in infant mortality rates, a rise in life expectancy, and a high birth rate in many developing countries.

The increase in the number of children in the world has led to a corresponding increase in the number of children in the United States. In 1990, there were 75 million children under 18 years of age in the United States. By 2000, this number had increased to 80 million.

The increase in the number of children in the United States has led to a corresponding increase in the number of children in the United Kingdom. In 1990, there were 10 million children under 18 years of age in the United Kingdom. By 2000, this number had increased to 11 million.

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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 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 older people, and the need to ensure that services are accessible to older people. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to older people and the need to develop services to meet their needs.

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