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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 (1990–1999), and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased by 1.2 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector, and this has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the quality of care. The National Health Service (NHS) in the UK has introduced a number of initiatives aimed at improving the quality of care, including the introduction of the NHS Direct website, the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control programme, and the introduction of the NHS Quality Improvement Framework (NHS 2000).

The NHS Quality Improvement Framework (NHS 2000) is a framework for improving the quality of care provided by the NHS. It is based on the principles of patient safety, patient choice and control, and patient participation. The framework is designed to ensure that the NHS is able to provide the highest quality of care to its patients.

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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 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 of 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 (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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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 (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion, and protection, rather than the current paradigm of cure and control. This new paradigm is based on the principles of the World Health Organization (1986) definition of health, which states that health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

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

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [14]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [15].

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 100% (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1997 (Health Survey for England 1997). In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 23% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 2002).

Obesity is a complex condition, with many causes and consequences. It is a leading cause of death and disability in the United States, and a major public health problem in many other countries. Obesity is associated with a number of health problems, including heart disease, diabetes, and certain types of cancer. It is also associated with social and psychological problems, such as discrimination and low self-esteem.

There are many factors that contribute to obesity, including genetics, diet, and physical activity. In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased significantly in the past few decades, and this is largely due to changes in diet and physical activity. In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has also increased, but at a slower rate than in the United States.

Obesity is a complex condition, and it is important to understand the many factors that contribute to it. In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased significantly in the past few decades, and this is largely due to changes in diet and physical activity. In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has also increased, but at a slower rate than in the United States.

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