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

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

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

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

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





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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 key 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 key 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 key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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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 has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of targets for the public sector, including a 10% reduction in the number of people employed in the public sector by 2005. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency of the public sector, including the introduction of the 'New Deal' for the public sector (Department of Health 2000).

The 'New Deal' for the public sector is a set of initiatives designed to improve the efficiency of the public sector. It includes a number of measures, such as the introduction of performance-related pay, the introduction of a 'New Deal' for the public sector, and the introduction of a 'New Deal' for the public sector. The 'New Deal' for the public sector is a set of initiatives designed to improve the efficiency of the public sector.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and social care. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently in their own homes; older people should be able to access the services they need; and older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of older people's health and social care. These include: to improve the quality of life of older people; to reduce the inequalities in health and social care; to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and social care. It sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and social care, and it sets out a number of key objectives for the future of older people's health and social care. The strategy is a key document for the future of older people's health and social care.

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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 2.5 billion in 1980 to 3.6 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 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 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 55 years. In 1999, the average person lived for 65 years.

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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 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 3.5 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. 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 full-time and permanent. In 1998, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed on full-time contracts, compared with 58% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be essential services, such as health care and education.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. For example, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid and have good benefits. In 1998, the average salary of a public sector employee was £20,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be essential services, such as health care and education.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower socio-economic groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower socio-economic groups employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of lines of prose, but the specific words and sentences cannot be transcribed accurately.]

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[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of closely related sentences, but the specific words and structure cannot be discerned.]



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[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It appears to be a mix of English and possibly some non-English characters, but the overall structure suggests a single paragraph or a series of lines of text. Due to the low resolution and potential noise in the scan, the specific words and punctuation are difficult to discern accurately. The text is organized into several lines, with some lines appearing to have indentation or bullet points, though the details are obscured.]

[The text continues in a similar fashion, consisting of multiple lines of dense, somewhat illegible characters. The layout suggests a formal document or a technical report, given the structured appearance of the lines.]

[The final portion of the text block concludes with several more lines of dense characters, maintaining the same level of illegibility as the rest of the page.]







