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[The text is illegible due to extreme blurriness and low contrast. It appears to be a single paragraph of text, possibly containing some technical or scientific information, but the specific details cannot be discerned.]

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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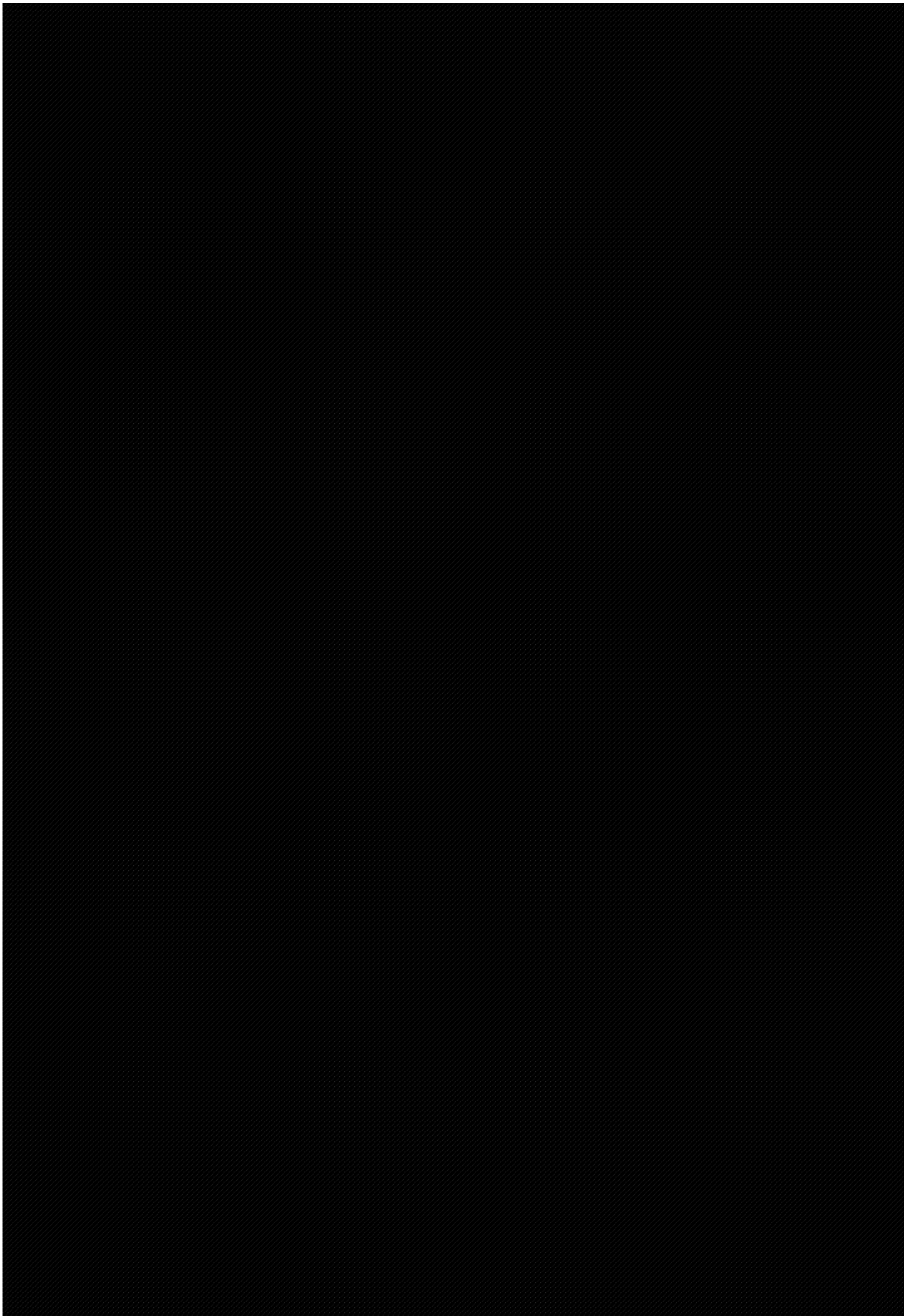
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[Illegible text block]

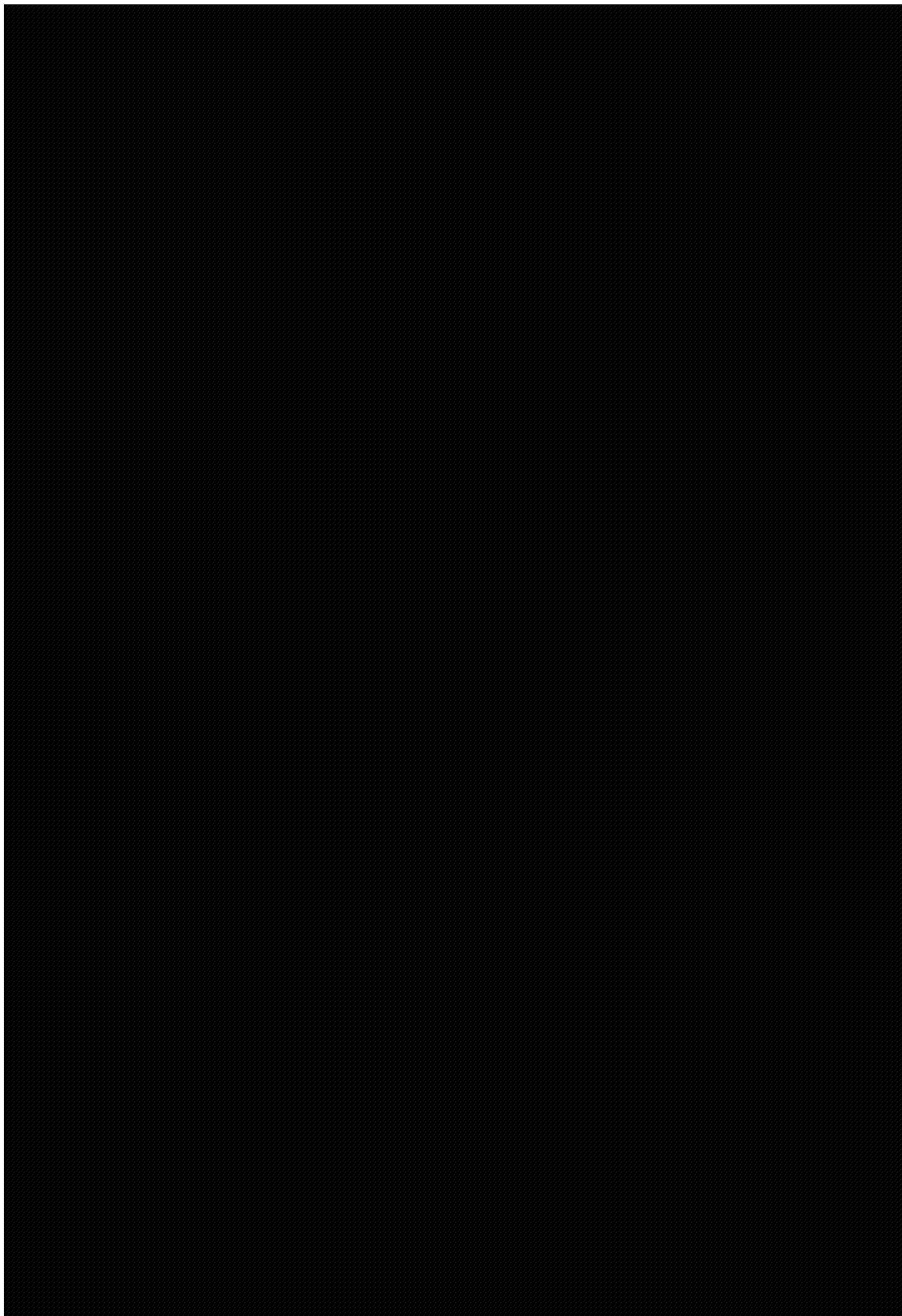
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[REDACTED]

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[The following text is a dense, continuous block of characters and symbols, likely representing a corrupted or heavily redacted document. It contains no legible words or phrases.]



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 the 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [14]. In the 2000s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [15]. In the 2010s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [16].

In the 2020s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [17]. In the 2030s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 2040s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [19].

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In the 2110s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [26]. In the 2120s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [27]. In the 2130s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [28].

In the 2140s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [29]. In the 2150s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [30]. In the 2160s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [31].

In the 2170s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [32]. In the 2180s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [33]. In the 2190s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [34].

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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the study of the communication of information. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

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These definitions are not mutually exclusive, and the two fields overlap significantly.

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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, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The energy intake is determined by the amount of food and drink consumed, and the energy expenditure is determined by the amount of physical activity. The imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors.

Obesity is a major public health problem, and it is associated with a number of health problems, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. It is also associated with a number of psychological problems, including depression and anxiety. Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure.

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Obesity is a risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including coronary heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer (World Health Organization 1997). Obesity is also a risk factor for mental health problems, including depression and anxiety (Stunkard and Siskind 1978). Obesity is a complex condition, and its causes are not fully understood. However, it is thought to be caused by a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioral factors.

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