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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. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The most common cause of obesity is a combination of a high-calorie diet and a sedentary lifestyle. Other factors that can contribute to obesity include genetics, hormones, and certain medications.

Obesity is a major risk factor for many chronic diseases, including heart disease, diabetes, and certain types of cancer. It can also lead to physical and psychological problems. Obesity is a preventable condition, and there are many ways to reduce the risk of becoming obese. These include eating a healthy diet, getting regular exercise, and avoiding tobacco and alcohol.

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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 a major employer in the UK, 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 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 survive to old age has increased. In 1950, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 1995, life expectancy at birth had increased to 71 years for men and 76 years for women (United Nations, 1999). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases.

Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased. In 1950, there were 0.2 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. By 1995, there were 0.5 billion people aged 65 and over in the world (United Nations, 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases.

Third, the number of people who are aged 15 and under has increased. In 1950, there were 1.1 billion people aged 15 and under in the world. By 1995, there were 1.5 billion people aged 15 and under in the world (United Nations, 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 15 and under is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases.

The world population is ageing, and this has a number of implications for the world economy. First, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased, and this has led to a decline in the number of people who are in the labour force. This decline in the labour force has led to a decline in the number of people who are producing goods and services, and this has led to a decline in the world economy.

Second, the number of people who are aged 15 and under has increased, and this has led to an increase in the number of people who are dependent on the labour force. This increase in the number of people who are dependent on the labour force has led to an increase in the number of people who are consuming goods and services, and this has led to an increase in the world 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 quality of care in the public sector, 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 NHS Act 2004, which sets out the framework for the NHS, and the introduction of the NHS Commissioning Board, which is responsible for commissioning and paying for NHS services.

The NHS Act 2004 also sets out the objectives for the NHS, which are to improve the quality of care, to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the population, and to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high standard of care. The NHS Commissioning Board is responsible for ensuring that the NHS is able to meet these objectives.

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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 older people. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO 1999) and the United Nations has developed a 'World Report on Ageing and Health' (United Nations 2002). The WHO report states that 'the challenge of ageing is to ensure that older people live longer, healthier, and more active lives' (WHO 1999, p. 1).

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Obesity is a complex condition, with many causes and consequences. It is a major risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including heart disease, diabetes, and certain types of cancer. Obesity is also associated with a number of psychological problems, including depression and low self-esteem. In addition, obesity can lead to a number of physical problems, including joint pain and difficulty breathing.

There are many reasons why people become obese. One of the most common reasons is a combination of poor diet and lack of exercise. In the United States, the average person consumes more calories than they burn, leading to weight gain. In addition, many people lead sedentary lifestyles, which also contributes to weight gain.

Obesity is a complex condition, and there is no one-size-fits-all solution. However, there are a number of things that people can do to reduce their risk of becoming obese. These include eating a healthy diet, exercising regularly, and maintaining a healthy weight.

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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]. 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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