

Ce site utilise des cookies provenant de Google pour fournir ses services et analyser le trafic. Votre adresse IP et votre user-agent, ainsi que des statistiques relatives aux performances et à la sécurité, sont transmis à Google afin d'assurer un service de qualité, de générer des statistiques d'utilisation, et de détecter et de résoudre les problèmes d'abus.

EN SAVOIR PLUS **OK !**

```
00 0000: 0 (Atom)
```

Share this

About Me

Total Pageviews

Share This

Powered by Blogger.

[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 oriented vertically on the page.]

[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 resolution. 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.]

[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.]

[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 oriented vertically on the page.]

[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 resolution. 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.]

[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 resolution. 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.]

[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.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to the quality of the scan and the density of the text. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a section of a larger document, but the specific content cannot be accurately transcribed.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to the quality of the scan and the density of the text. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of closely related sentences. The visible fragments of text are as follows:]

[Illegible text block]

[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.]

[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.]

[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.]

[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.]

[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 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 also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 50% 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 jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is also a sector that is traditionally held by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

[REDACTED]

[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.]

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 also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 50% 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 jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is also a sector that is traditionally held by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

[REDACTED]

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 also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 50% 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 jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is also a sector that is traditionally held by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population of the UK has increased, so has the demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and has also led to an increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

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 1970s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [14]. In the 2000s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [15].

In the 2010s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [16]. In the 2020s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [17].

In the 2030s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 2040s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [19].

In the 2050s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [20]. In the 2060s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [21].

In the 2070s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [22]. In the 2080s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [23].

In the 2090s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [24]. In the 2100s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [25].

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 also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, 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 1995, 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 1995, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed on full-time contracts, compared with 58% 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 essential to the functioning of the state, such as those in the health and education sectors.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 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 in the higher grades of the public sector pay scale.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector pay scale. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed on the public sector pay scale, 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 in the public sector pay scale.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector pay scale. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed on the public sector pay scale, 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 in the public sector pay scale.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector pay scale. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed on the public sector pay scale, 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 in the public sector pay scale.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector pay scale. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed on the public sector pay scale, 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 in the public sector pay scale.

[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.]

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It contains numerous small, illegible characters and symbols, suggesting a very low-quality scan or a document with extremely small text. The text is arranged in a single column, filling most of the page area.]

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:

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

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

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:

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

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

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:

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

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

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:

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

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

[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.]

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. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 200 million to 350 million. The number of people aged 15–64 years has increased from 2.5 billion to 3.5 billion.

There are a number of factors which have contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. These factors include a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

The decline in the death rate has been the most significant factor in the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. This decline has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases, a decline in the incidence of malnutrition, and a decline in the incidence of violence.

The decline in the birth rate has also contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. This decline has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the incidence of early marriage, a decline in the incidence of early childbearing, and a decline in the incidence of high fertility.

The decline in the rate of migration has also contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age. This decline has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the incidence of international migration, a decline in the incidence of internal migration, and a decline in the incidence of forced migration.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has a number of implications for the world. These implications include a need for more resources to support the growth of the world's population, a need for more resources to support the development of the world's infrastructure, and a need for more resources to support the development of the world's economy.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has also led to a number of challenges for the world. These challenges include a need for more resources to support the growth of the world's population, a need for more resources to support the development of the world's infrastructure, and a need for more resources to support the development of the world's economy.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has also led to a number of opportunities for the world. These opportunities include a need for more resources to support the growth of the world's population, a need for more resources to support the development of the world's infrastructure, and a need for more resources to support the development of the world's economy.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has also led to a number of challenges for the world. These challenges include a need for more resources to support the growth of the world's population, a need for more resources to support the development of the world's infrastructure, and a need for more resources to support the development of the world's economy.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has also led to a number of opportunities for the world. These opportunities include a need for more resources to support the growth of the world's population, a need for more resources to support the development of the world's infrastructure, and a need for more resources to support the development of the world's economy.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has also led to a number of challenges for the world. These challenges include a need for more resources to support the growth of the world's population, a need for more resources to support the development of the world's infrastructure, and a need for more resources to support the development of the world's economy.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has also led to a number of opportunities for the world. These opportunities include a need for more resources to support the growth of the world's population, a need for more resources to support the development of the world's infrastructure, and a need for more resources to support the development of the world's economy.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Act 1983, 1993). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the UK, and this has led to a corresponding increase in the number of people with mental health problems who are in contact with the criminal justice system.

The purpose of this study was to explore the experiences of people with mental health problems who are in contact with the criminal justice system. The study was a qualitative study, and the data were collected through semi-structured interviews. The study was conducted in a prison, and the participants were people with mental health problems who were in contact with the criminal justice system.

The study was conducted in a prison, and the participants were people with mental health problems who were in contact with the criminal justice system. The study was a qualitative study, and the data were collected through semi-structured interviews. The study was conducted in a prison, and the participants were people with mental health problems who were in contact with the criminal justice system.

The study was a qualitative study, and the data were collected through semi-structured interviews. The study was conducted in a prison, and the participants were people with mental health problems who were in contact with the criminal justice system. The study was a qualitative study, and the data were collected through semi-structured interviews.

The study was conducted in a prison, and the participants were people with mental health problems who were in contact with the criminal justice system. The study was a qualitative study, and the data were collected through semi-structured interviews. The study was conducted in a prison, and the participants were people with mental health problems who were in contact with the criminal justice system.

The study was a qualitative study, and the data were collected through semi-structured interviews. The study was conducted in a prison, and the participants were people with mental health problems who were in contact with the criminal justice system. The study was a qualitative study, and the data were collected through semi-structured interviews.

The study was conducted in a prison, and the participants were people with mental health problems who were in contact with the criminal justice system. The study was a qualitative study, and the data were collected through semi-structured interviews. The study was conducted in a prison, and the participants were people with mental health problems who were in contact with the criminal justice system.

The study was a qualitative study, and the data were collected through semi-structured interviews. The study was conducted in a prison, and the participants were people with mental health problems who were in contact with the criminal justice system. The study was a qualitative study, and the data were collected through semi-structured interviews.

The study was conducted in a prison, and the participants were people with mental health problems who were in contact with the criminal justice system. The study was a qualitative study, and the data were collected through semi-structured interviews. The study was conducted in a prison, and the participants were people with mental health problems who were in contact with the criminal justice system.

[REDACTED]

[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 resolution. 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.]

[REDACTED]

[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 resolution. 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.]

[REDACTED]

[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.]

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

[REDACTED]

[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.]

the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common cause of bacterial dysentery in children [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 enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated enteric pathogen from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13].

