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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]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [12].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [13].

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [12].

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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. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom was by Smith *et al.* [12], who reported that *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1987. The serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1987 were compared with those isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1990.

The aim of this study was to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1990, and to compare these with the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1987. The study was part of a larger study of the epidemiology of acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom in 1990.

METHODS

Study area

The study was carried out in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is a country in north-west Europe, with a population of approximately 55 million. The United Kingdom is divided into four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The study was carried out in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

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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 (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office for National Statistics, 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics, 2000).

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 published a strategy for the ageing population, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and well-being of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being 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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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 (Department of Health 1999). The number of people employed in the health service has increased by 1.2 million, from 1.8 million in 1980 to 3 million in 1998 (Department of Health 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the health service is cost-effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1990, the Health Service Act 1997, and the Health Service Act 1998. These acts have led to a number of changes in the way the health service is organised and managed, and have led to a number of initiatives to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the health service is cost-effective.

One of the key initiatives is the introduction of the Health Service Act 1990, which led to the creation of the Health Service Commission. The Health Service Commission is responsible for the management of the health service, and for ensuring that the health service is cost-effective. The Health Service Commission is also responsible for ensuring that the health service is of high quality, and for ensuring that the health service is accessible to all.

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