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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, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care 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 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 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 *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis [11].

There is a paucity of data on the prevalence of *Shigella* spp. in the United Kingdom. In a study of 1000 children in the United Kingdom, 10% were found to have *Shigella* spp. in their stool [12]. In a study of 1000 children in the United States, 10% were found to have *Shigella* spp. in their stool [13].

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *Shigella* spp. in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in a large, multi-centre, case-control study of children with shigellosis. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results are presented here.

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

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication, the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the impact of communication on society. (p. 1)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the impact of information science on society. (p. 1)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the impact of information studies on society. (p. 1)

The 'information technology' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the impact of information technology on society. (p. 1)

The 'information systems' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the impact of information systems on society. (p. 1)

The 'information management' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the impact of information management on society. (p. 1)

The 'information policy' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the impact of information policy on society. (p. 1)

The 'information law' field is defined as:

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The 'information ethics' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the impact of information ethics on society. (p. 1)

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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 *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis [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 *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

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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 16% 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.

Genetic factors play a role in the development of obesity. Some people are genetically predisposed to be obese. This is because they have a higher number of fat cells, or adipocytes, than most people. These people are more likely to gain weight when they eat a high-calorie diet and are less likely to lose weight when they exercise.

Environmental factors also play a role in the development of obesity. The environment can influence a person's eating and drinking habits. For example, if a person lives in an area where there are many fast-food restaurants, they are more likely to eat a high-calorie diet. Similarly, if a person lives in an area where there are few opportunities for physical activity, they are more likely to be sedentary.

Behavioural factors also play a role in the development of obesity. A person's eating and drinking habits, and their level of physical activity, can influence their weight. For example, if a person eats a high-calorie diet and is sedentary, they are more likely to gain weight. Similarly, if a person eats a low-calorie diet and is active, they are more likely to lose weight.

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