

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)
```

## About Me



### Total Pageviews

**Share this**

## Share This

Powered by Blogger.

\_\_\_\_\_

[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 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 section of a larger document, but the specific words and sentences cannot be transcribed accurately.]

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

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information, and the study of the processes by which information is created, communicated, disseminated and preserved. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of communication, and the study of the processes by which communication is created, communicated, disseminated and preserved. (p. 1)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information science, and the study of the processes by which information science is created, communicated, disseminated and preserved. (p. 1)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information studies, and the study of the processes by which information studies is created, communicated, disseminated and preserved. (p. 1)

The 'information technology' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information technology, and the study of the processes by which information technology is created, communicated, disseminated and preserved. (p. 1)

The 'information systems' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information systems, and the study of the processes by which information systems is created, communicated, disseminated and preserved. (p. 1)

The 'information management' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information management, and the study of the processes by which information management is created, communicated, disseminated and preserved. (p. 1)

The 'information policy' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information policy, and the study of the processes by which information policy is created, communicated, disseminated and preserved. (p. 1)

The 'information law' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information law, and the study of the processes by which information law is created, communicated, disseminated and preserved. (p. 1)

The 'information ethics' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information ethics, and the study of the processes by which information ethics is created, communicated, disseminated and preserved. (p. 1)

The 'information education' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information education, and the study of the processes by which information education is created, communicated, disseminated and preserved. (p. 1)





[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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

[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 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 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2010, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched to address this need. The Department of Health has launched the 'Ageing Well' initiative, which aims to improve the lives of older people by providing them with the services and support they need. The initiative includes a number of measures, such as increasing the number of health visitors, and providing more support for carers. The Department of Health has also launched the 'Ageing Well' campaign, which aims to raise awareness of the needs of older people, and to encourage people to get involved in helping them.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a multi-agency effort, involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, and a number of other government departments. The initiative is also supported by a number of voluntary organizations, such as Age UK, which provides a range of services for older people, including advice, support, and advocacy. The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a key part of the government's strategy for improving the lives of older people, and it is hoped that it will help to ensure that older people are able to live well into old age.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a multi-agency effort, involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, and a number of other government departments. The initiative is also supported by a number of voluntary organizations, such as Age UK, which provides a range of services for older people, including advice, support, and advocacy. The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a key part of the government's strategy for improving the lives of older people, and it is hoped that it will help to ensure that older people are able to live well into old age.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a multi-agency effort, involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, and a number of other government departments. The initiative is also supported by a number of voluntary organizations, such as Age UK, which provides a range of services for older people, including advice, support, and advocacy. The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a key part of the government's strategy for improving the lives of older people, and it is hoped that it will help to ensure that older people are able to live well into old age.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a multi-agency effort, involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, and a number of other government departments. The initiative is also supported by a number of voluntary organizations, such as Age UK, which provides a range of services for older people, including advice, support, and advocacy. The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a key part of the government's strategy for improving the lives of older people, and it is hoped that it will help to ensure that older people are able to live well into old age.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a multi-agency effort, involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, and a number of other government departments. The initiative is also supported by a number of voluntary organizations, such as Age UK, which provides a range of services for older people, including advice, support, and advocacy. The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a key part of the government's strategy for improving the lives of older people, and it is hoped that it will help to ensure that older people are able to live well into old age.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a multi-agency effort, involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, and a number of other government departments. The initiative is also supported by a number of voluntary organizations, such as Age UK, which provides a range of services for older people, including advice, support, and advocacy. The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a key part of the government's strategy for improving the lives of older people, and it is hoped that it will help to ensure that older people are able to live well into old age.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a multi-agency effort, involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, and a number of other government departments. The initiative is also supported by a number of voluntary organizations, such as Age UK, which provides a range of services for older people, including advice, support, and advocacy. The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a key part of the government's strategy for improving the lives of older people, and it is hoped that it will help to ensure that older people are able to live well into old age.





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].

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

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 the most common serotype isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the second most common serotype isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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

In the 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the second most common serotype isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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

In the 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the second most common serotype isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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

In the 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the second most common serotype isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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



[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 contrast. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of lines of text, but the specific words and sentences cannot be transcribed accurately.]





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 of *S. flexneri* in the 1990s [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 common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

[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 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 closely related sentences, but the specific words and structure cannot be discerned.]



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 15.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live independently and actively; (2) older people should be able to access the services and support they need; (3) older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.

\_\_\_\_\_







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 the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *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 [14]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [15].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [16]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [17].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [19].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [20]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [21].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [22]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [23].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [24]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [25].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [26]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [27].



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

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

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of communication, and the social and cultural contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 1)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

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

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

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

The 'information science and communication' field is defined as:

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

The 'information science and communication studies' field is defined as:

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

The 'information science and communication studies' field is defined as:

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

The 'information science and communication studies' field is defined as:

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

The 'information science and communication studies' field is defined as:

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

The 'information science and communication studies' field is defined as:

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



\_\_\_\_\_

[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 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 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.]







[REDACTED]

[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 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 ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.





[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 closely related sentences. 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 characters and symbols, likely representing a corrupted or redacted document. It contains no legible words or phrases.]

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:

...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 law on society. (p. 1)

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)

The 'information education' 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 education on society. (p. 1)



[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 characters and symbols, likely representing a corrupted or redacted document. It contains no legible words or phrases.]



[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.]



