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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].

The purpose 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 the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the 1990s [10].

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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.

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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 also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 4.5 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 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1999, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1999, 44% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 34% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce, senior management and part-time workforce. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are mothers. In 1999, 44% of the public sector workforce were mothers, compared with 34% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are over 50. In 1999, 44% of the public sector workforce were over 50, compared with 34% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are single. In 1999, 44% of the public sector workforce were single, compared with 34% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are mothers, over 50 and single. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are mothers who are over 50. In 1999, 44% of the public sector workforce were mothers who are over 50, compared with 34% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce who are single and over 50. In 1999, 44% of the public sector workforce were single and over 50, compared with 34% in 1980.

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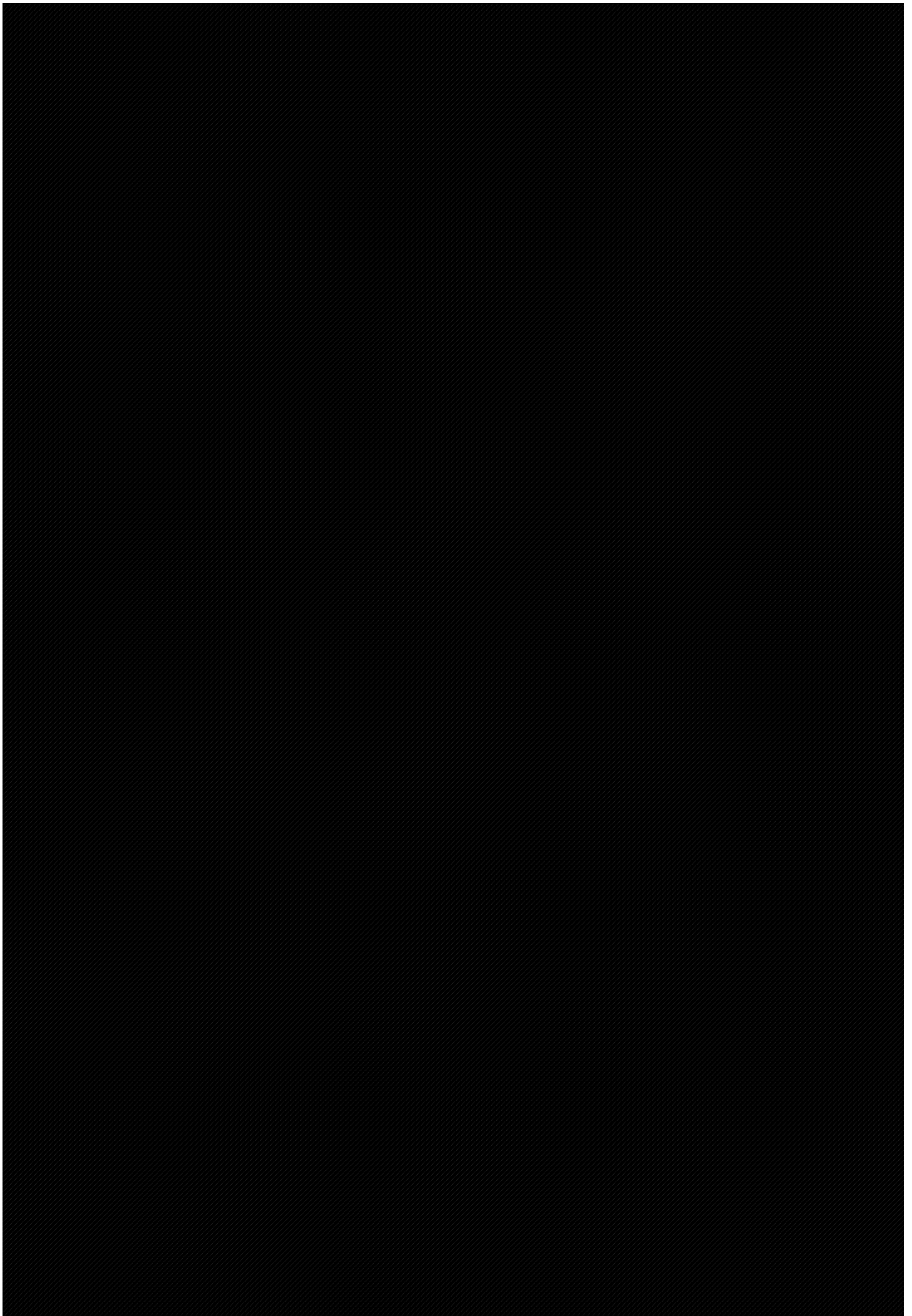
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) in 1999, the establishment of the National Clinical Audit Programme in 1999, and the introduction of the National Framework for Quality Improvement in 2000. These initiatives are aimed at improving the quality of care in the public sector and reducing the risk of harm to patients.

The NPSA is a non-departmental public body that was established in 1999. Its role is to promote and improve patient safety in the NHS. It does this by working with NHS trusts and other organisations to identify and prevent risks to patient safety. It also provides advice and support to NHS trusts and other organisations on how to improve patient safety.

The National Clinical Audit Programme is a programme of clinical audits that was established in 1999. Its role is to improve the quality of care in the NHS by identifying and addressing areas of clinical practice that need improvement. It does this by working with NHS trusts and other organisations to conduct clinical audits and to share the results of these audits.

The National Framework for Quality Improvement is a framework that was introduced in 2000. It sets out the standards for quality improvement in the NHS. It includes a number of key principles, including the need to put patients at the centre of care, the need to improve the quality of care, and the need to reduce the risk of harm to patients.

These initiatives are all aimed at improving the quality of care in the public sector and reducing the risk of harm to patients. They are part of a wider effort to improve the NHS and to ensure that patients receive the best possible care.

The NHS is a public sector organisation that provides a range of health services to the population of the UK. It is funded by the government and is responsible for the majority of health care in the UK. The NHS is a large and complex organisation, and it is constantly evolving to meet the needs of the population.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the young and the old in the context of the ageing of the population. The United Nations (1999) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as a key challenge for the 21st century. The World Bank (1999) has identified the need to address the needs of the young and the old as a key challenge for the 21st century.

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