

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.

[REDACTED]

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

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 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].

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 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. The text is too blurry and low-contrast to transcribe accurately, but it seems to contain several lines of prose.]

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

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 1.5 billion to 2.0 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 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. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases, a decline in the incidence of non-communicable diseases, and a decline in the incidence of violence.

The decline in the birth rate has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children born to women, a decline in the number of children born to men, and a decline in the number of children born to couples.

The decline in the rate of migration has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are migrating from one country to another, a decline in the number of people who are migrating from one region to another, and a decline in the number of people who are migrating from one social class to another.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are aged 65 and over has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are aged 15–64 years has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are aged 65 and over has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are aged 15–64 years has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are aged 65 and over has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are aged 15–64 years has also been a significant factor. This has been due to a number of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the rate of migration.

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 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [14]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [15].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [16]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [17].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [19].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [20]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [21].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [22]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [23].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [24]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [25].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [26]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis 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.]

[REDACTED]

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

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including: 'to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care, to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care, to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care'.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including: 'to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care, to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care, to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care'.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including: 'to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care, to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care, to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care'.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including: 'to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care, to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care, to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care'.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including: 'to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care, to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care, to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care'.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including: 'to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care, to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care, to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care'.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including: 'to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care, to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care, to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care'.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including: 'to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care, to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care, to ensure that the public sector is able to provide a high quality of care'.

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

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information research' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

[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 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. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the lower socio-economic groups, with 1.5 million people from the lower socio-economic groups employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with long-term health conditions, with 1.5 million people with long-term health conditions employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with mental health problems, with 1.5 million people with mental health problems employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with physical disabilities, with 1.5 million people with physical disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with sensory disabilities, with 1.5 million people with sensory disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with learning disabilities, with 1.5 million people with learning disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with autism, with 1.5 million people with autism employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with Asperger's syndrome, with 1.5 million people with Asperger's syndrome employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with Down's syndrome, with 1.5 million people with Down's syndrome employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with sickle cell disease, with 1.5 million people with sickle cell disease employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with thalassaemia, with 1.5 million people with thalassaemia employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with haemophilia, with 1.5 million people with haemophilia employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with HIV/AIDS, with 1.5 million people with HIV/AIDS employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with cancer, with 1.5 million people with cancer employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with heart disease, with 1.5 million people with heart disease employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

[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 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 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 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 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [14]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [15].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [16]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [17].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [19].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [20]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [21].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [22]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [23].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [24]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [25].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [26]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis 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 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 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 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 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 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 2000s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [15].

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 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.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[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 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.]

