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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 (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 efficiency of the public sector. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of targets for the public sector, including a 10% reduction in the number of people employed in the public sector by 2005. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency of the public sector, including the introduction of the 'New Deal' for the public sector (Department of Health 2000).

The 'New Deal' for the public sector is a set of initiatives designed to improve the efficiency of the public sector. It includes a number of measures, such as the introduction of performance-related pay, the introduction of a 'New Deal' for the public sector, and the introduction of a 'New Deal' for the public sector. The 'New Deal' for the public sector is a set of initiatives designed to improve the efficiency of the public sector.

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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].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1970s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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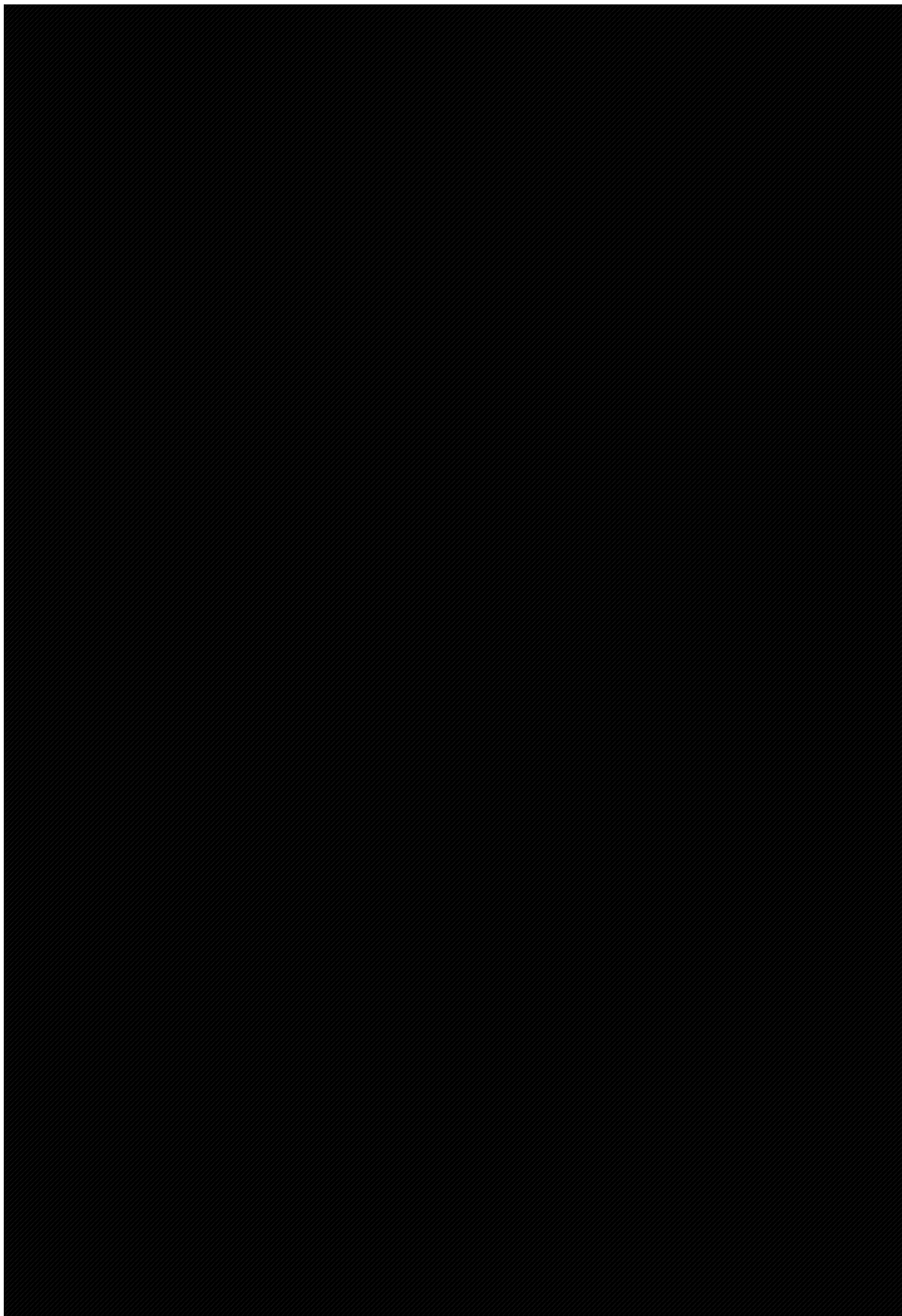
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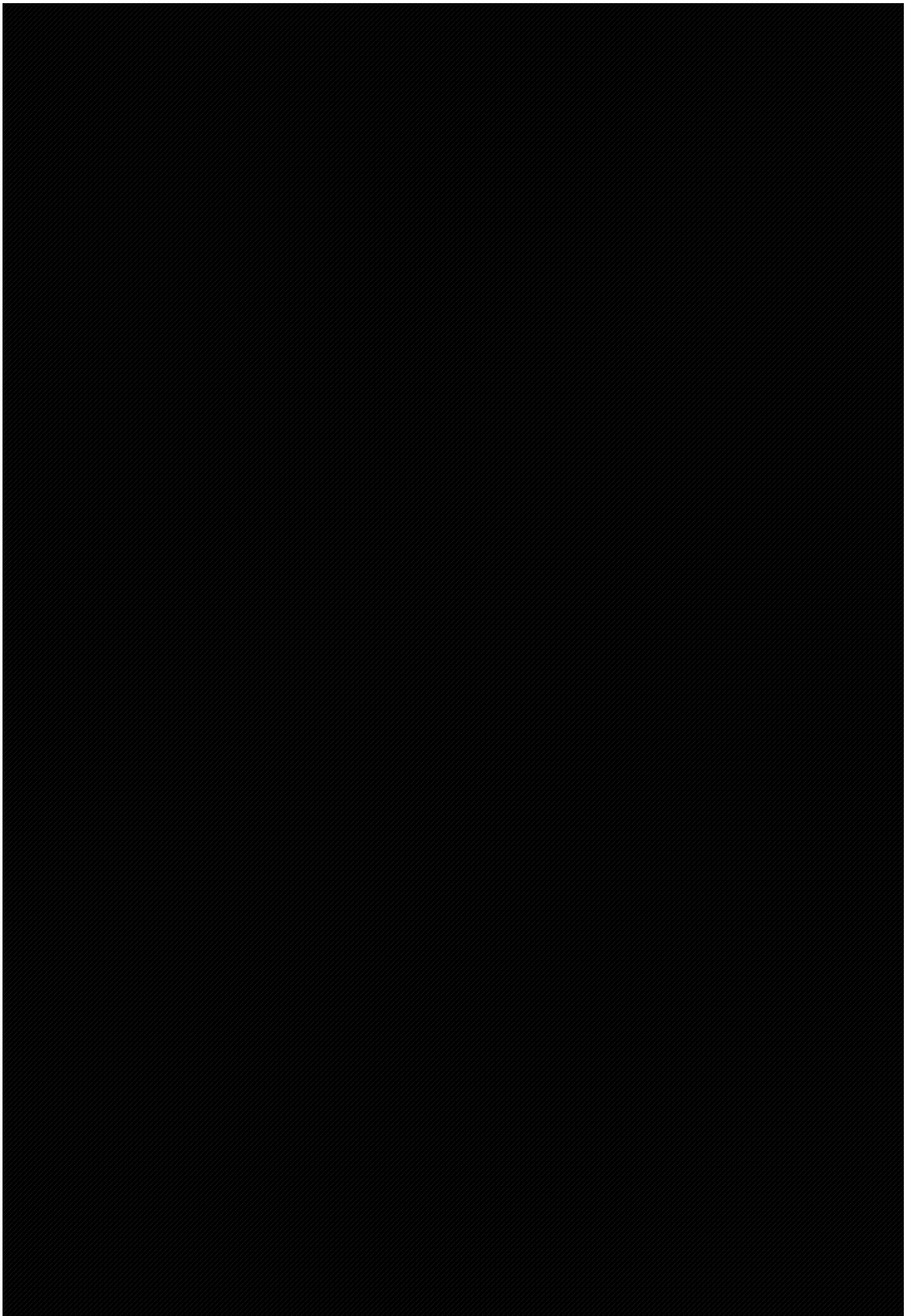
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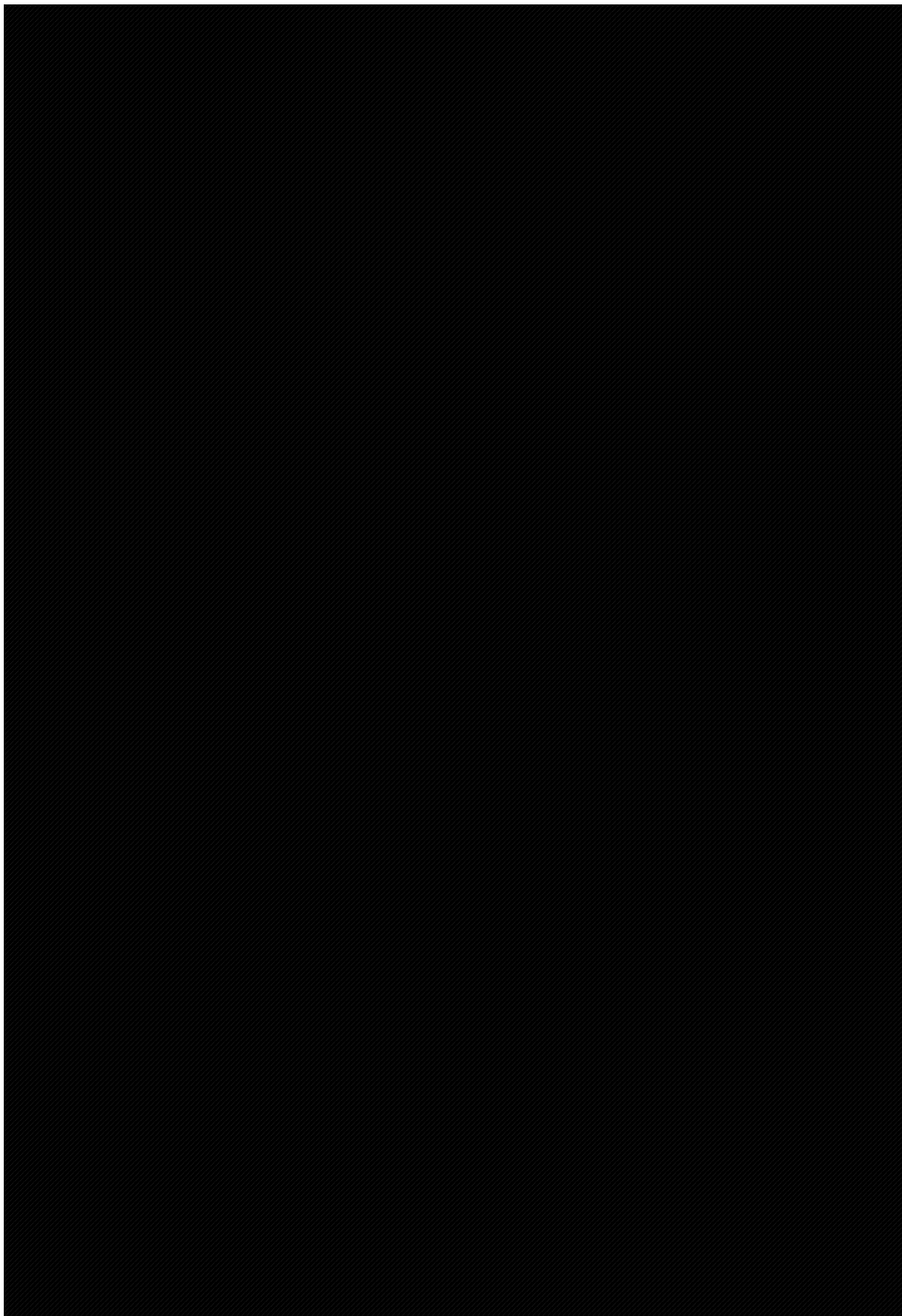
In the 2030s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 2040s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [19].

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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. 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 2.2 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 result of a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases, and a decline in the incidence of non-communicable diseases.

The decline in the birth rate has been the result of 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 been the result of a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are migrating, a decline in the number of people who are being migrated, and a decline in the number of people who are being migrated.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are aged 65 and over has been the result of 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.

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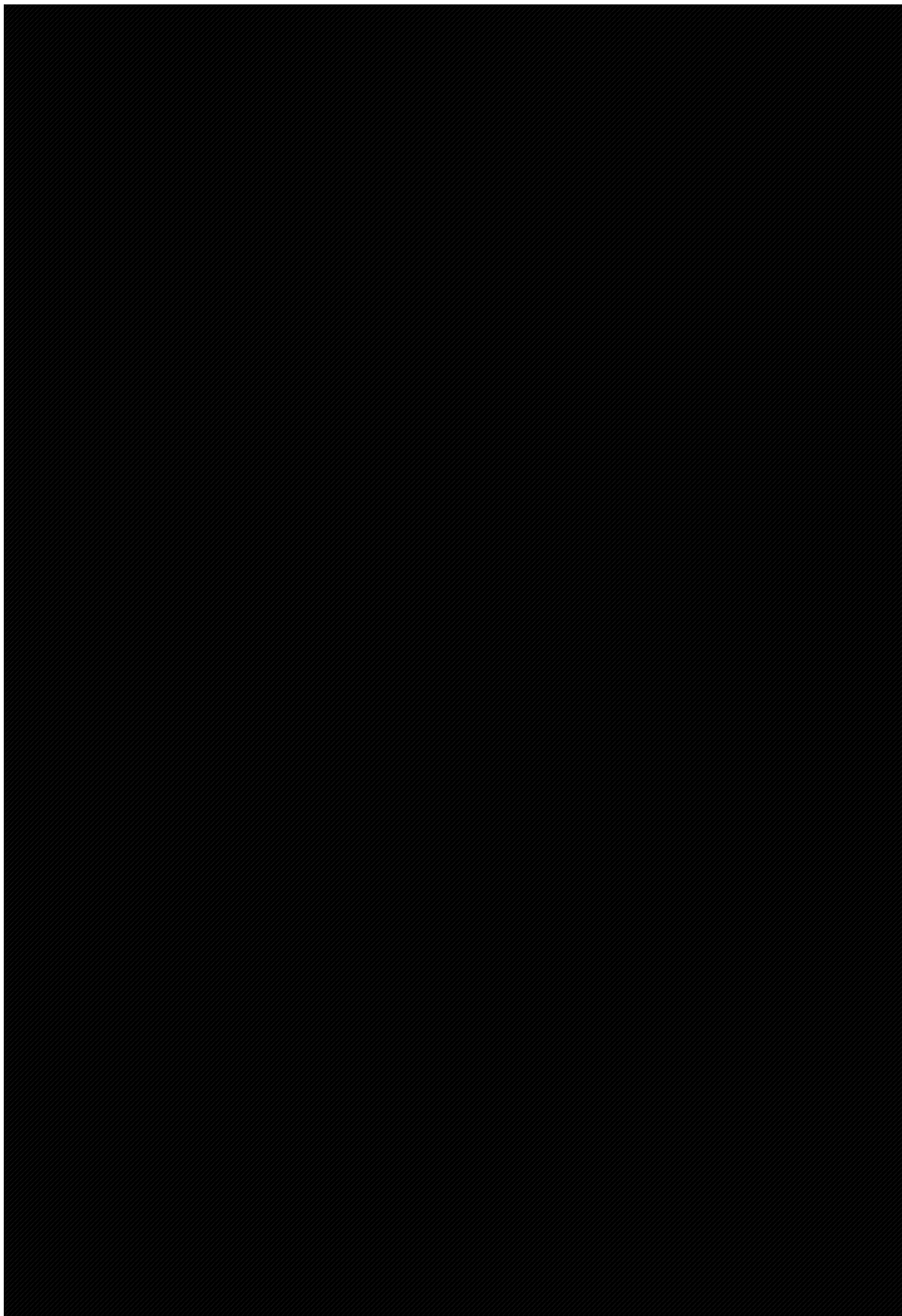
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.2 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 65 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 72 years.

There are a number of other reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 65 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 72 years.

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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 250 million to 450 million (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness that the needs of children and young people are different from those of adults, and that the needs of children and young people are different from those of older people. This has led to a growing emphasis on the need for services to be tailored to the needs of children and young people, and to the need for services to be tailored to the needs of older people.

The need for services to be tailored to the needs of children and young people is particularly acute in the case of children and young people who are at risk of abuse or neglect. This is because children and young people who are at risk of abuse or neglect are often in a position where they are unable to protect themselves, and where they are often in a position where they are unable to seek help.

The need for services to be tailored to the needs of older people is also particularly acute in the case of older people who are at risk of abuse or neglect. This is because older people who are at risk of abuse or neglect are often in a position where they are unable to protect themselves, and where they are often in a position where they are unable to seek help.

The need for services to be tailored to the needs of children and young people, and to the needs of older people, is a growing concern for policy makers and service providers. This is because the needs of children and young people, and the needs of older people, are different from the needs of adults, and because the needs of children and young people, and the needs of older people, are often different from the needs of other children and young people, and other older people.

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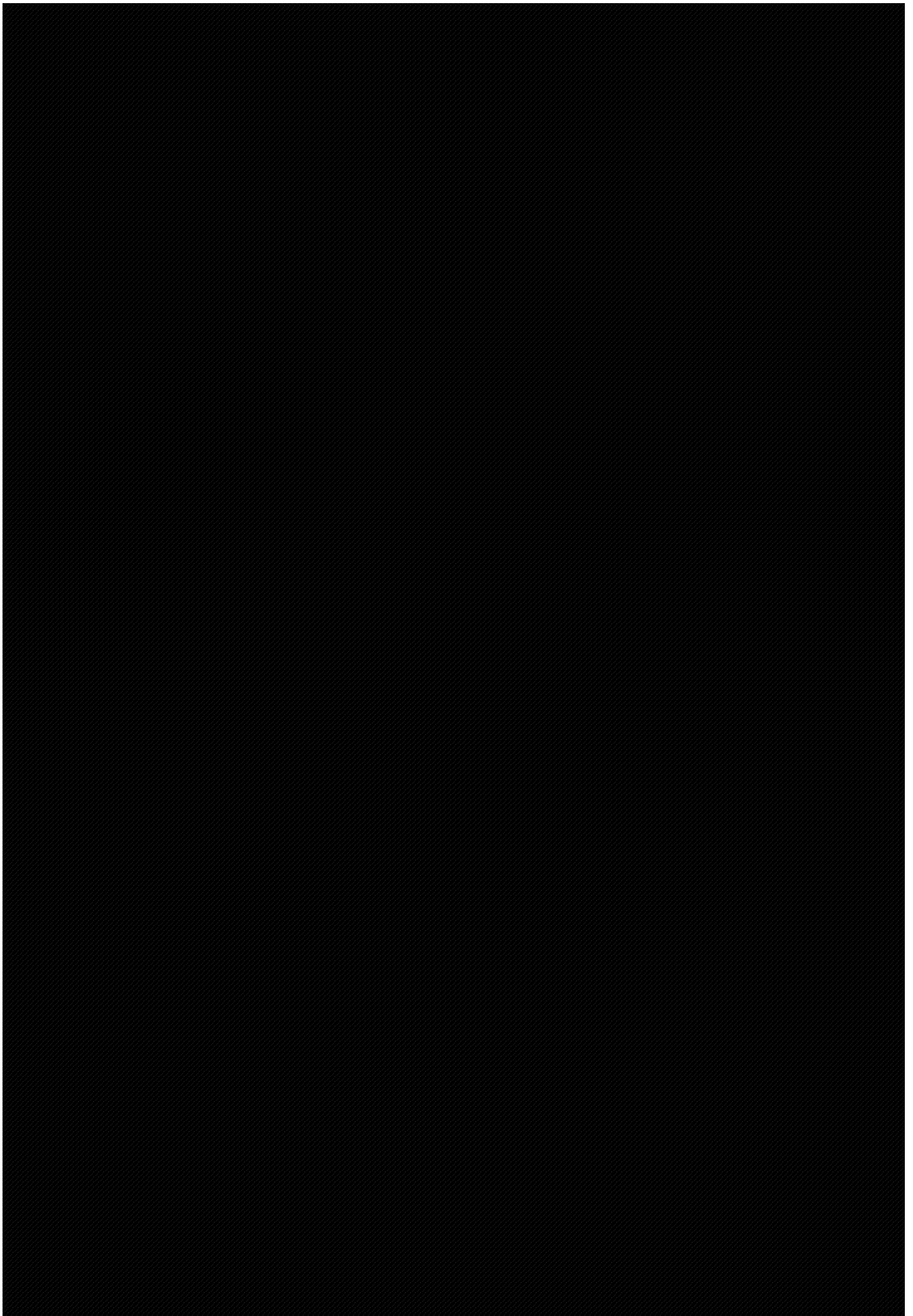
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[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to the quality of the scan and the density of the text. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of closely related sentences. The visible fragments of text are as follows:]

[Illegible text block]



the 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]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* has been reported to be the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis [12].

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the faecal flora of children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital, which is a referral centre for children with shigellosis. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, which is a country with a high incidence of shigellosis.

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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].

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