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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (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 identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the ability of older people to live independently and to participate in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in the community.

One of the key areas for action is the need to develop strategies to promote the health and well-being of older people. This includes the need to develop strategies to prevent the onset of chronic disease and to manage chronic disease when it does occur. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this, including: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in the community.

Another key area for action is the need to ensure that older people have access to the services and resources they need. This includes the need to develop strategies to ensure that older people have access to housing, transport, and social services. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this, including: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in the community.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing'. The 'new paradigm' is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing', which are defined as follows:

Active ageing is the process of optimising the opportunities for people to lead a healthy, active and fulfilling life in old age.

Positive ageing is the process of ensuring that people in old age have a good quality of life, and are able to meet their own needs and those of others.

The 'new paradigm' is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'positive ageing', which are defined as follows:

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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).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that the services that are developed are based on evidence of what works. 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, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively for as long as possible.

The strategy sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the health and well-being of older people; to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively for as long as possible; to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services that they need. The strategy also sets out a number of key principles, including: to ensure that services are based on evidence of what works; to ensure that services are accessible to all older people; and to ensure that services are able to meet the needs of older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key actions, including: to improve the health and well-being of older people; to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively for as long as possible; to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services that they need. The strategy also sets out a number of key actions, including: to improve the health and well-being of older people; to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively for as long as possible; to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities; and to ensure that older people are able to access the services that they need.

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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 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 purpose 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.

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