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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 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 6.5 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' of care for the ageing population, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'lifestyle medicine'.

The 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'lifestyle medicine'. 'Active ageing' is defined as the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people, so that they can live as long as possible in a state of good health and independence. 'Lifestyle medicine' is defined as the process of promoting healthy lifestyle choices, such as regular exercise, a healthy diet, and good mental health, in order to prevent or delay the onset of chronic disease.

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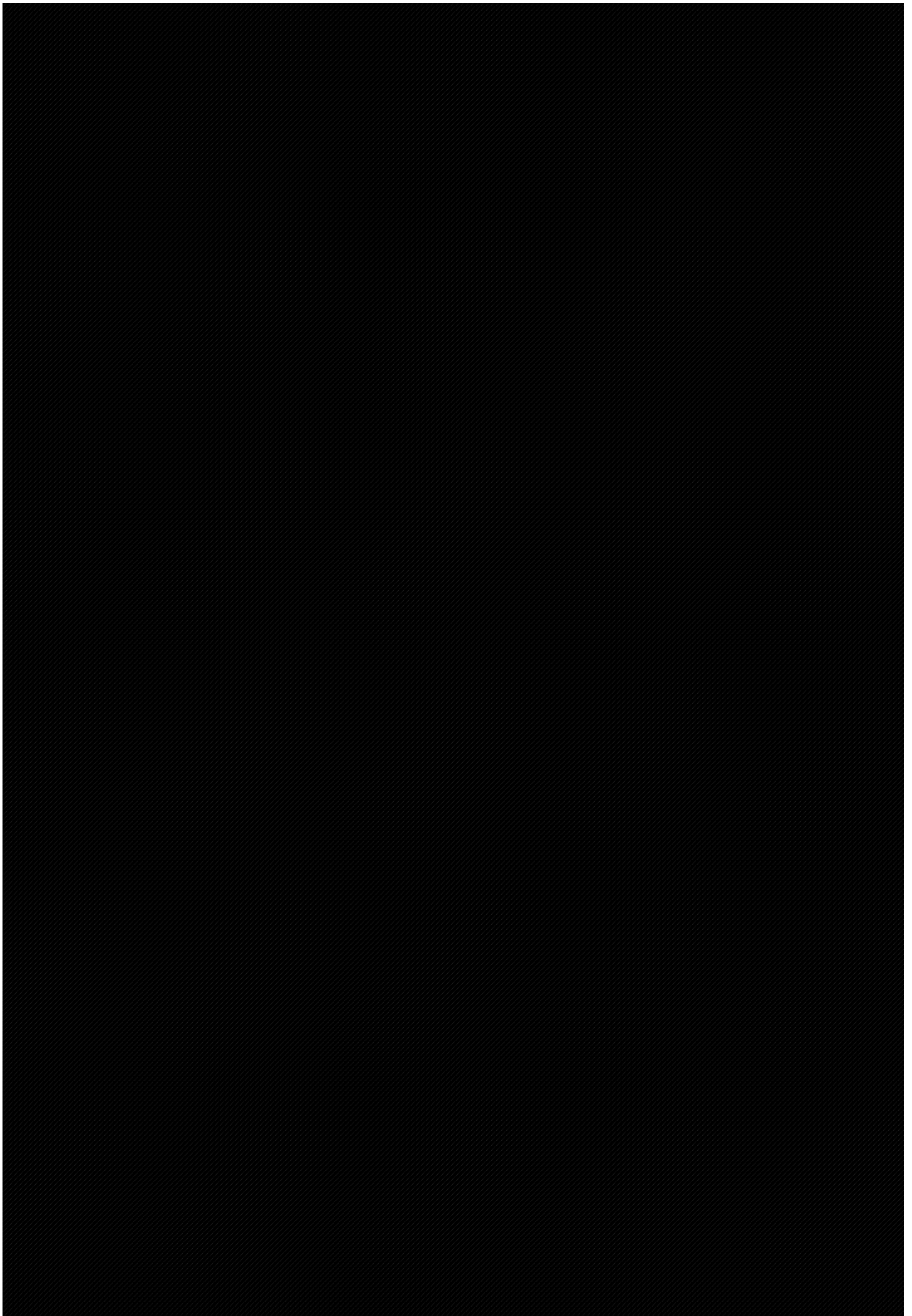








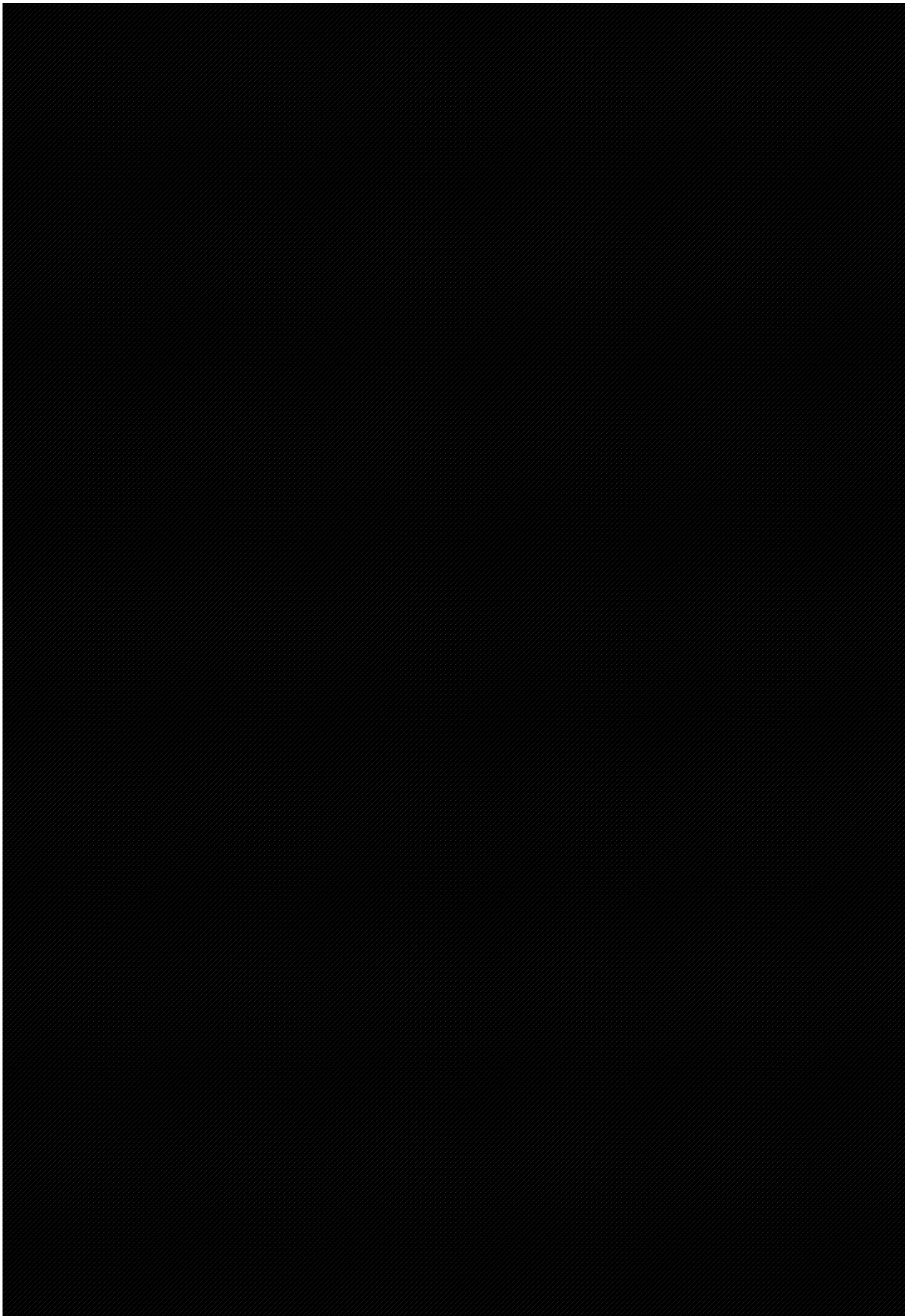
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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 100% (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 16% in 1997 (Health Survey for England 1998). In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 23% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 2002).

Obesity is a risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease, stroke, and certain types of cancer (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United States, obesity is the leading risk factor for death and disability (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, obesity is the leading risk factor for death and disability (Health Survey for England 1998). In the United States, obesity is the leading risk factor for death and disability (Flegal et al. 2002).

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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:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively.
- Older people should be able to participate in the life of their communities.
- Older people should be able to access the services and support they need.
- Older people should be able to live in the place of their choice.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including:

- To improve the health and well-being of older people.
- To improve the social and economic participation of older people.
- To improve the housing and transport needs of older people.
- To improve the access to services and support for older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of policy for older people in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of services and support for older people, and it sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people.

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

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the study of the communication of information. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

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These definitions are not mutually exclusive, and the two fields overlap significantly.

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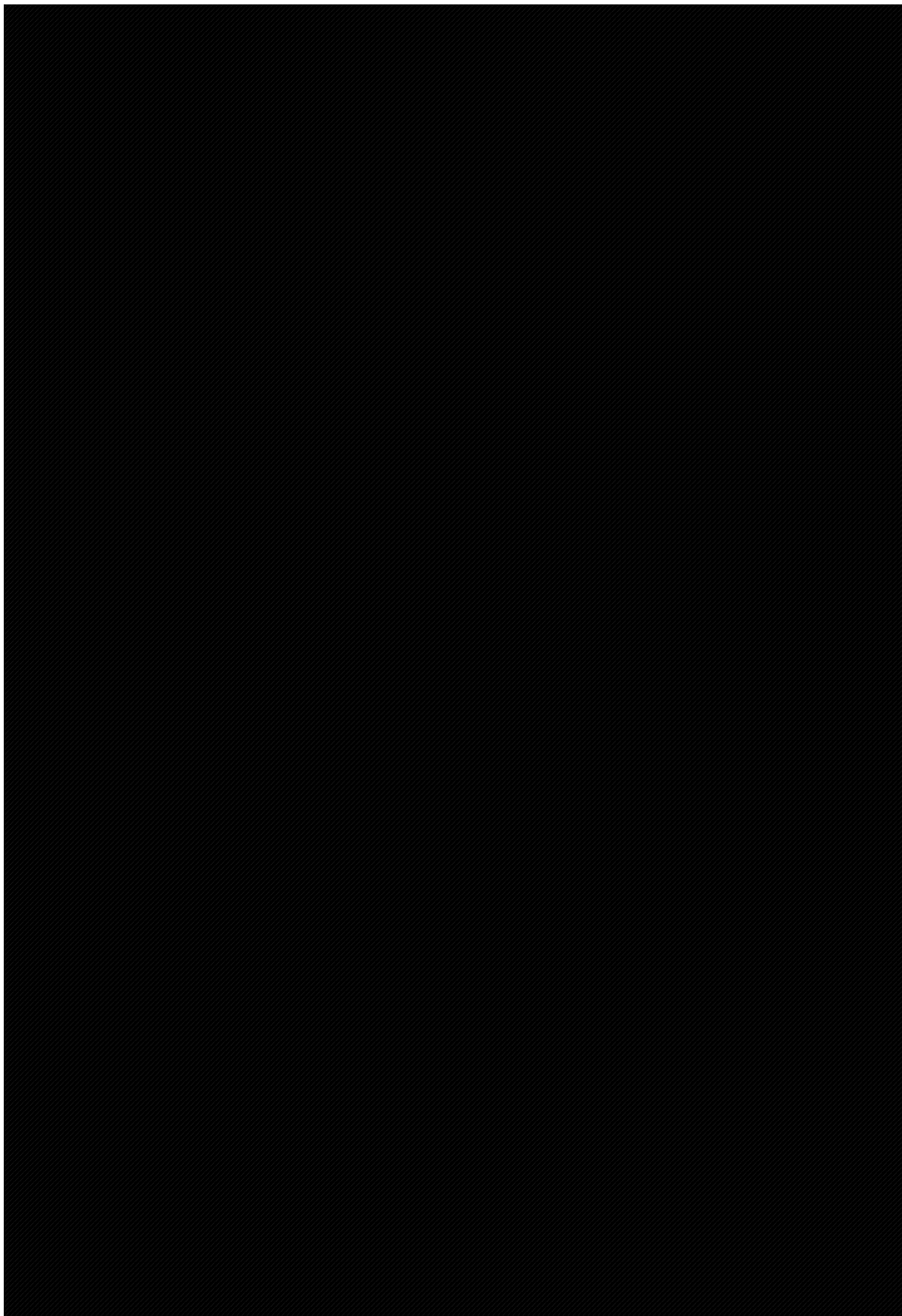
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million 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 and services provided by the health care system. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of clinical guidelines, the development of patient choice, and the implementation of quality assurance schemes. These initiatives have the potential to improve the quality of care and services provided by the health care system, but they also have the potential to increase the costs of care and services.

The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the impact of the health care system on the quality of care and services provided. The paper will focus on the impact of the health care system on the quality of care and services provided in the UK. The paper will also discuss the potential for the health care system to improve the quality of care and services provided.

The paper is organized as follows. The first section discusses the impact of the health care system on the quality of care and services provided. The second section discusses the potential for the health care system to improve the quality of care and services provided. The third section discusses the potential for the health care system to increase the costs of care and services.

The paper concludes that the health care system has the potential to improve the quality of care and services provided, but it also has the potential to increase the costs of care and services. The paper also discusses the potential for the health care system to improve the quality of care and services provided.

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