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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 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].

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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 are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. In 1950, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 1995, life expectancy at birth had increased to 71 years for men and 76 years for women (United Nations 1999). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased. In 1950, there were 0.2 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. By 1995, there were 0.5 billion people aged 65 and over in the world (United Nations 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

Third, the number of people who are aged 15 and under has increased. In 1950, there were 1.1 billion people aged 15 and under in the world. By 1995, there were 1.5 billion people aged 15 and under in the world (United Nations 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 15 and under is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a reduction in the number of people who die from infectious diseases.

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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 15% in 1997 (Health Survey for England 1997). 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 complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The energy intake is determined by the amount of food and drink consumed, and the energy expenditure is determined by the amount of physical activity. The imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors.

Obesity is a major public health problem, and it is associated with a number of health problems, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. It is also associated with a number of psychological problems, including depression and anxiety. Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure.

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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 number of people in the world has increased so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are under 15 years of age has increased so rapidly. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the age at which people are having children.

The decline in the death rate is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who are dying from heart disease, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from cancer. The decline in the birth rate is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are having children, a decline in the number of children who are being born, and a decline in the number of children who are surviving.

The decline in the age at which people are having children is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age, a decline in the number of children who are being born at a young age, and a decline in the number of children who are surviving at a young age. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are having children at a young age, a decline in the number of children who are being born at a young age, and a decline in the number of children who are surviving at a young age.

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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 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 40% 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 jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women in the 1990s. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally held by women. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the education sector, which is also traditionally held by women.

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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 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 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.

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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 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 300,000 in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a strategy for the future of health care for older people. The strategy is based on the principle that older people should be able to live in their own homes for as long as possible, and that health care should be provided in a way that is appropriate to their needs. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live in their own homes for as long as possible.
- Health care should be provided in a way that is appropriate to the needs of older people.
- Older people should be able to access the services they need when they need them.
- Older people should be able to participate in decisions about their care.
- Older people should be able to live a full and active life.

The strategy is based on the principle that older people should be able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. This means that health care should be provided in a way that is appropriate to the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

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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 50% of public sector employees being women in 1999.

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 the workforce. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that women are more likely than men to work in the public sector, and the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of women in the workforce.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it provides a number of benefits that are attractive to women. These benefits include a high level of job security, a high level of pay, and a high level of job satisfaction. These benefits are all factors that are likely to attract women to the public sector.

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