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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, with many causes and consequences. It is a leading cause of death and disability in the United States, and is associated with a number of chronic diseases, including heart disease, diabetes, and cancer. Obesity is also a major risk factor for many other health problems, including depression, asthma, and osteoarthritis. The causes of obesity are complex, and include a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioral factors.

One of the most important environmental factors in the development of obesity is the availability of high-calorie, high-fat foods. In the United States, the availability of these foods has increased dramatically in recent years, and this has led to a significant increase in the prevalence of obesity. In the United Kingdom, the availability of these foods has also increased, but to a lesser extent than in the United States.

Another important environmental factor in the development of obesity is the lack of physical activity. In the United States, the prevalence of sedentary behavior has increased significantly in recent years, and this has led to a significant increase in the prevalence of obesity. In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of sedentary behavior has also increased, but to a lesser extent than in the United States.

Genetic factors also play a role in the development of obesity. Some people are genetically predisposed to obesity, and this can make it more difficult for them to lose weight. In the United States, the prevalence of obesity is higher among African Americans than among Caucasians, and this is thought to be due to genetic factors. In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity is higher among people of African descent than among people of European descent, and this is also thought to be due to genetic factors.

Behavioral factors also play a role in the development of obesity. People who eat a diet high in calories and fat, and who do not exercise regularly, are more likely to become obese. In the United States, the prevalence of obesity is higher among people who live in urban areas than among people who live in rural areas, and this is thought to be due to behavioral factors. In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity is higher among people who live in urban areas than among people who live in rural areas, and this is also thought to be due to behavioral factors.

The consequences of obesity are serious, and include a number of chronic diseases, including heart disease, diabetes, and cancer. Obesity is also a major risk factor for many other health problems, including depression, asthma, and osteoarthritis. The causes of obesity are complex, and include a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioral factors.

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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 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2011, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of health care for the ageing population, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing' and 'healthy ageing'. The 'new paradigm' is based on the idea that ageing is a process, and that the health of older people is determined by a range of factors, including genetics, lifestyle, and environment. The 'new paradigm' is based on the idea that older people should be able to live independently and actively, and that health care should be tailored to their needs.

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Obesity is a complex condition, with many causes and consequences. It is a leading cause of death and disability in the United States, and is associated with a number of health problems, including heart disease, diabetes, and cancer. Obesity is also a leading cause of disability in the United States, and is associated with a number of social problems, including discrimination and poverty. Obesity is a complex condition, and it is important to understand its causes and consequences in order to develop effective interventions.

There are many causes of obesity, including genetics, environment, and lifestyle. Genetics can play a role in obesity, as some people are more predisposed to gain weight than others. Environment can also play a role, as people who live in environments with easy access to food and physical activity are more likely to be obese. Lifestyle factors, such as diet and physical activity, are also important causes of obesity. People who eat a diet high in calories and fat and who are sedentary are more likely to be obese.

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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 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million 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 women in its workforce. In 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact 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 why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are full-time and permanent. In 1995, 65% of the public sector workforce were employed on full-time contracts, compared with 55% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be essential services, such as health care and education.

There are a number of other 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 well-paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be essential services, such as health care and education.

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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 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 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis [12, 13].

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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 1998. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services that meet the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that the health care system is able to respond to the needs of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop services that meet the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that the health care system is able to respond to the needs of older people.

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