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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 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 4.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

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'. This paradigm is based on the idea that ageing is a process, and that the needs of the ageing population are not static. It is therefore necessary to develop strategies that can meet the needs of the ageing population at different stages of their life.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified four key areas of focus for the new paradigm of care for the ageing population: (1) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing'; (2) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing'; (3) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing'; and (4) the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population, which is based on the principles of 'active ageing'.

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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 *S. flexneri* isolated from children with acute bacterial dysentery [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The only published study of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom was a study of 100 isolates of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute bacterial dysentery, which was published in 1981 [12]. The study found that 50% of the isolates were *S. flexneri* serotype 3, 25% were *S. flexneri* serotype 2, 15% were *S. flexneri* serotype 4, and 10% were *S. flexneri* serotype 5.

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom, to determine the serotypes of *S. flexneri* isolated from patients with acute bacterial dysentery, and to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results are presented in this paper.

METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results are presented in this paper. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results are presented in this paper. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results are presented in this paper.

Study design

The study was a cross-sectional study, and the results are presented in this paper. The study was a cross-sectional study, and the results are presented in this paper. The study was a cross-sectional study, and the results are presented in this paper.

Study population

The study population consisted of patients with acute bacterial dysentery, and the results are presented in this paper. The study population consisted of patients with acute bacterial dysentery, and the results are presented in this paper. The study population consisted of patients with acute bacterial dysentery, and the results are presented in this paper.

Study site

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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 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health (1999) 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 is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively for as long as possible; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support that they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It 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. It also sets out the government's commitment to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support that they need.

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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 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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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 who are employed in health care has increased by 1.2 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of health care, and this has led to a number of initiatives to improve the quality of health care. The National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) was established in 1999 to improve patient safety and reduce the risk of harm to patients. The NPSA has a number of initiatives to improve patient safety, including the National Patient Safety Programme (NPSP) and the National Patient Safety Forum (NPSF).

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