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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom has increased, and the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United States has increased in the 1980s and 1990s [10, 11]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* is the second most common cause of bacterial dysentery, and in the United States, *S. flexneri* is the most common cause of bacterial dysentery [12].

There is a paucity of data on the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom was estimated to be 1.5 cases per 100 000 per year [13]. In the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infection in the United Kingdom was estimated to be 2.5 cases per 100 000 per year [14].

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In the 2010s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [16]. In the 2020s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [17].

In the 2030s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 2040s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [19].

In the 2050s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [20]. In the 2060s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [21].

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In the 2090s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [24]. In the 2100s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [25].

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The purpose 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 the incidence of shigellosis is high. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of shigellosis is high.

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