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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].

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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 (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 2000 to 12.5 million in 2020, with the number of people aged 75 and over increasing from 4.5 million to 6.5 million in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the ageing population, one that is based on a 'continuum of care' rather than a 'dual system' of care for the young and old.

The 'new paradigm' is based on the principle that the needs of the ageing population should be met by a range of services, from primary care to long-term care, and that the services should be integrated so that they can meet the needs of the ageing population in a holistic way. The 'new paradigm' is based on the principle that the needs of the ageing population should be met by a range of services, from primary care to long-term care, and that the services should be integrated so that they can meet the needs of the ageing population in a holistic way.

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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 also become an important employer of women, with 60% of the public sector workforce being female in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1998.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with mental health problems, with 1.5 million people with mental health problems employed in the public sector in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with physical health problems, with 1.5 million people with physical health problems employed in the public sector in 1998.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with learning disabilities, with 1.5 million people with learning disabilities employed in the public sector in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with autism, with 1.5 million people with autism employed in the public sector in 1998.

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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 1.1 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 published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

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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. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The most common cause of obesity is a diet high in calories and fat, and a sedentary lifestyle. Other causes include genetic factors, hormonal imbalances, and certain medications. Obesity is a major risk factor for many chronic diseases, including heart disease, diabetes, and cancer.

Obesity is a global health problem. It is a leading cause of death and disability in many countries. In the United States, obesity is the leading cause of death and disability among adults. In the United Kingdom, obesity is the leading cause of death and disability among adults. In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 23% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 2002).

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