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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 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

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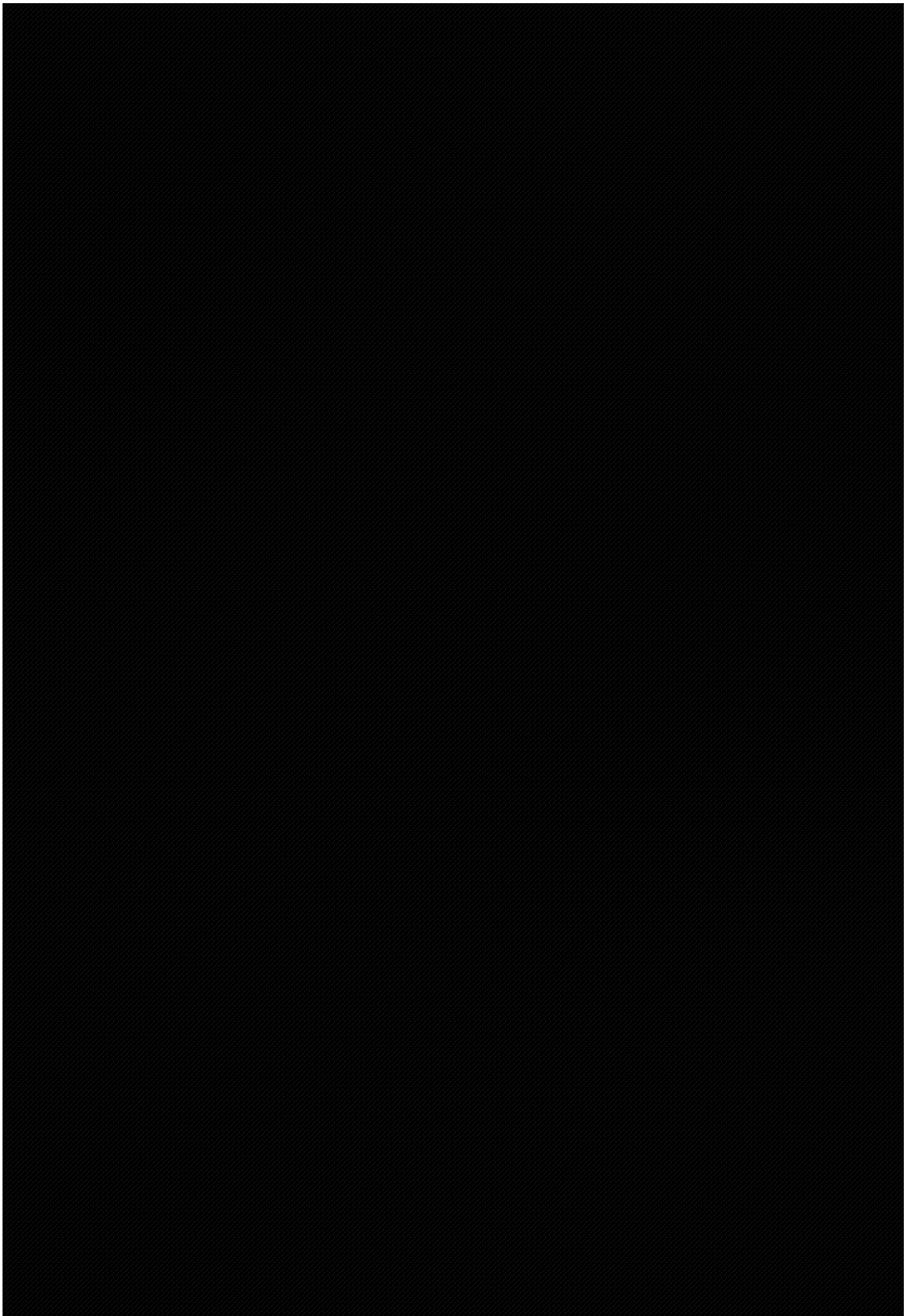
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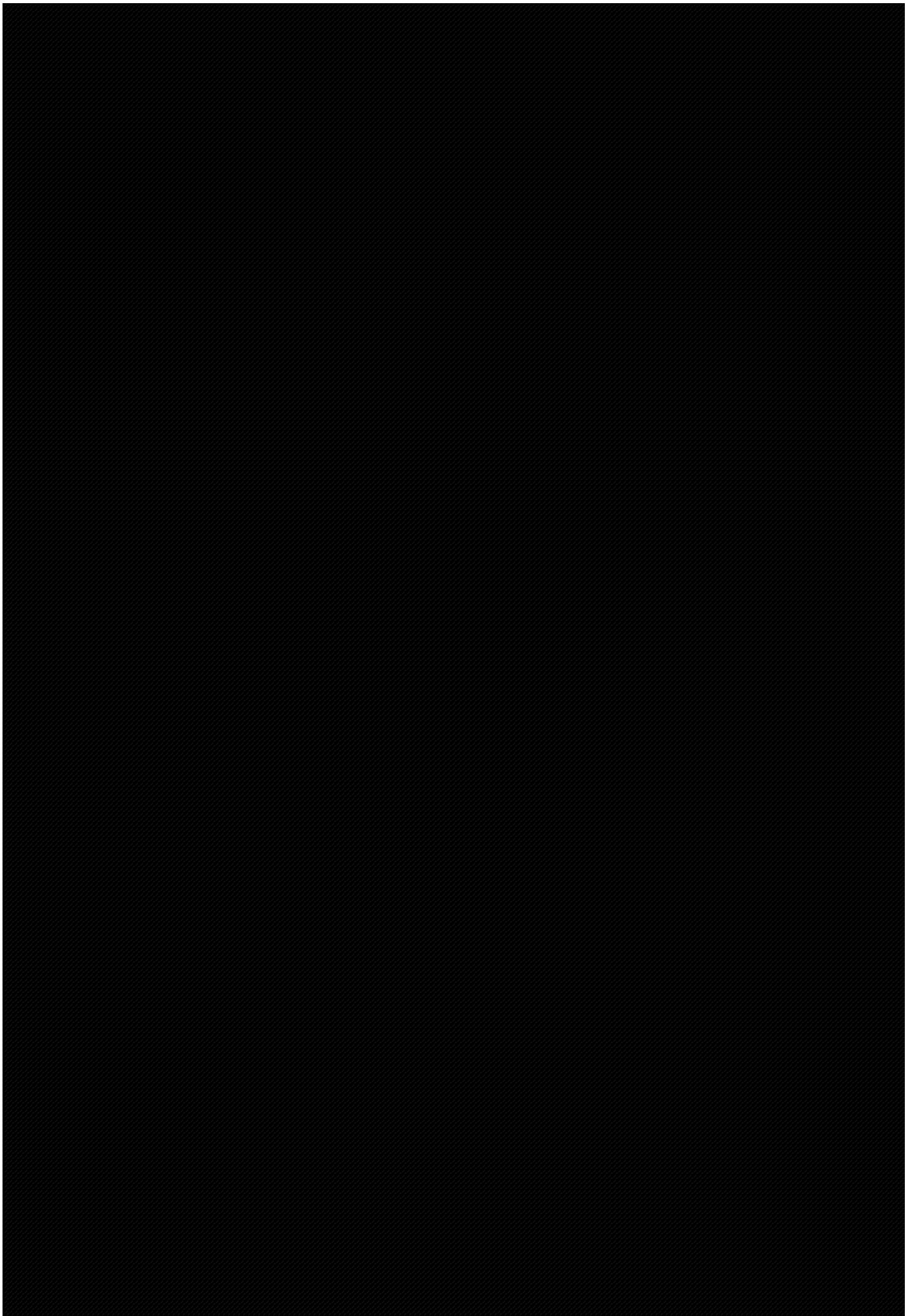
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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 1)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 1)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

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The 'information science and communication' field is defined as:

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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 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 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a cost-effective service.

The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These objectives are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a cost-effective service. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions to achieve these objectives.

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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 (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (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 the ageing population, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes.

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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' for the care of the elderly. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the functional ability of older people to live independently and to participate in society. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need to live independently; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in society.

One of the key areas for action is the need to develop strategies to promote the health and well-being of older people. This includes the need to develop strategies to prevent the onset of chronic disease and to manage chronic disease when it does occur. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this, including: (1) promoting the health and well-being of older people; (2) ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need to live independently; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to participate in society.

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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 world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.7 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

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[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It appears to be a mix of English and possibly some non-English characters, but the overall structure suggests a formal document or report. The text is too blurry and low-contrast to transcribe accurately. It seems to contain several paragraphs of text, possibly including a title or header at the top and a footer at the bottom. The content is illegible due to the quality of the scan.]

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) and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.3 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1998).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of health care and to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the establishment of the National Health Service (NHS) and the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999. The NHS is a public sector organization that provides health care to the population of the UK. The Health Care Act 1999 is a piece of legislation that sets out the principles and objectives of the NHS and provides a framework for the regulation of health care.

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