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[REDACTED]

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 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 valuable resource; (2) that older people have the right to live independently and actively; (3) that older people have the right to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following 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.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States with a college degree has increased from 15% to 25% (U.S. Department of Education, 1996). The increase in the number of people with a college degree has been accompanied by a decrease in the number of people with a high school diploma, from 85% to 75% (U.S. Department of Education, 1996).

One of the most significant changes in the U.S. population has been the increase in the number of people who are Hispanic. In 1990, there were 10 million Hispanics in the United States, and by 2000, there were 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). The increase in the number of Hispanics has been accompanied by a decrease in the number of people who are white, from 65% to 60% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).

One of the most significant changes in the U.S. population has been the increase in the number of people who are Asian. In 1990, there were 5 million Asians in the United States, and by 2000, there were 10 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). The increase in the number of Asians has been accompanied by a decrease in the number of people who are white, from 65% to 60% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).

One of the most significant changes in the U.S. population has been the increase in the number of people who are Black. In 1990, there were 25 million Blacks in the United States, and by 2000, there were 30 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). The increase in the number of Blacks has been accompanied by a decrease in the number of people who are white, from 65% to 60% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).

One of the most significant changes in the U.S. population has been the increase in the number of people who are Native American. In 1990, there were 2 million Native Americans in the United States, and by 2000, there were 3 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). The increase in the number of Native Americans has been accompanied by a decrease in the number of people who are white, from 65% to 60% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).

One of the most significant changes in the U.S. population has been the increase in the number of people who are Pacific Islander. In 1990, there were 1 million Pacific Islanders in the United States, and by 2000, there were 2 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). The increase in the number of Pacific Islanders has been accompanied by a decrease in the number of people who are white, from 65% to 60% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).

One of the most significant changes in the U.S. population has been the increase in the number of people who are multiracial. In 1990, there were 1 million multiracial people in the United States, and by 2000, there were 2 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). The increase in the number of multiracial people has been accompanied by a decrease in the number of people who are white, from 65% to 60% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).

One of the most significant changes in the U.S. population has been the increase in the number of people who are foreign born. In 1990, there were 10 million foreign born people in the United States, and by 2000, there were 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). The increase in the number of foreign born people has been accompanied by a decrease in the number of people who are white, from 65% to 60% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).

One of the most significant changes in the U.S. population has been the increase in the number of people who are under 18. In 1990, there were 75 million people under 18 in the United States, and by 2000, there were 80 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). The increase in the number of people under 18 has been accompanied by a decrease in the number of people who are white, from 65% to 60% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).

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 in the UK is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 1999 to 12.5 million in 2010, with the number of people aged 75 and over increasing from 4.5 million to 6.5 million in the same period (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 (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 and coordinated.

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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 1970s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [14]. In the 2000s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [15].

In the 2010s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [16]. In the 2020s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [17].

In the 2030s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [18]. In the 2040s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [19].

In the 2050s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [20]. In the 2060s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [21].

In the 2070s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [22]. In the 2080s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [23].

In the 2090s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [24]. In the 2100s, *S. flexneri* was reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [25].

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections has increased in the 1990s, but the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in children has decreased [11].

There is a paucity of data on the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom was estimated to be 1.5 cases per 100 000 per year [12]. In the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom was estimated to be 2.5 cases per 100 000 per year [13].

The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom in the 1990s. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections has increased in the 1990s. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections has increased in the 1990s.

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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.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, 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 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 7.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (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 the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (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 the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These outcomes are: (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 the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key measures for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These measures are: (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 the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key targets for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These targets are: (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 the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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