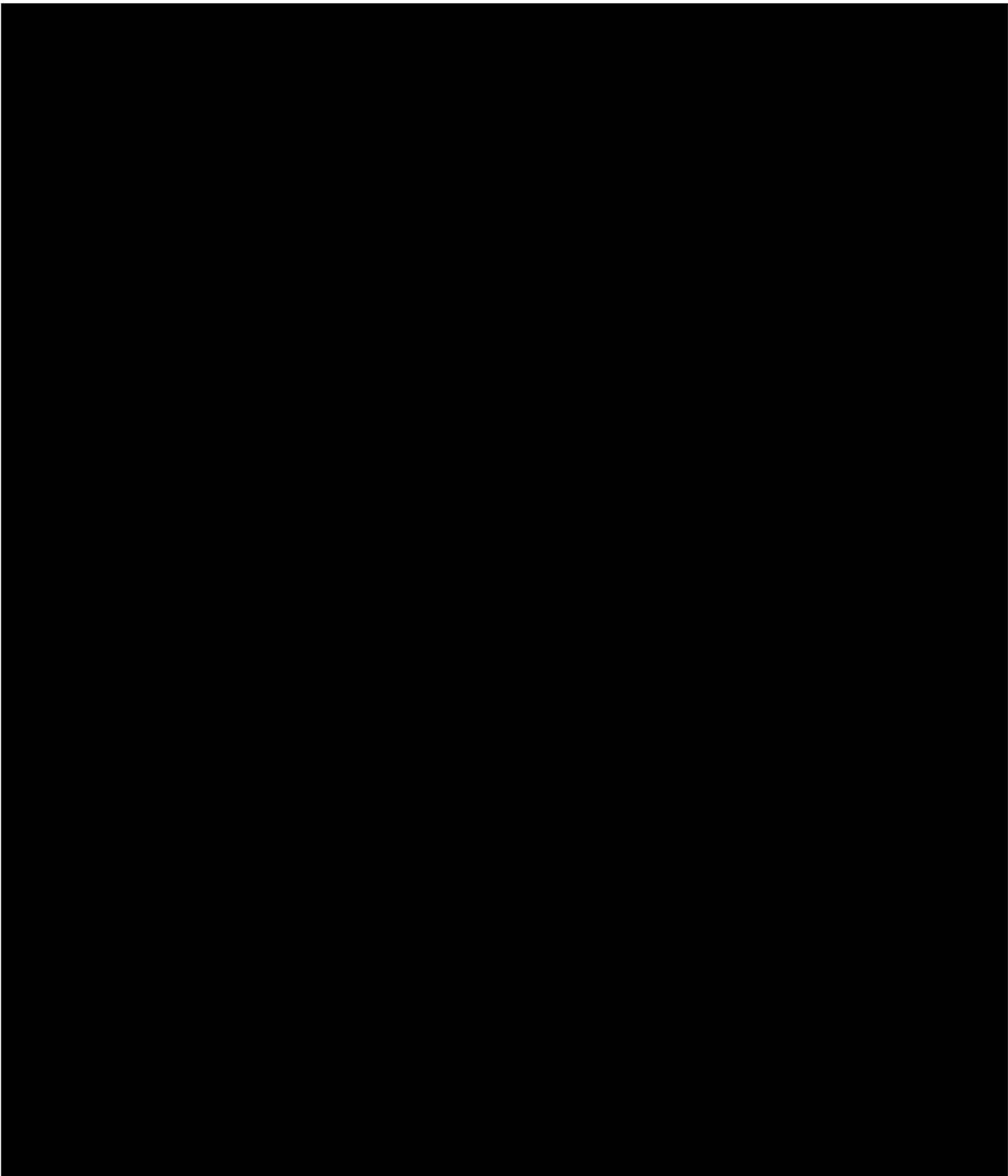
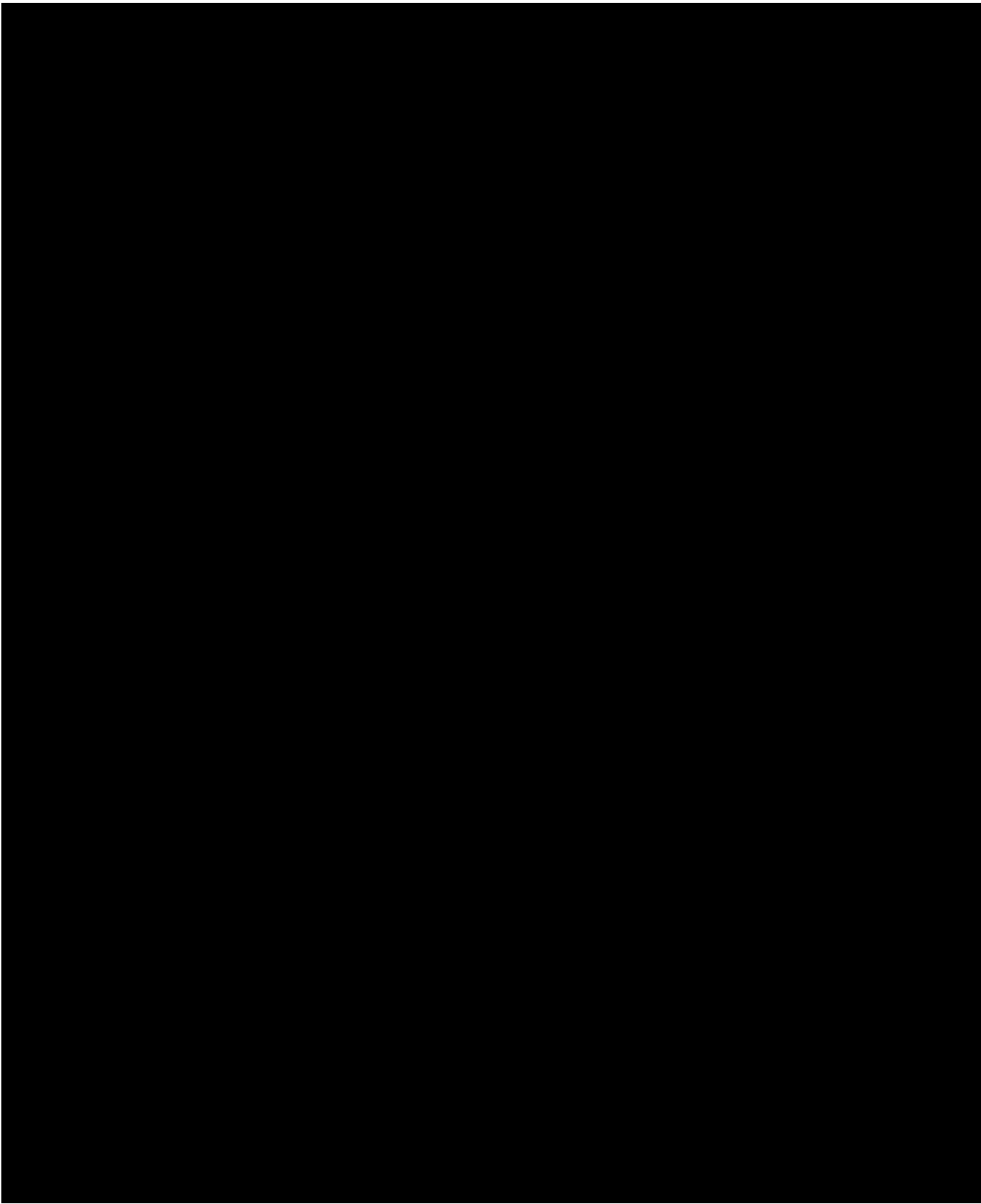
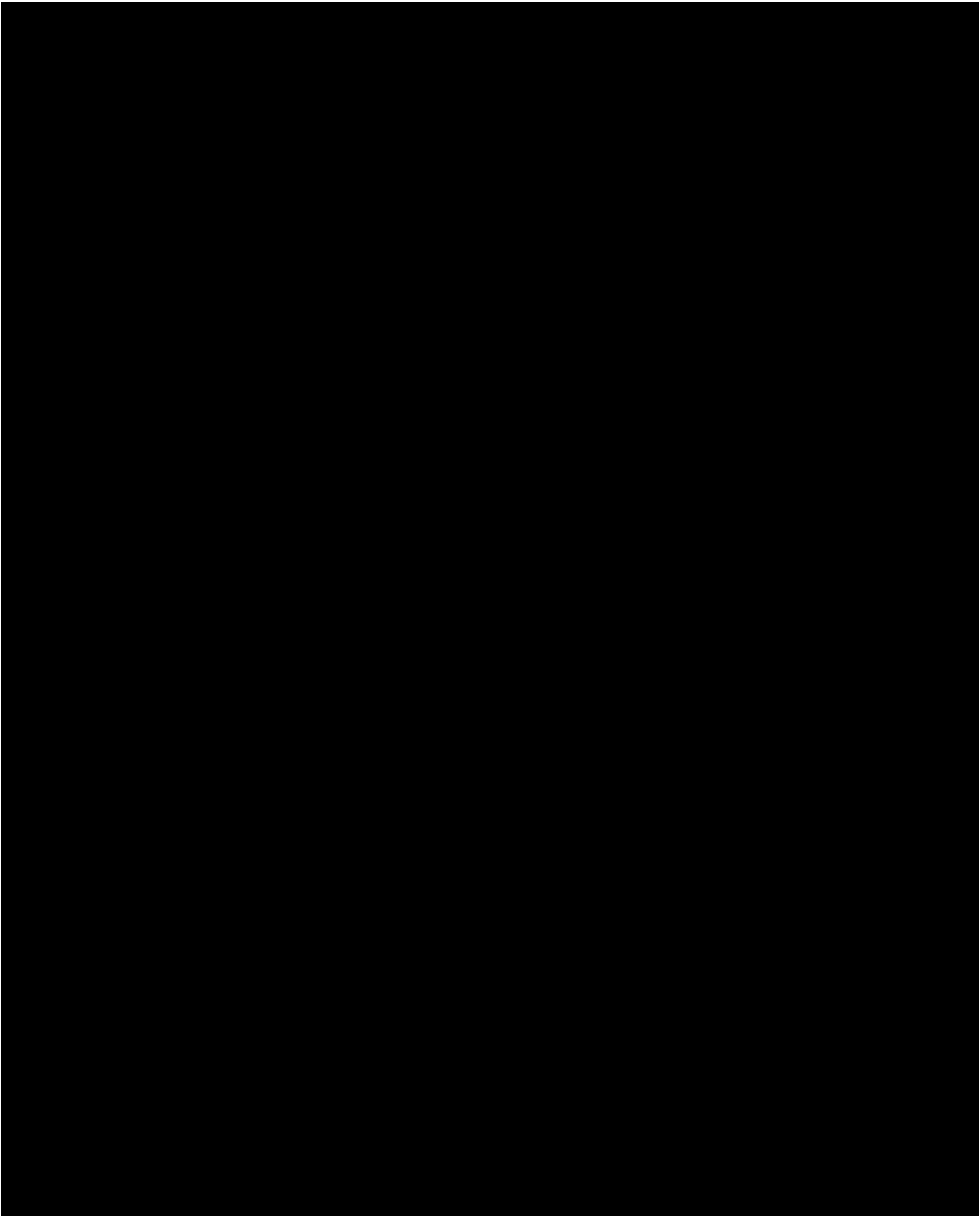


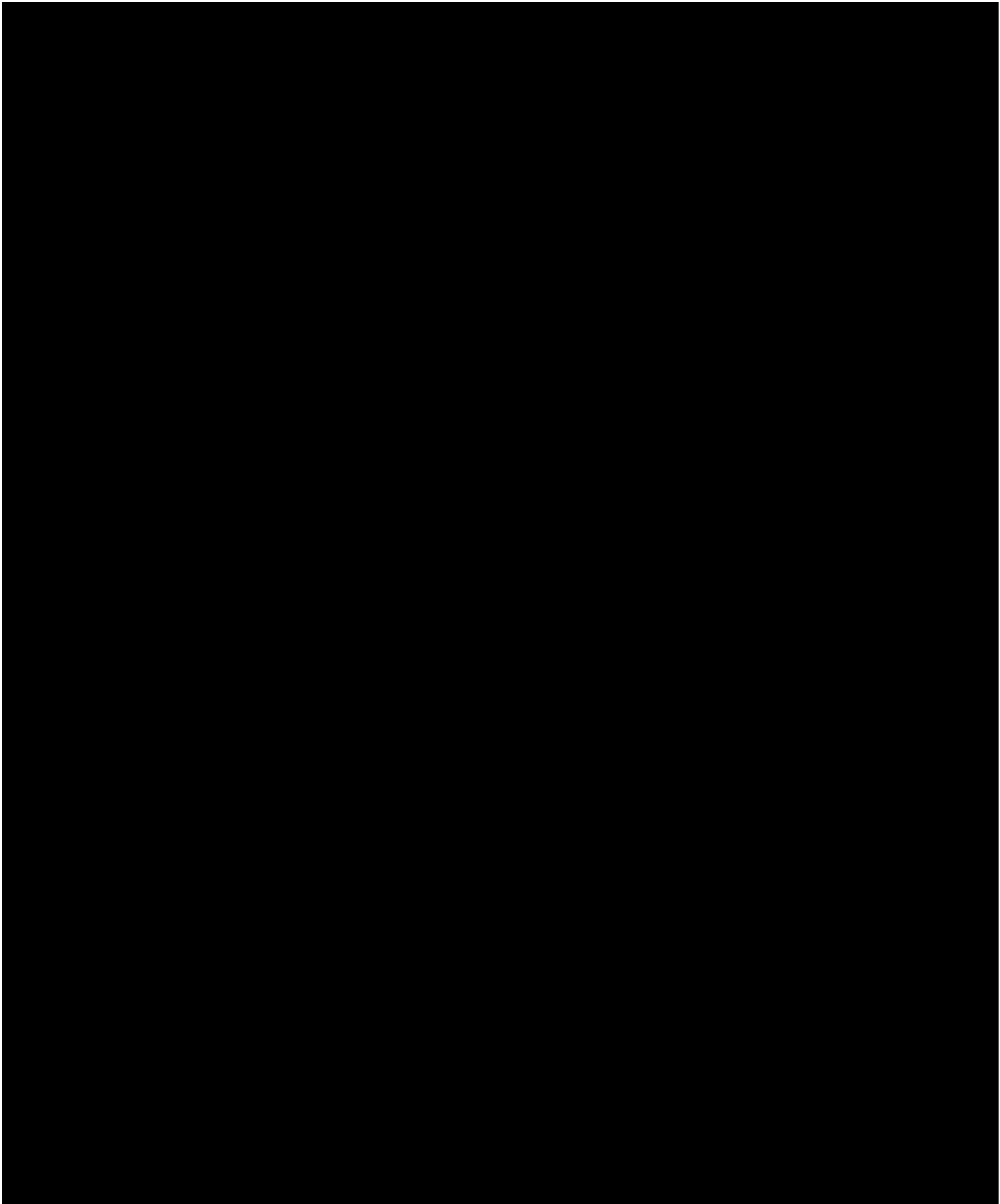
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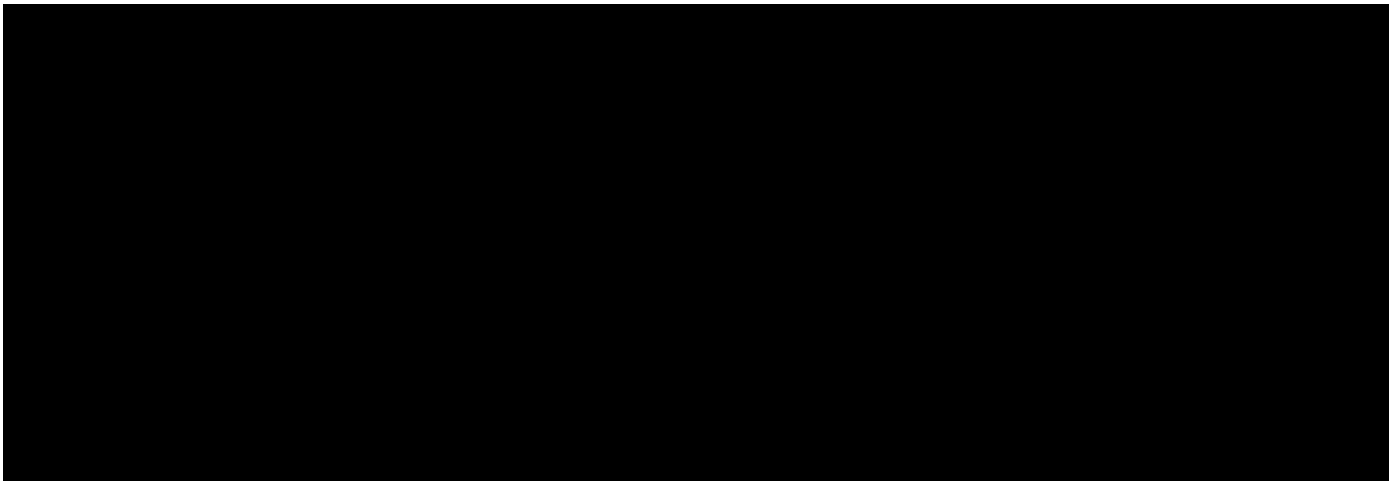


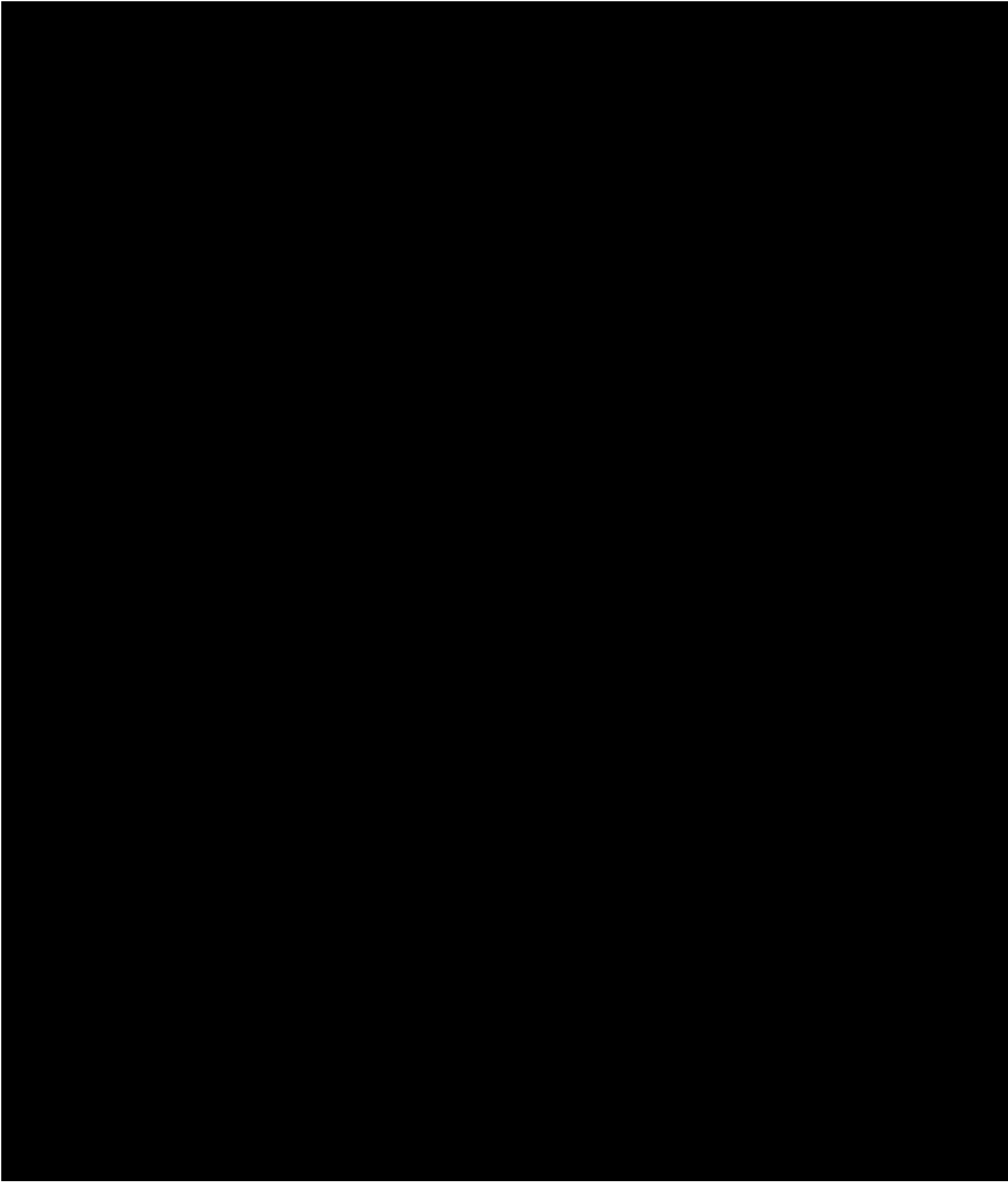


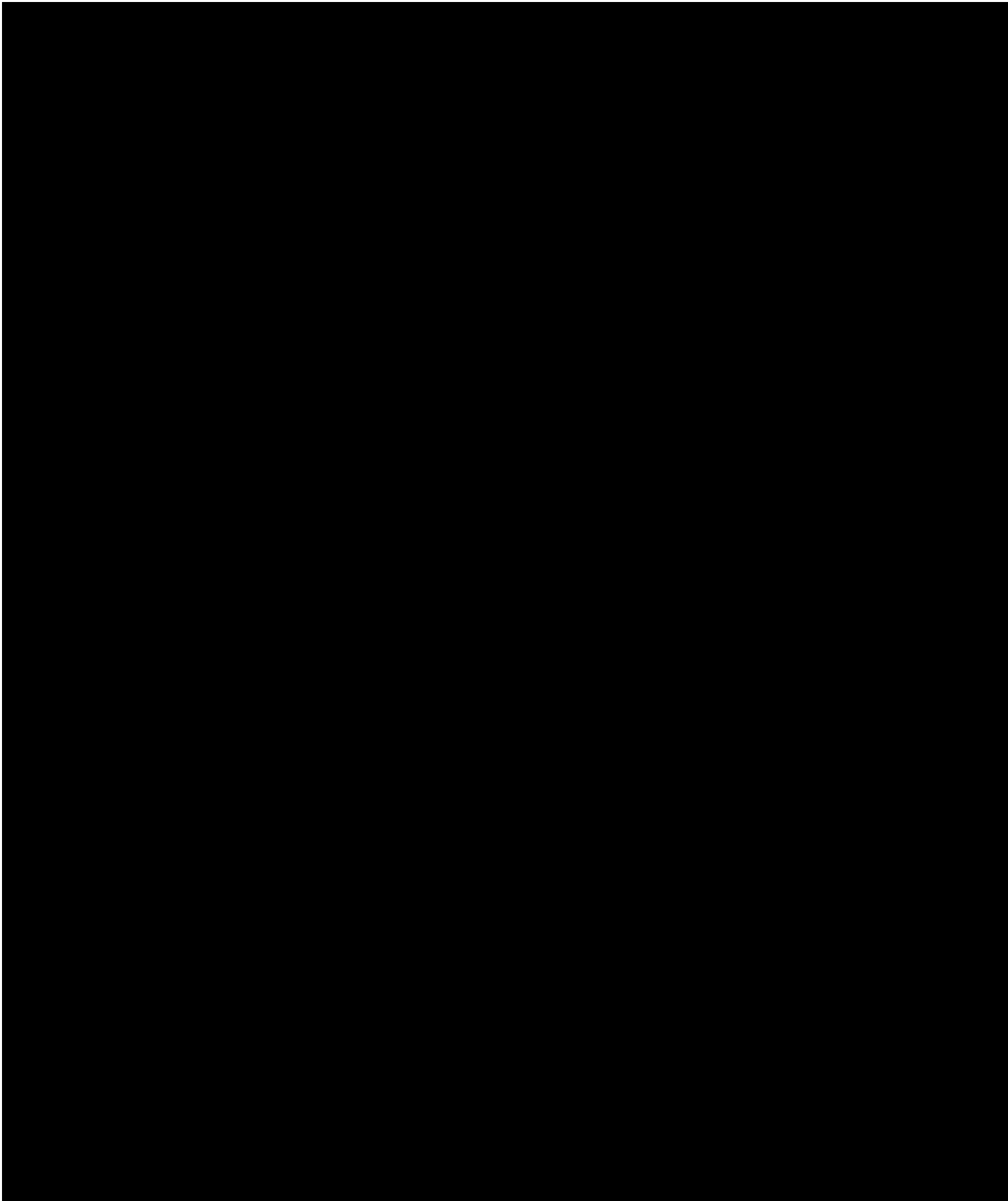


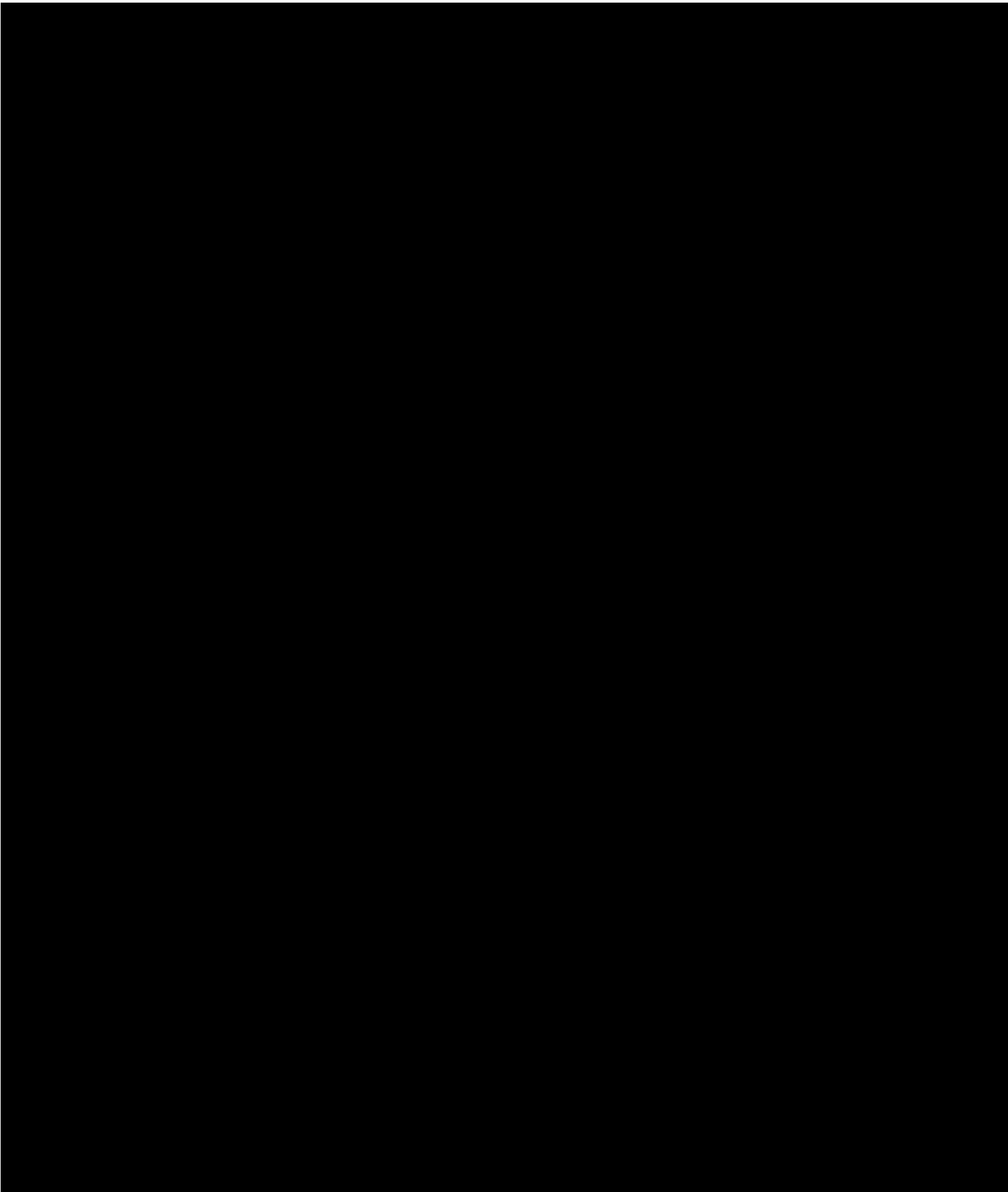


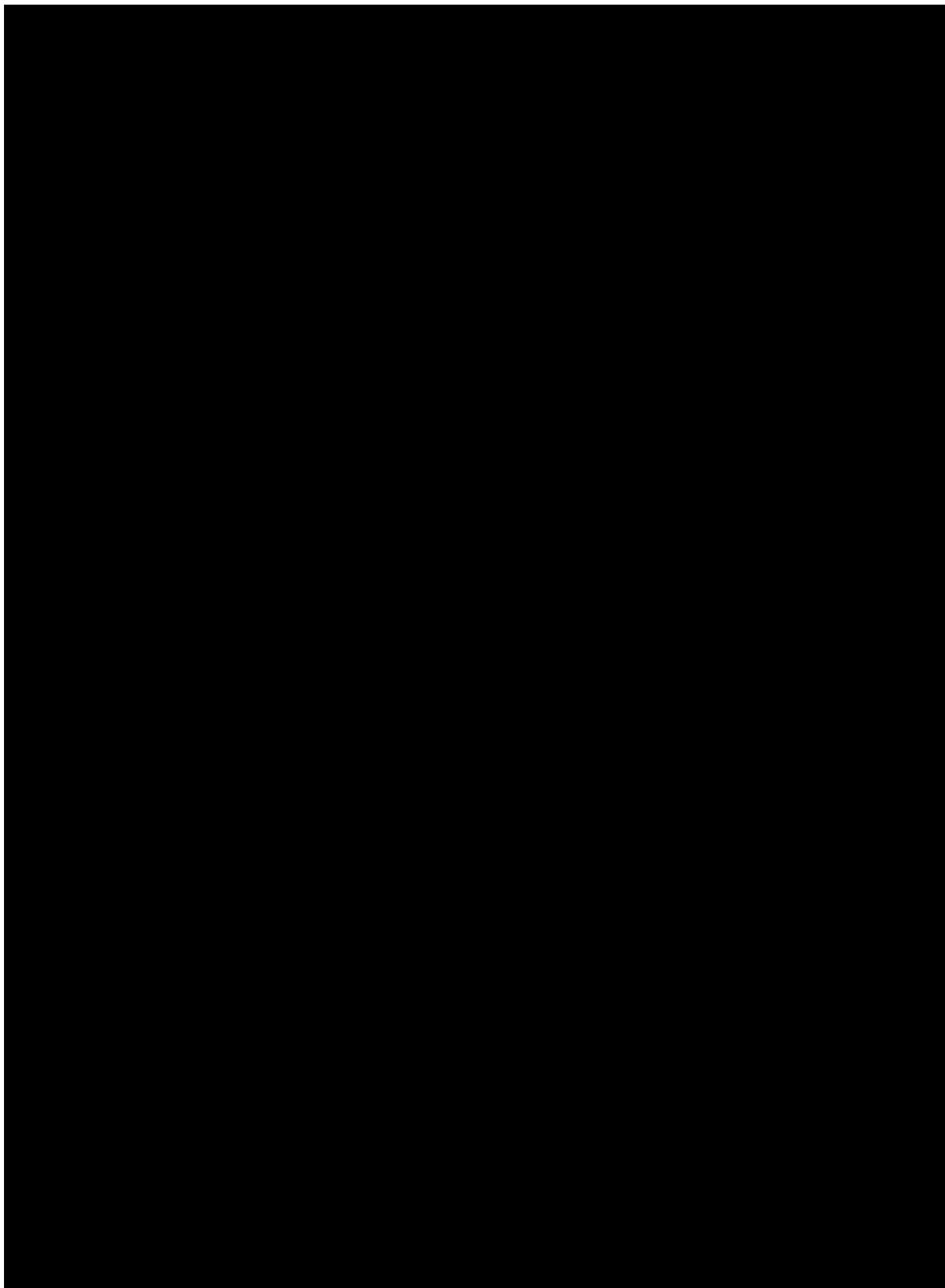


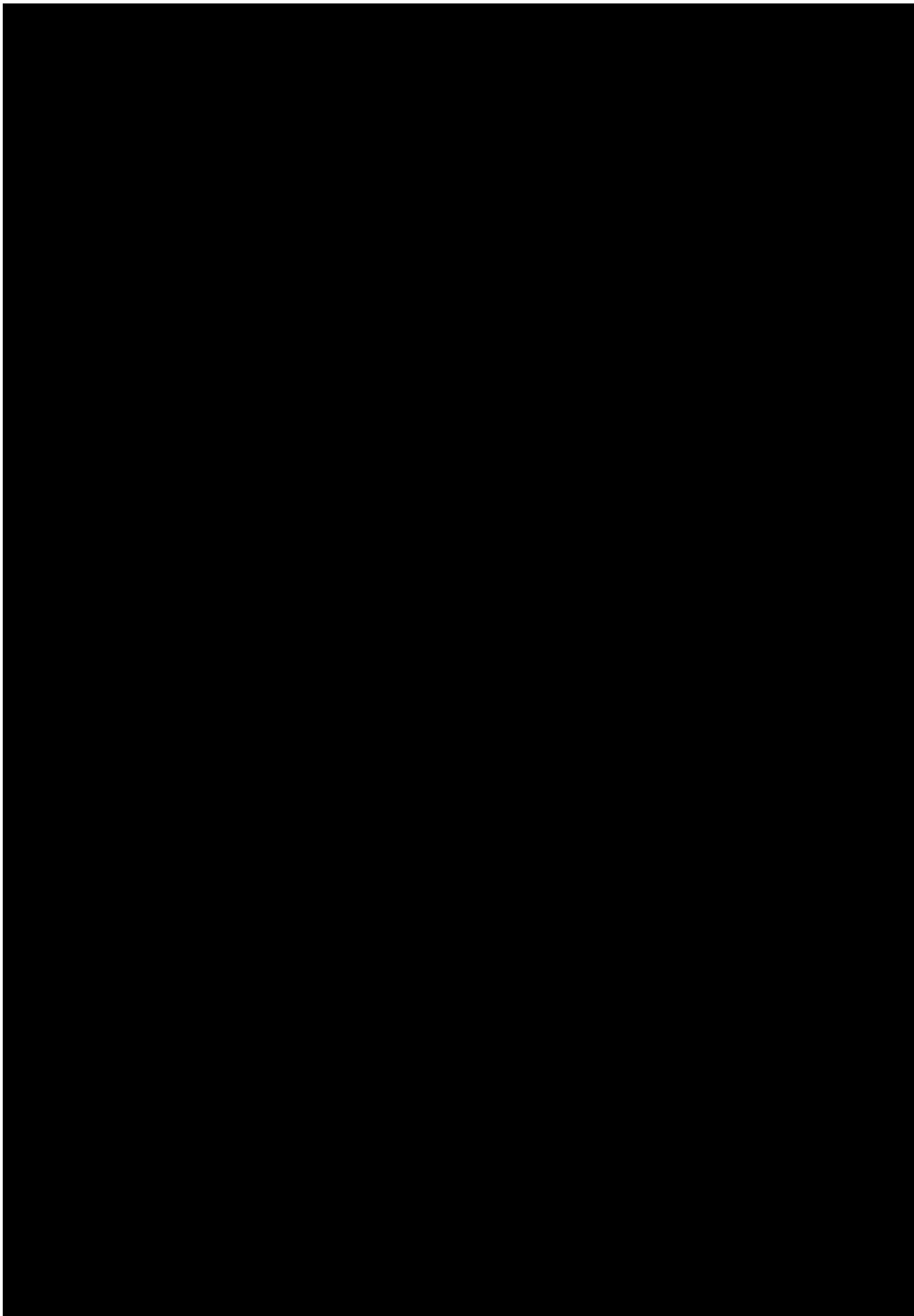


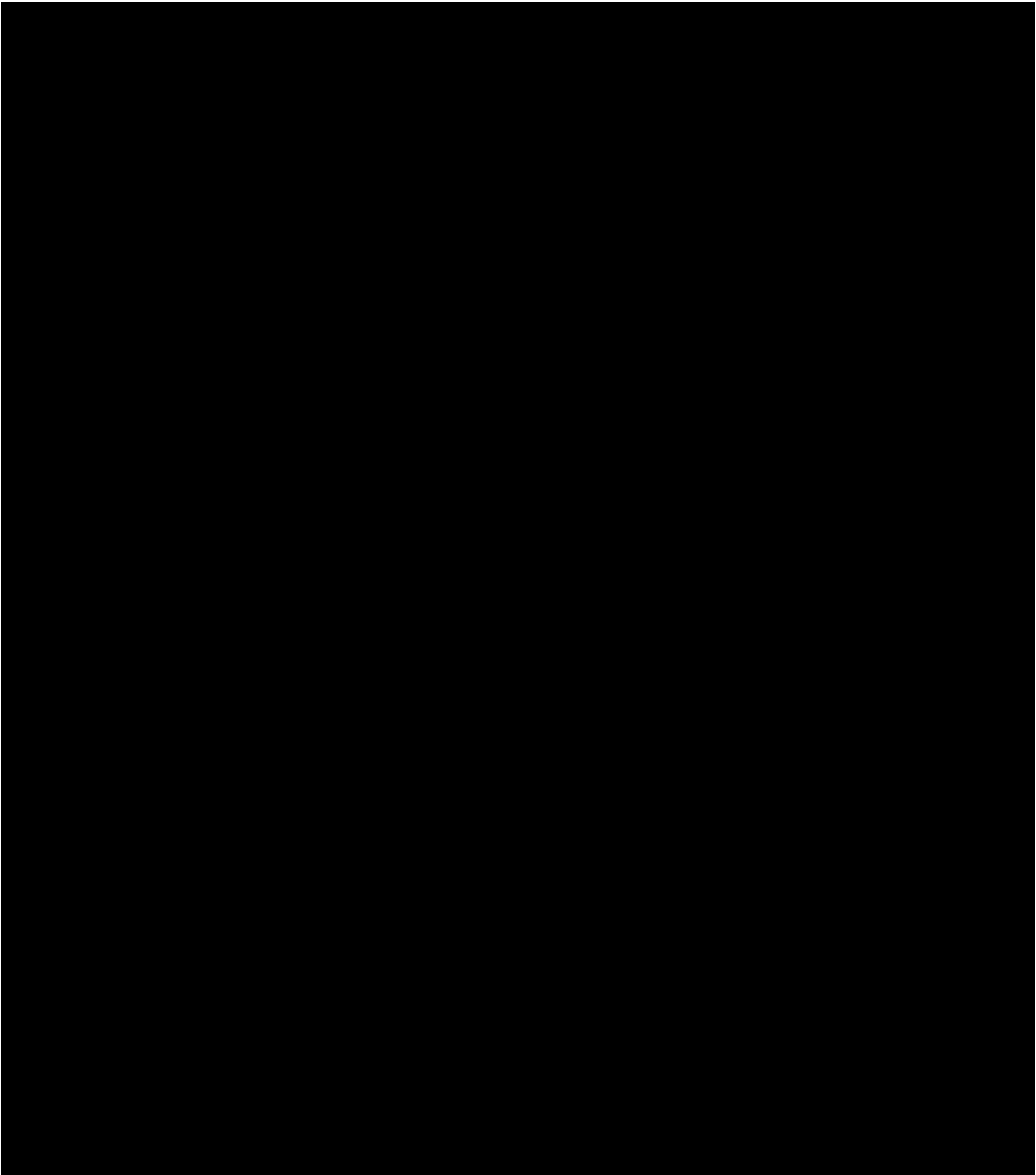


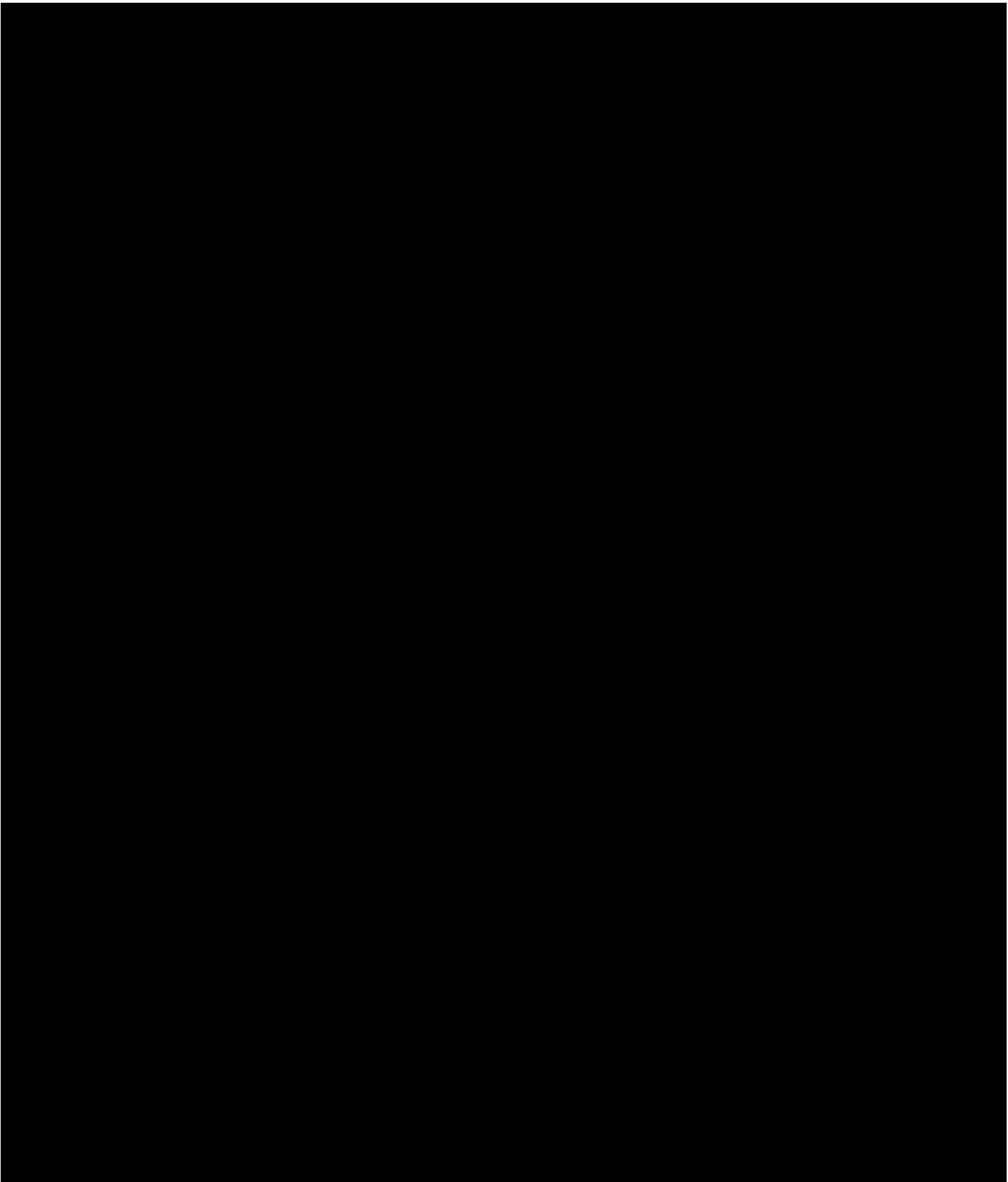




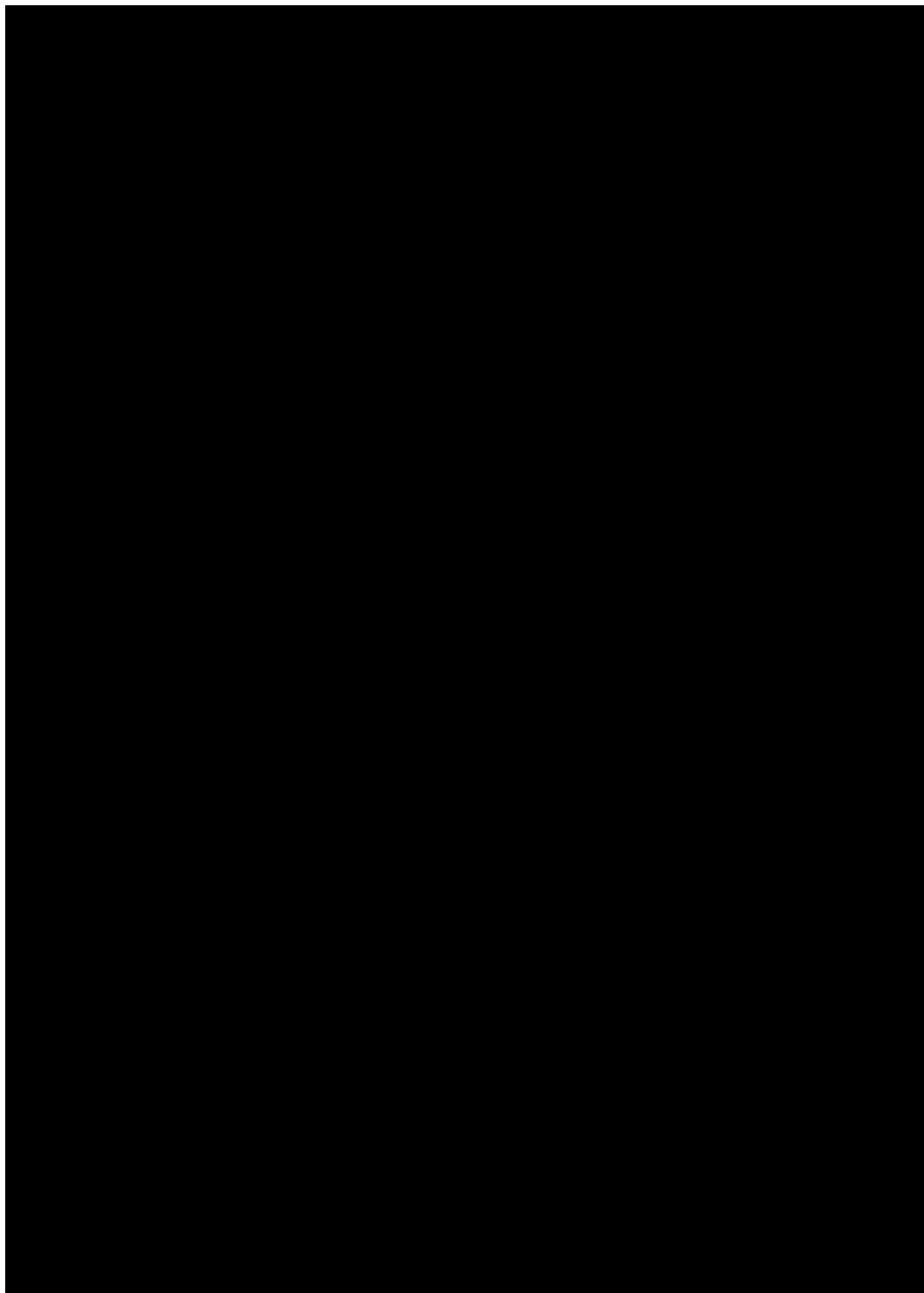


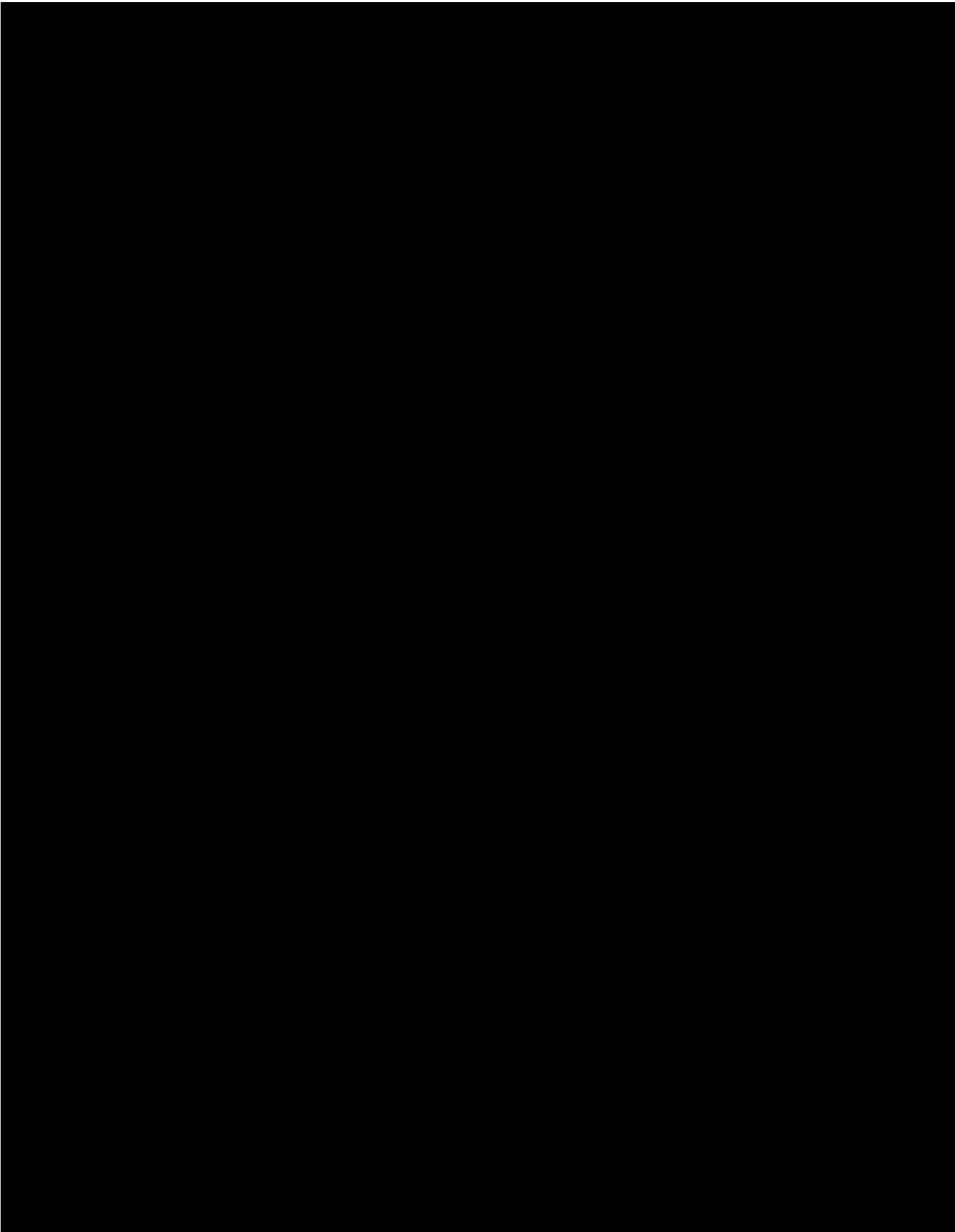


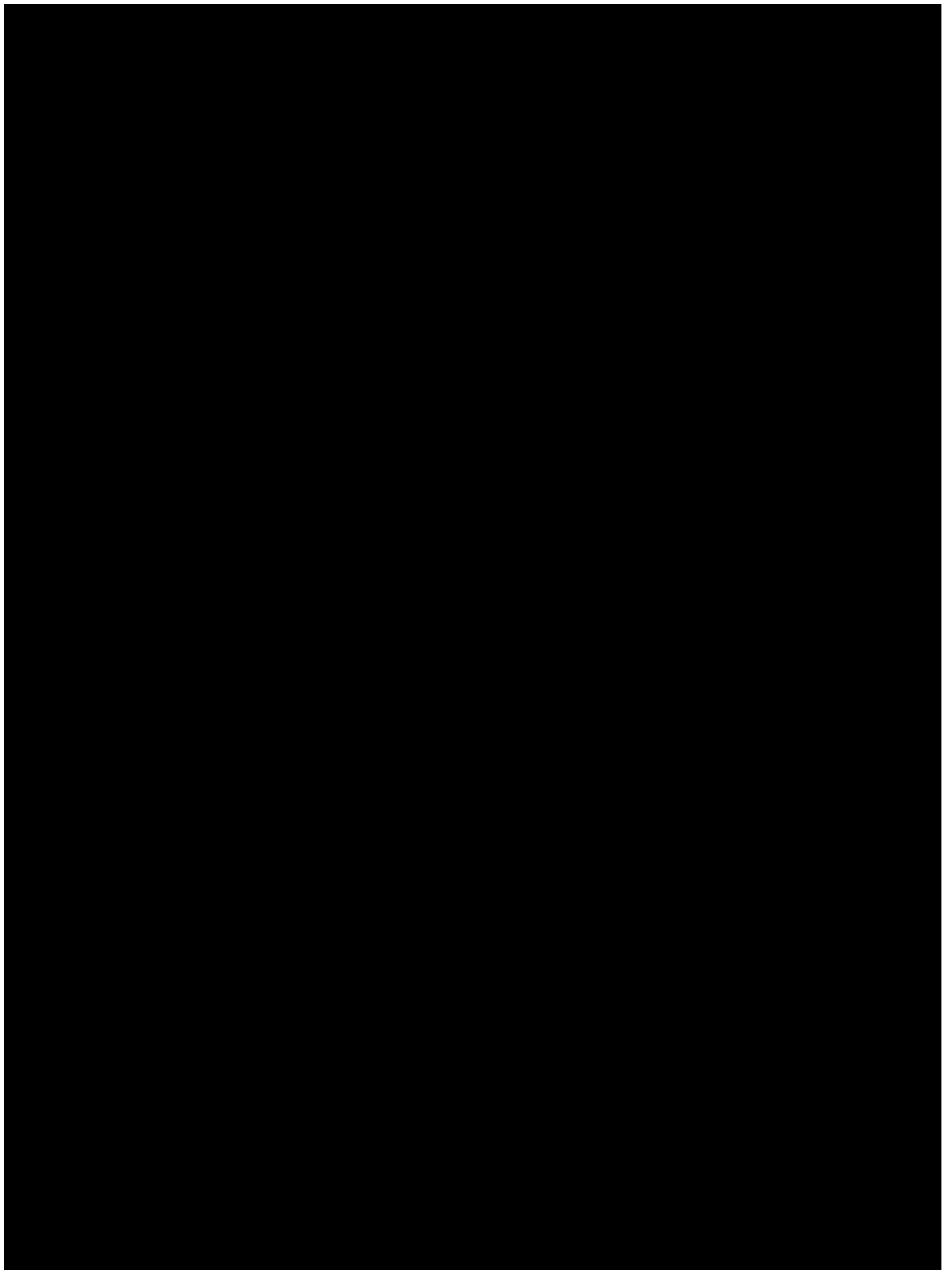


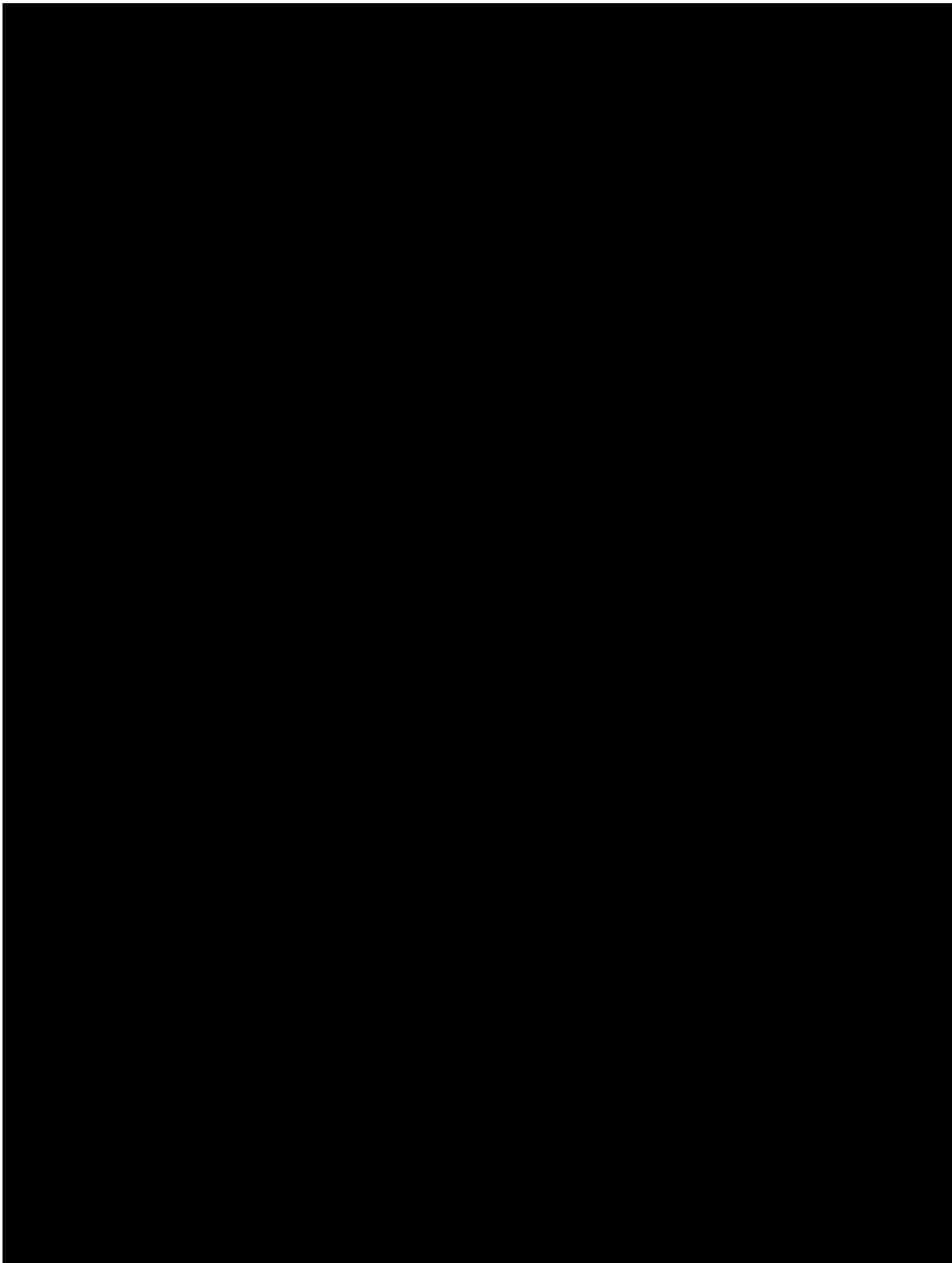


[The following text is a dense, handwritten manuscript, likely a letter or a journal entry, written in a cursive script. It is mostly illegible due to the quality of the scan and the handwriting. The text appears to be a continuous paragraph or a series of connected sentences, with some lines starting with capital letters. The ink is dark, and the paper has a slightly aged appearance.]









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 million (Office for 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 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out a vision for a society in which older people are able to live independently and actively, and to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the health and well-being of older people; to support older people to live independently; to promote social inclusion; and to protect the rights of older people.

One of the key challenges facing the UK in the 21st century is how to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action, including: to improve the health and well-being of older people; to support older people to live independently; to promote social inclusion; and to protect the rights of older people. This paper will focus on the need to improve the health and well-being of older people.

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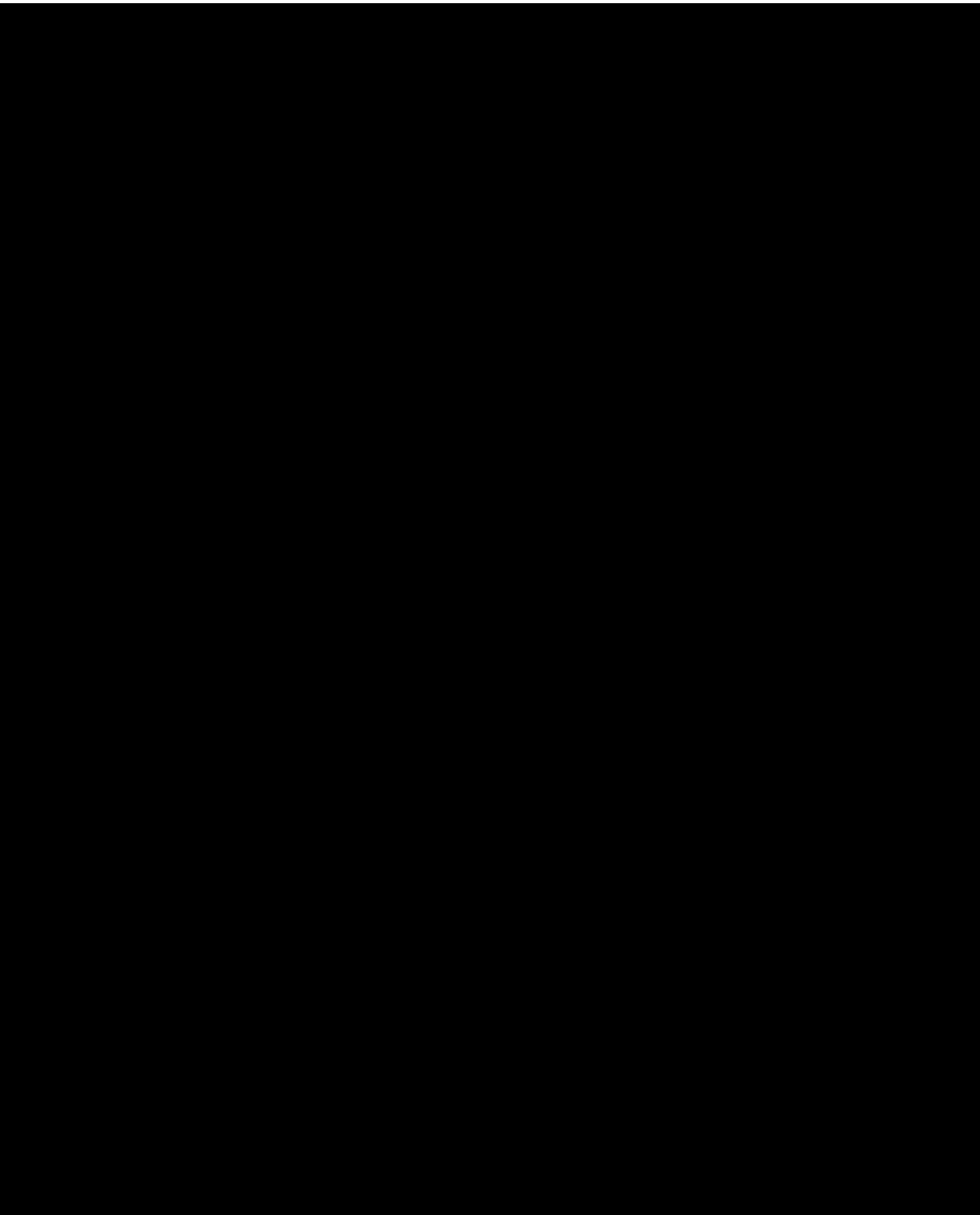
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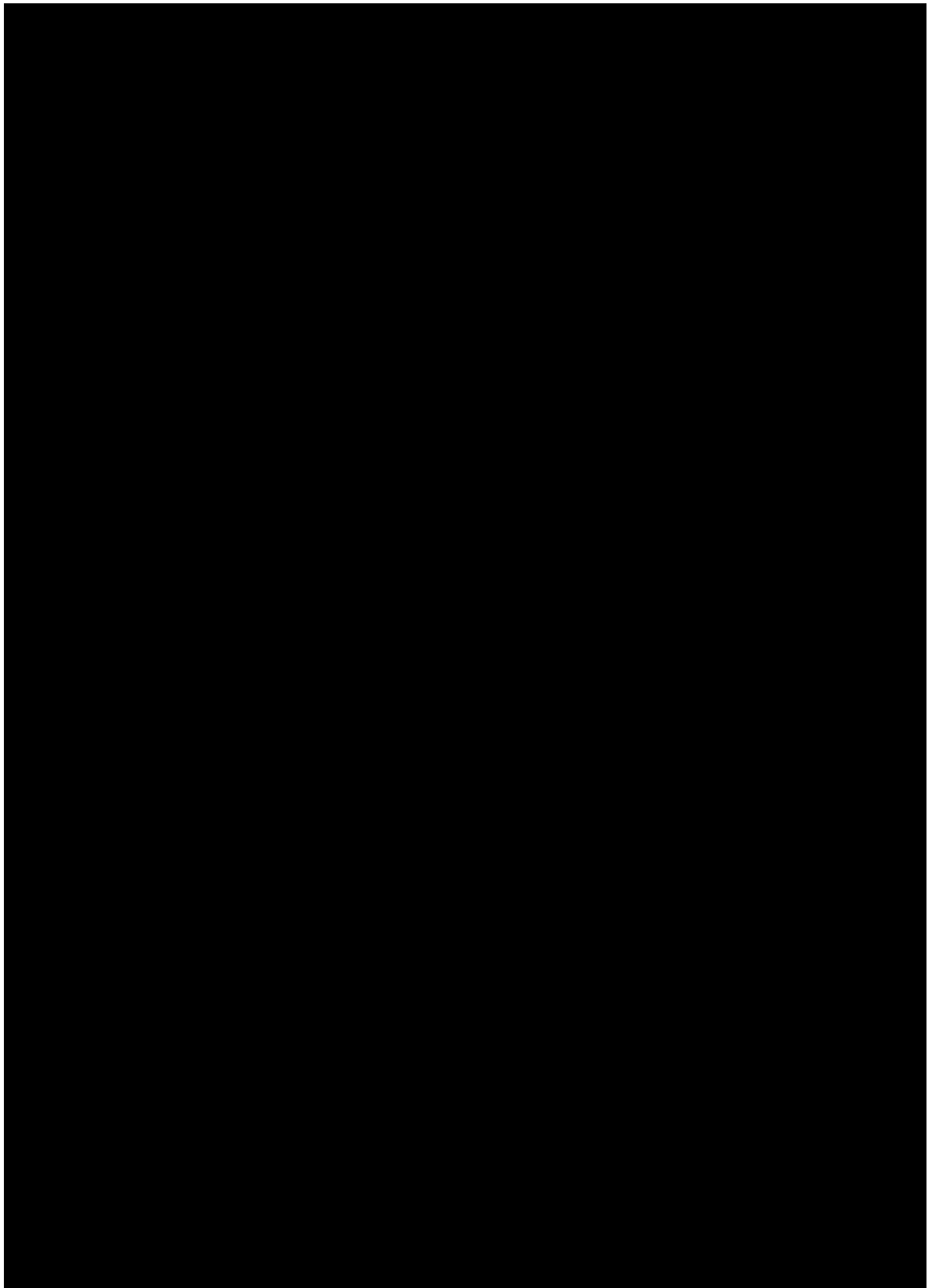
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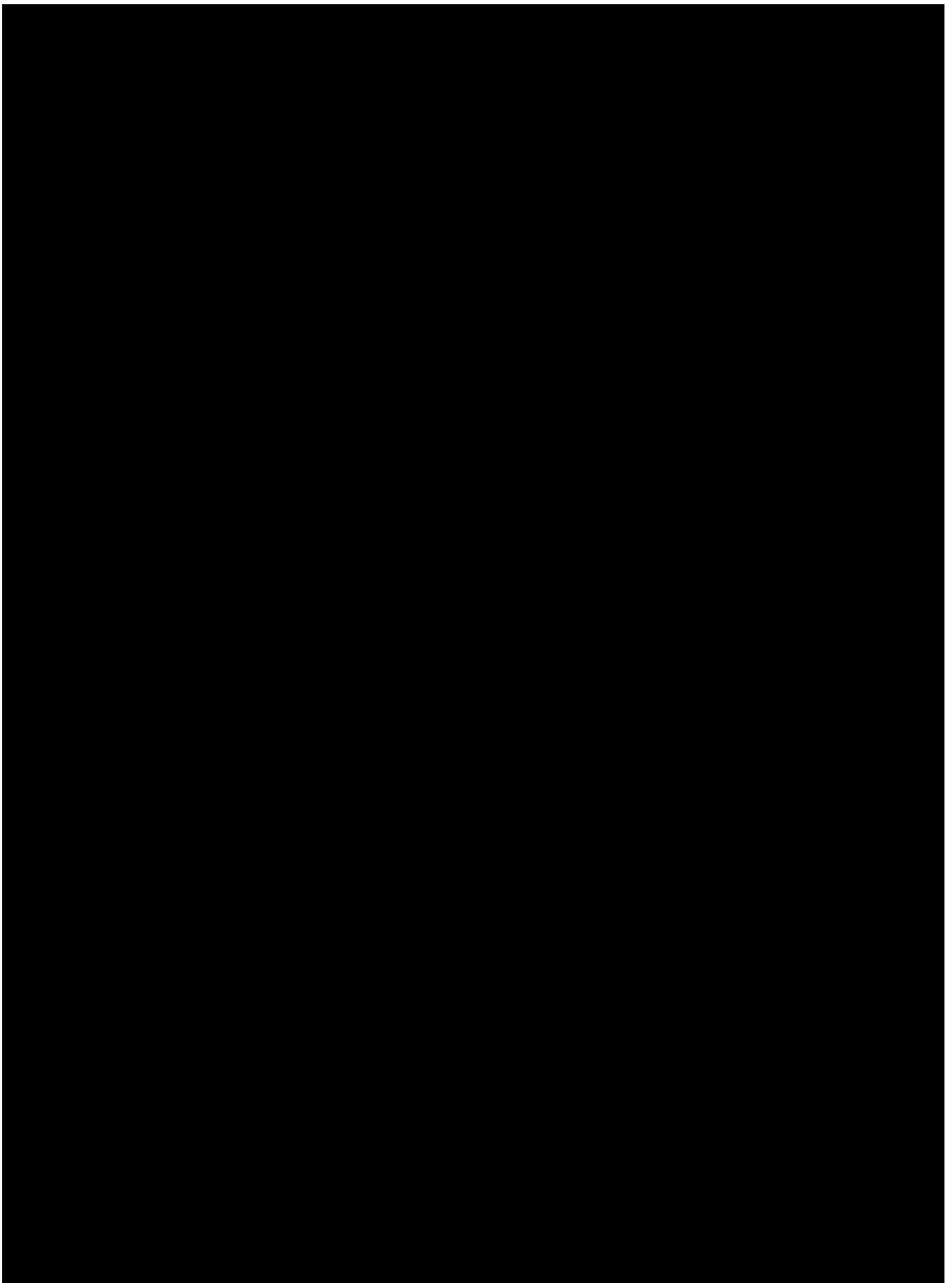
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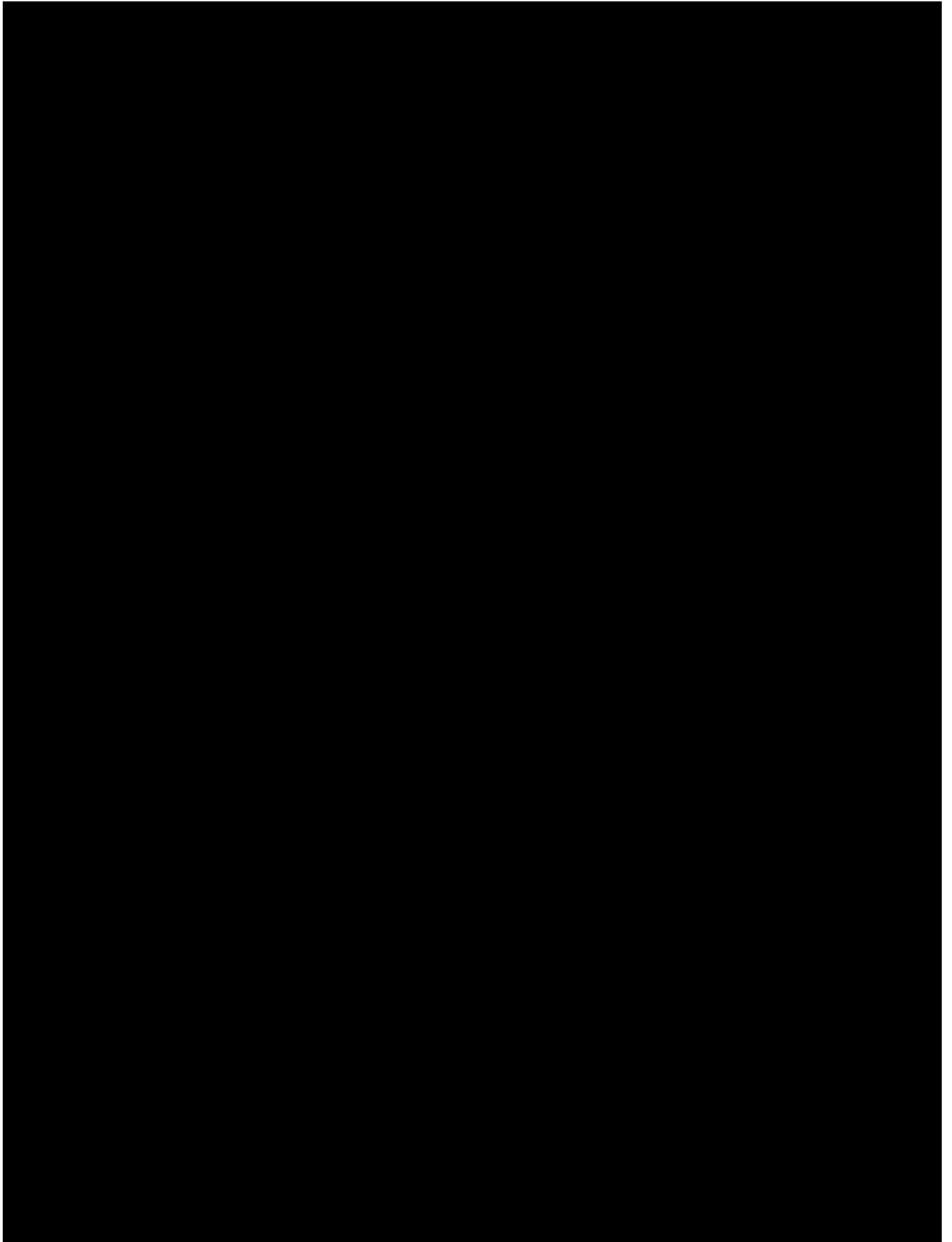
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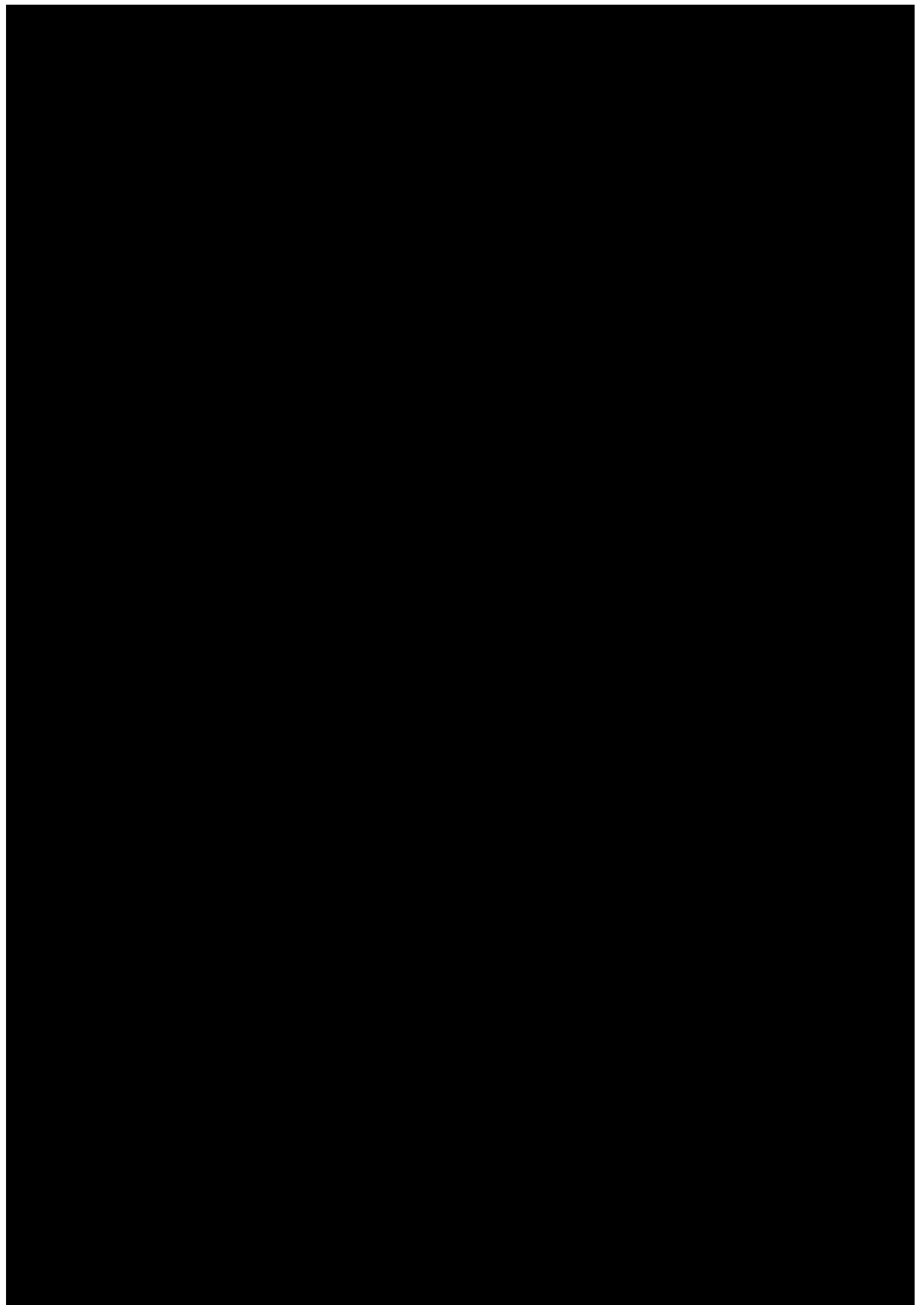
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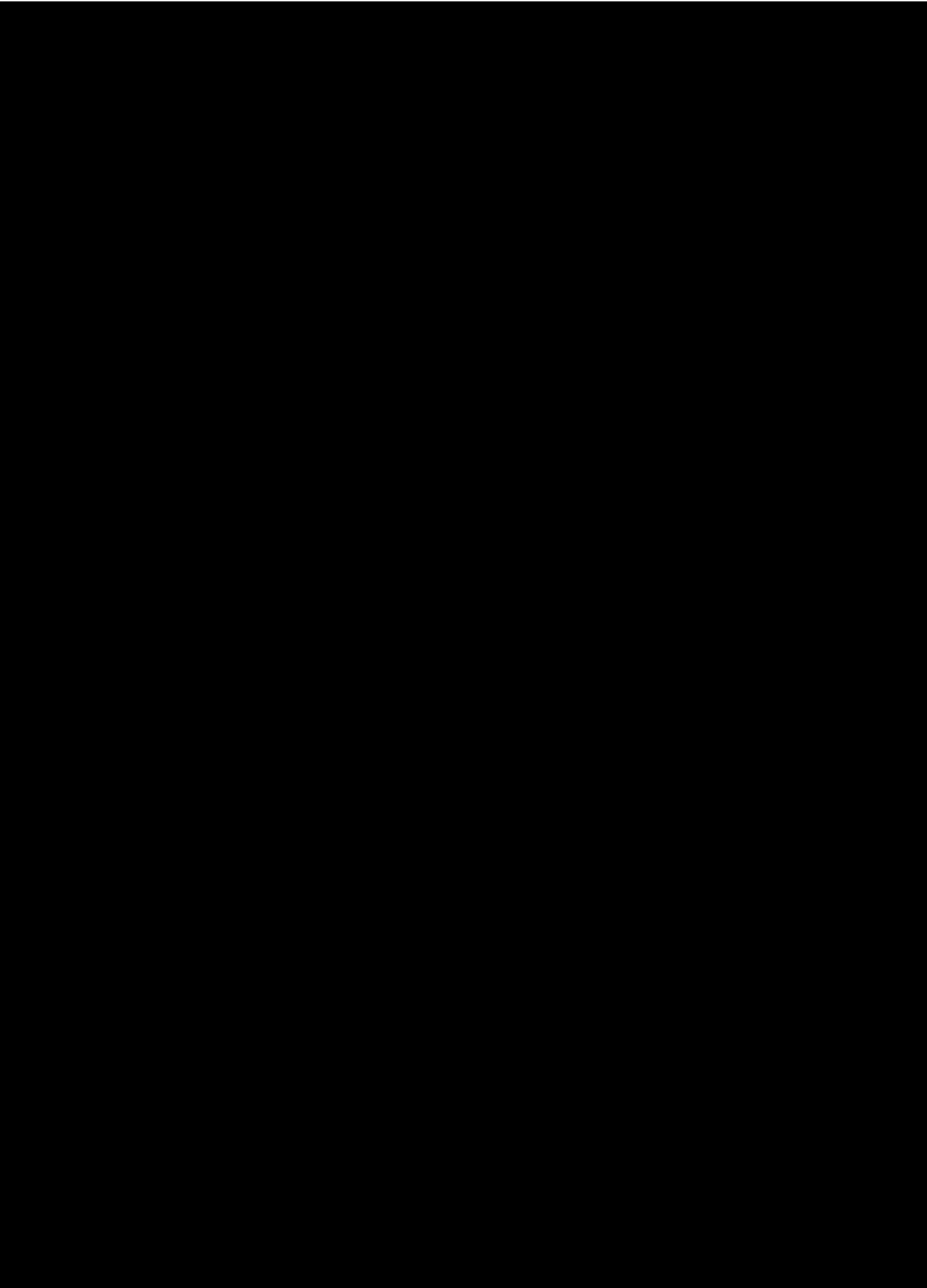


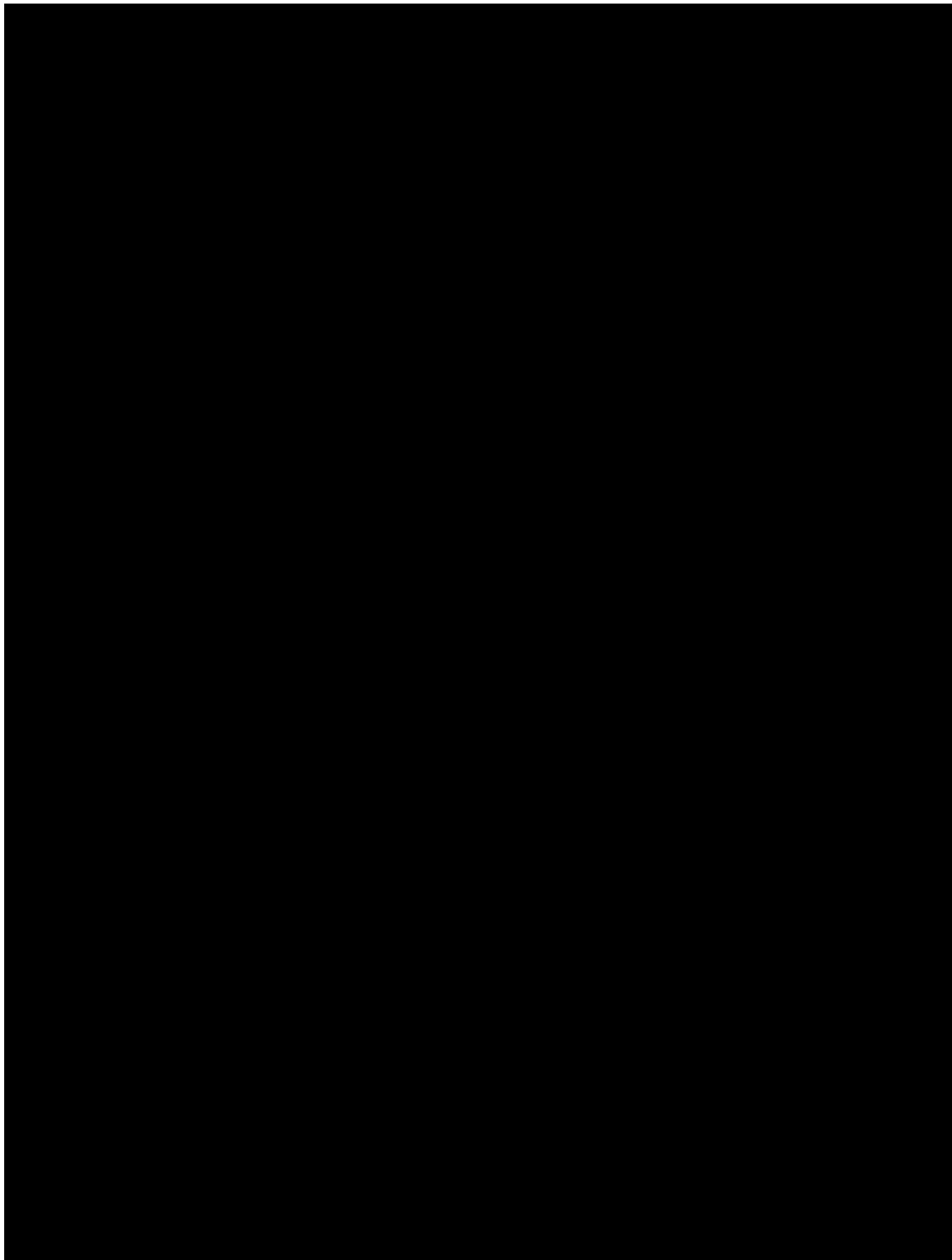


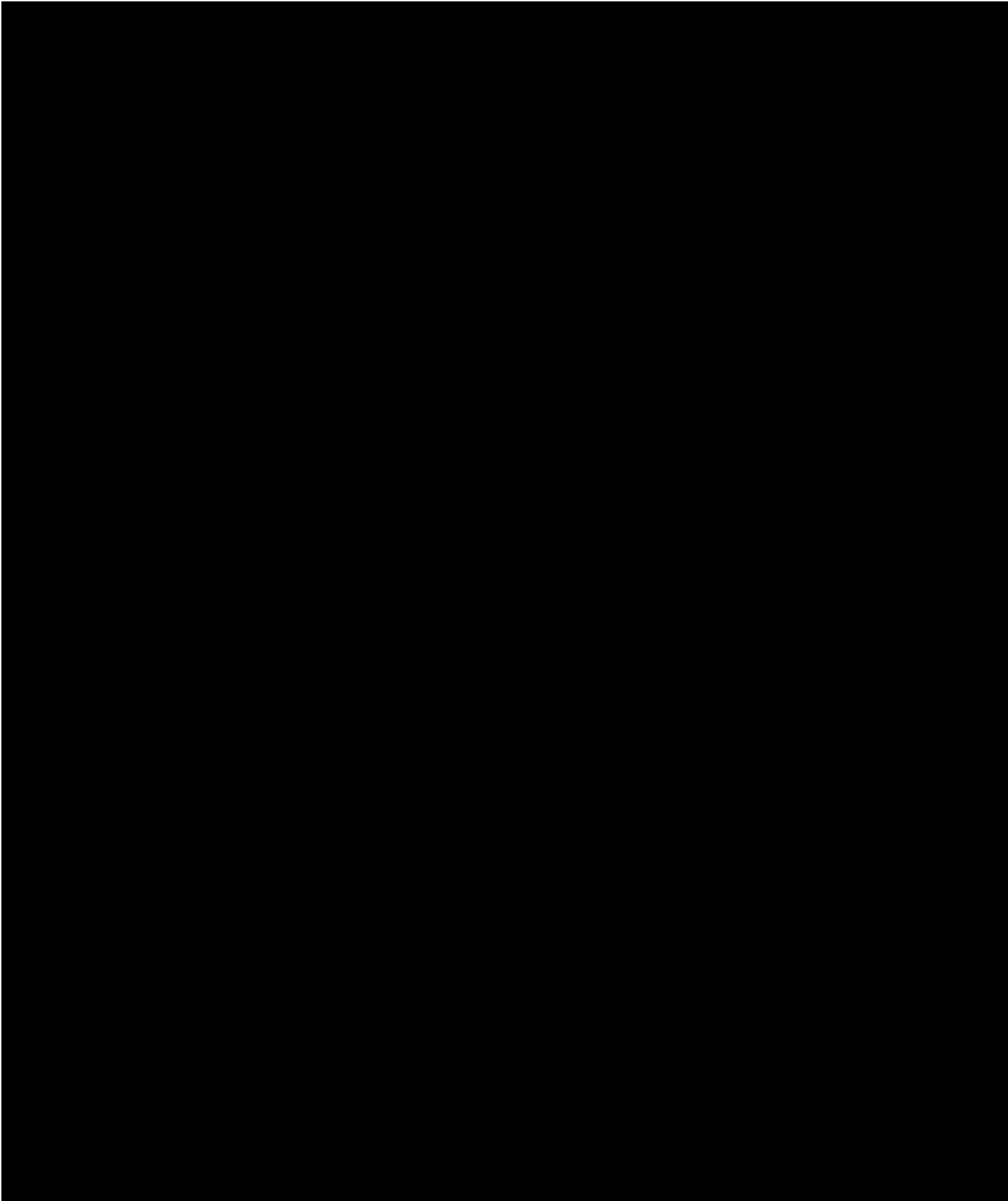


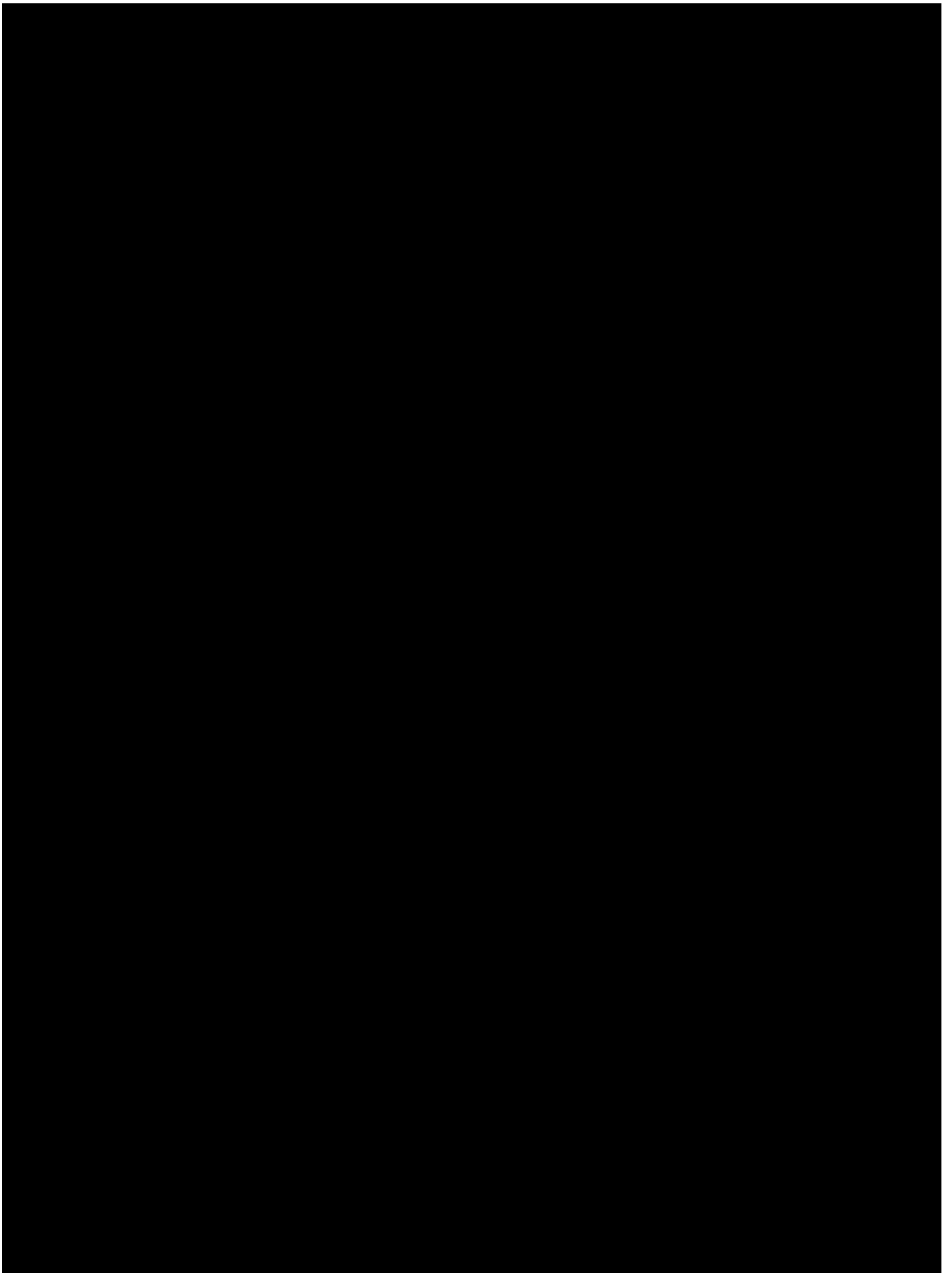


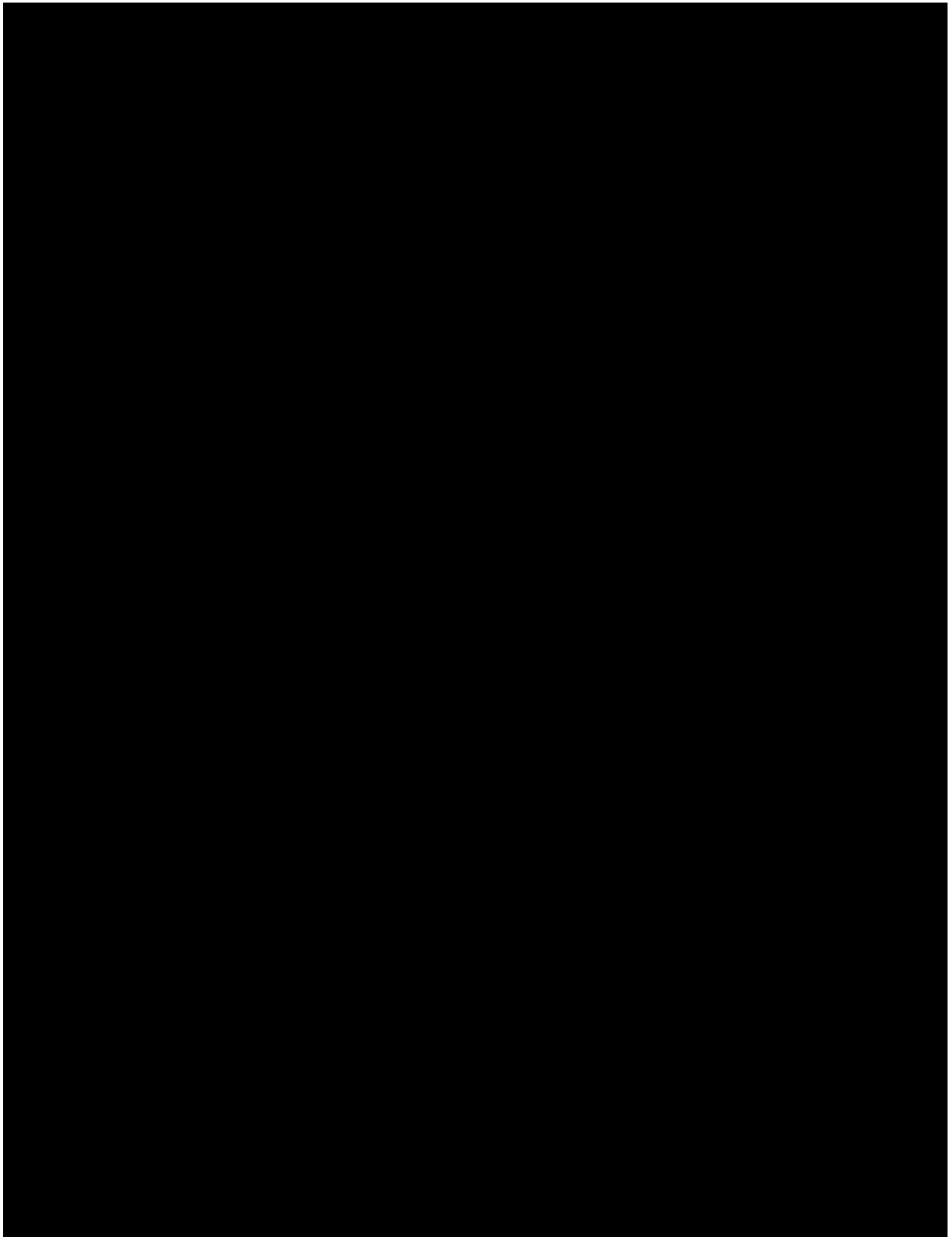


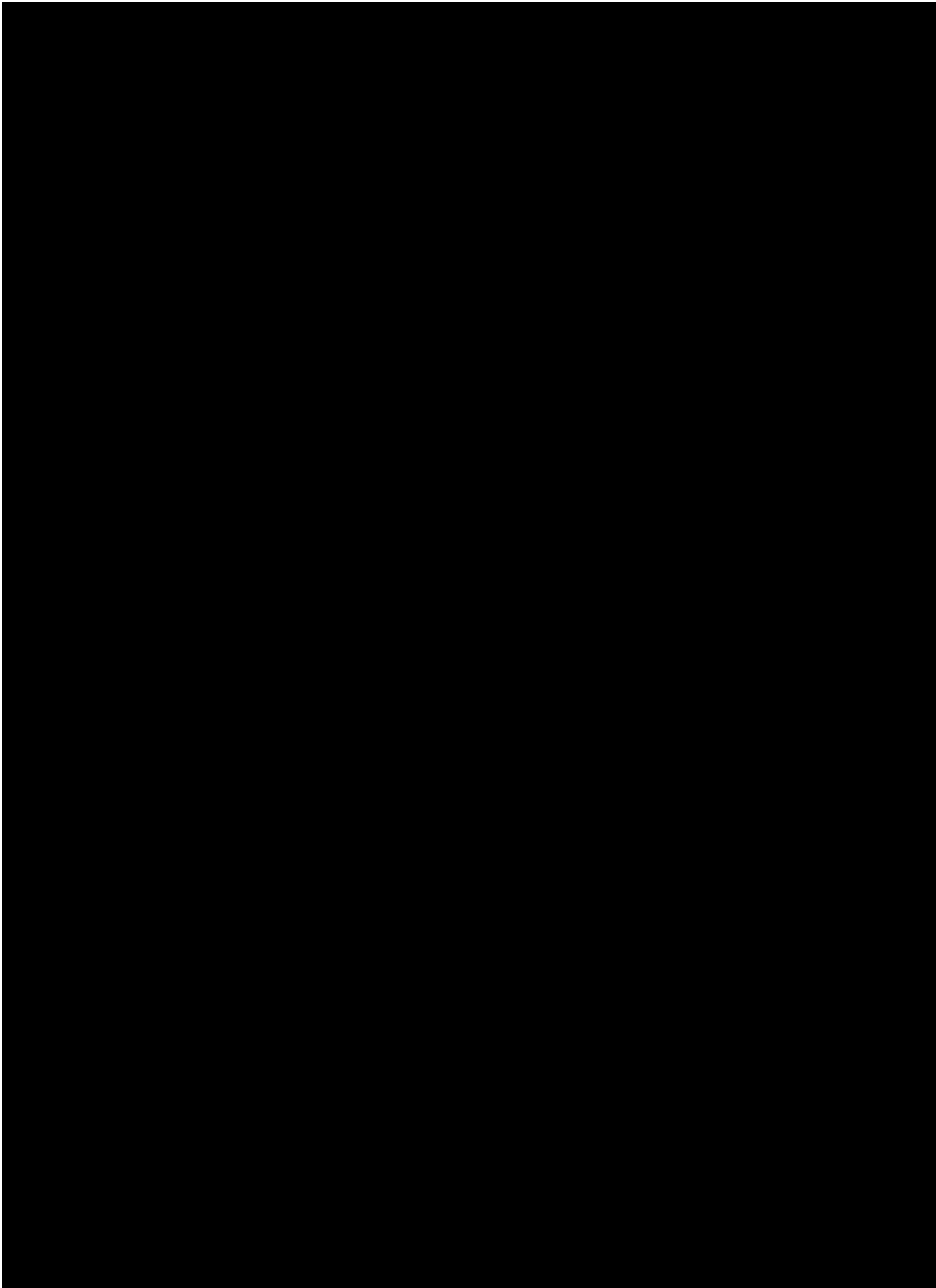


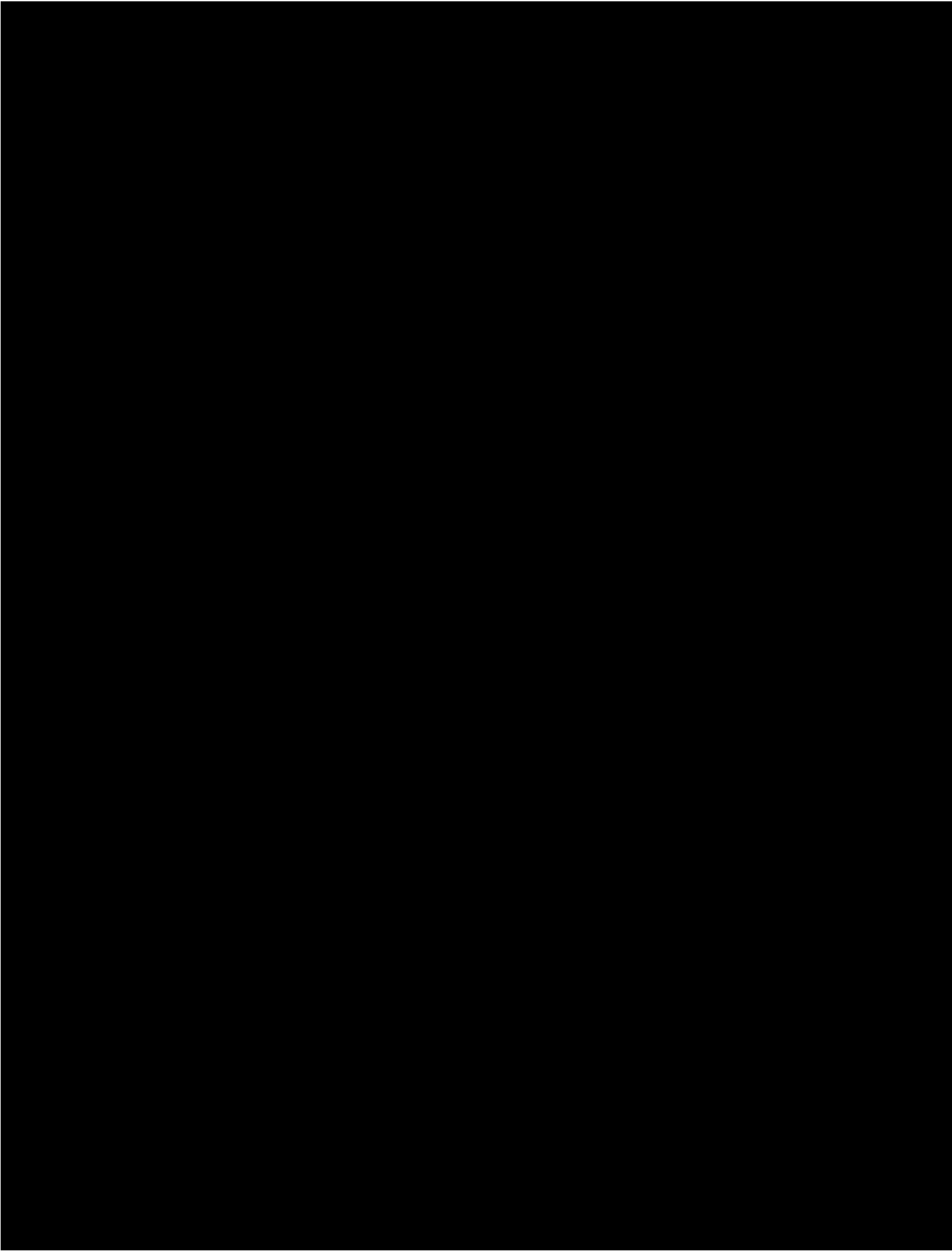


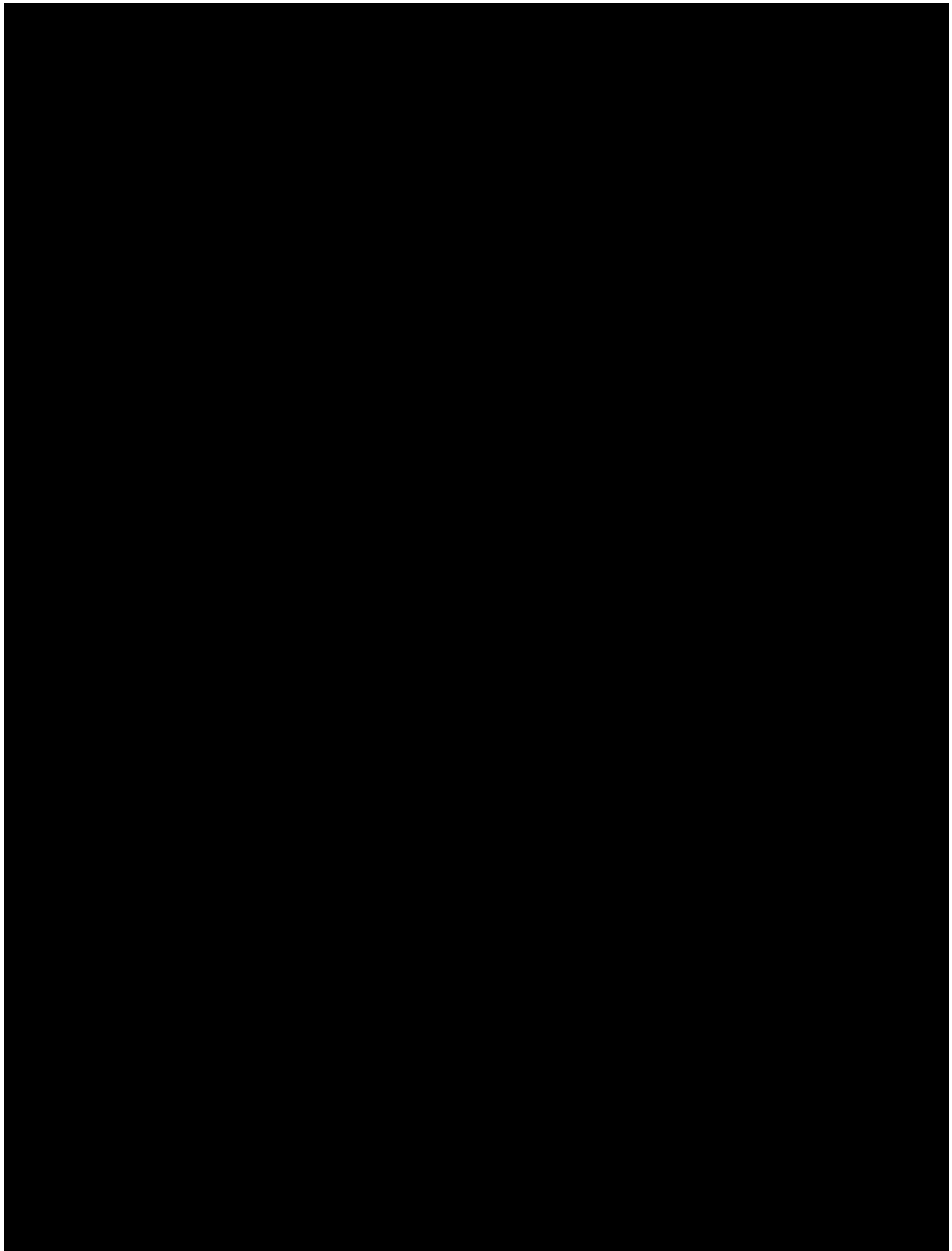


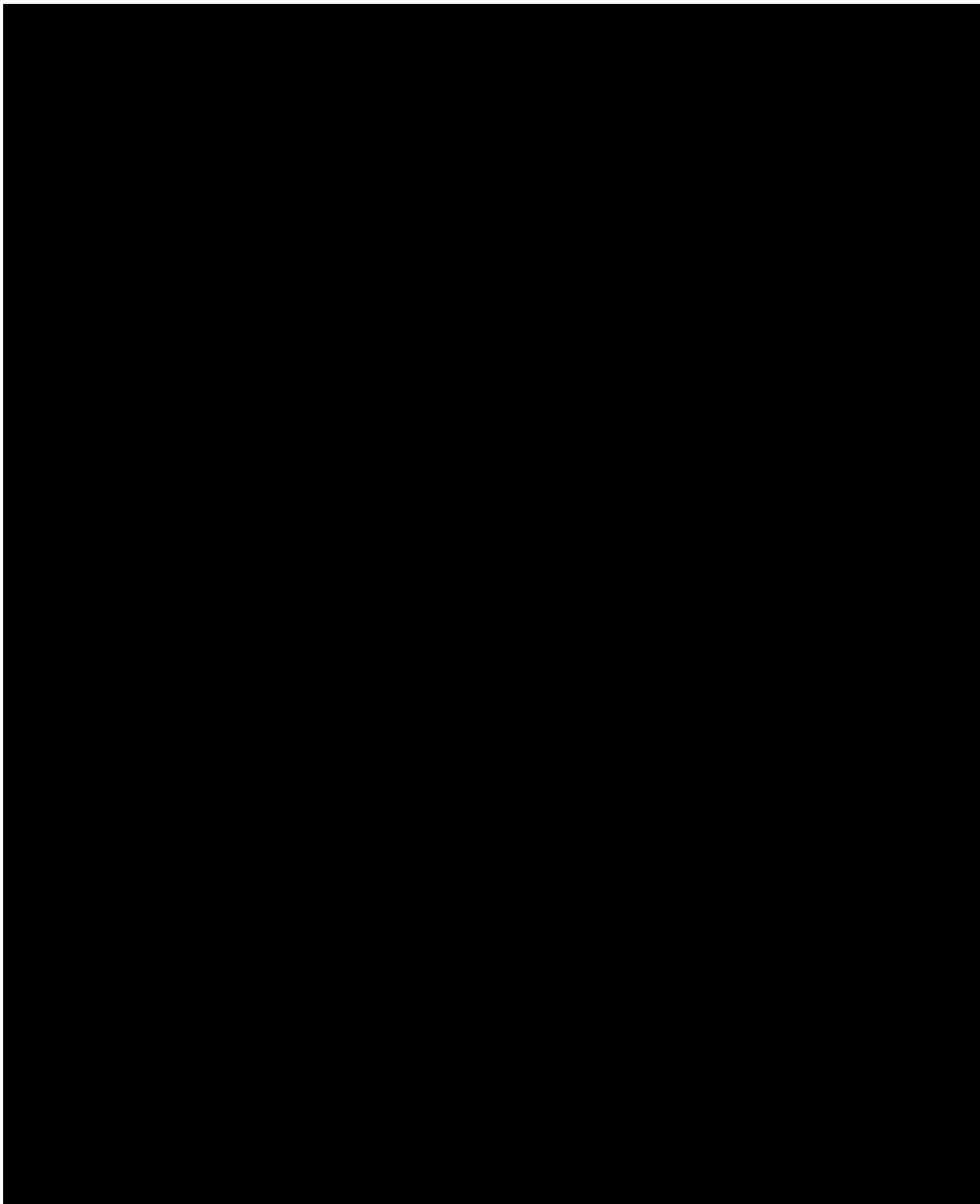


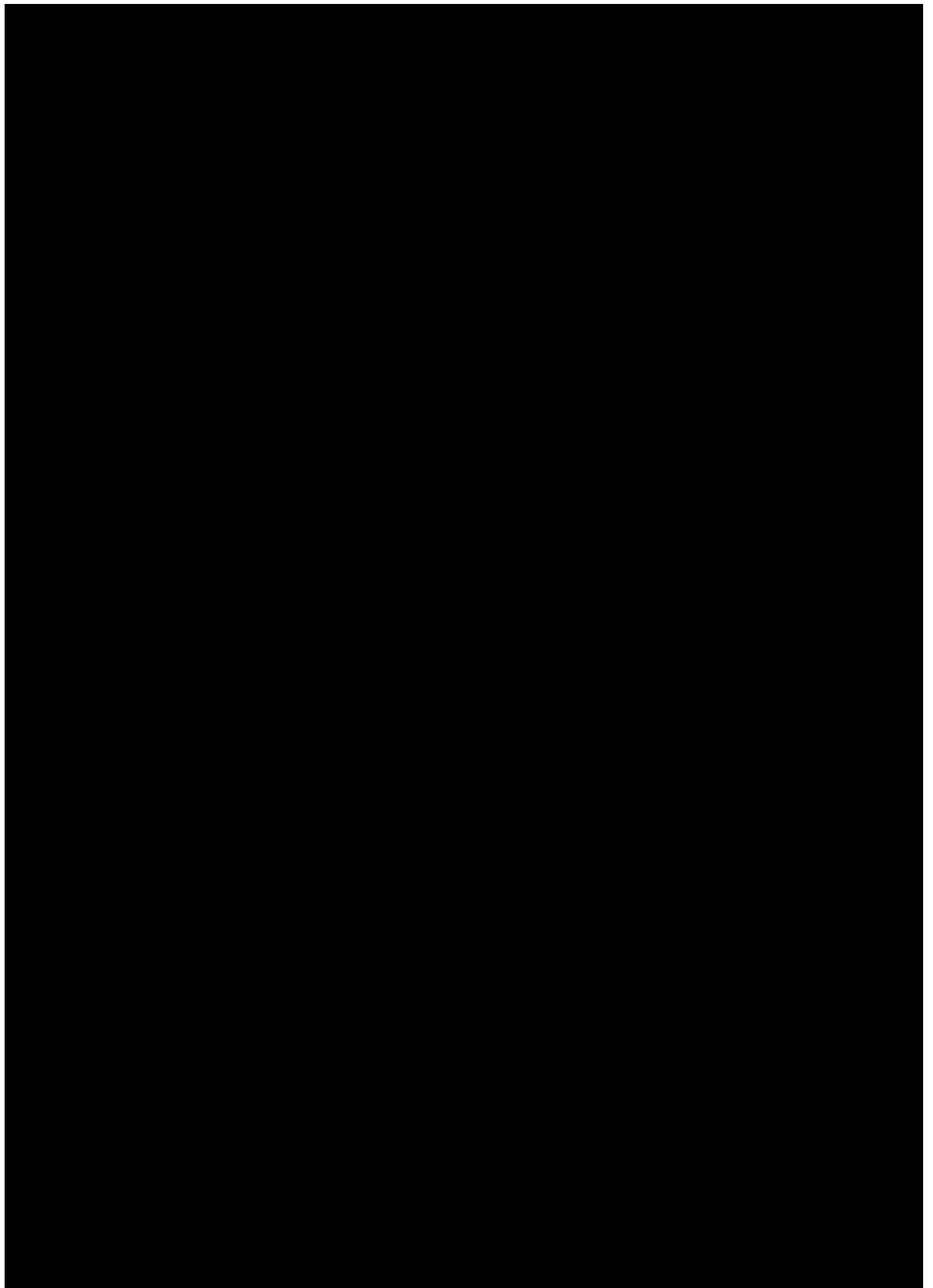


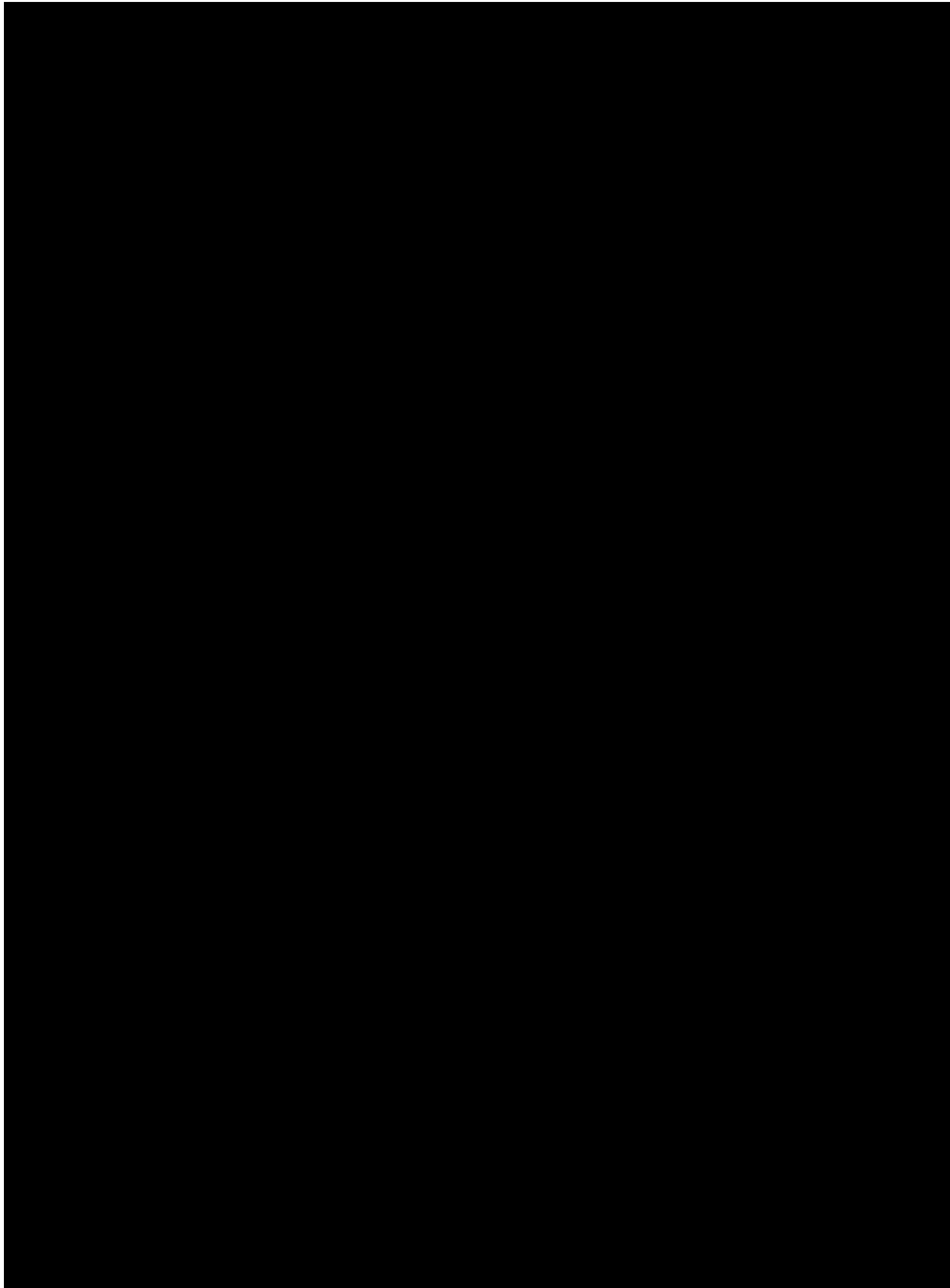


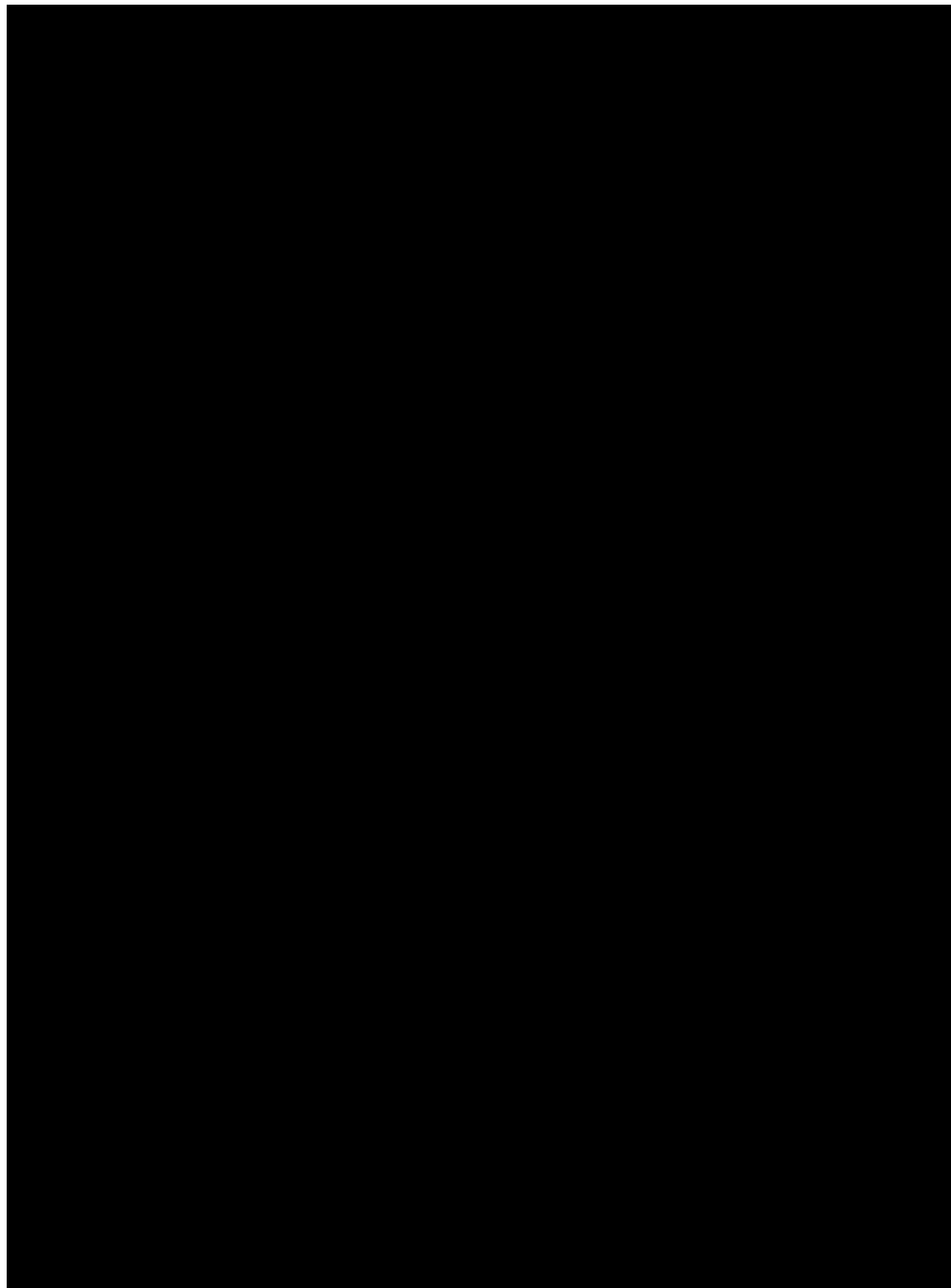


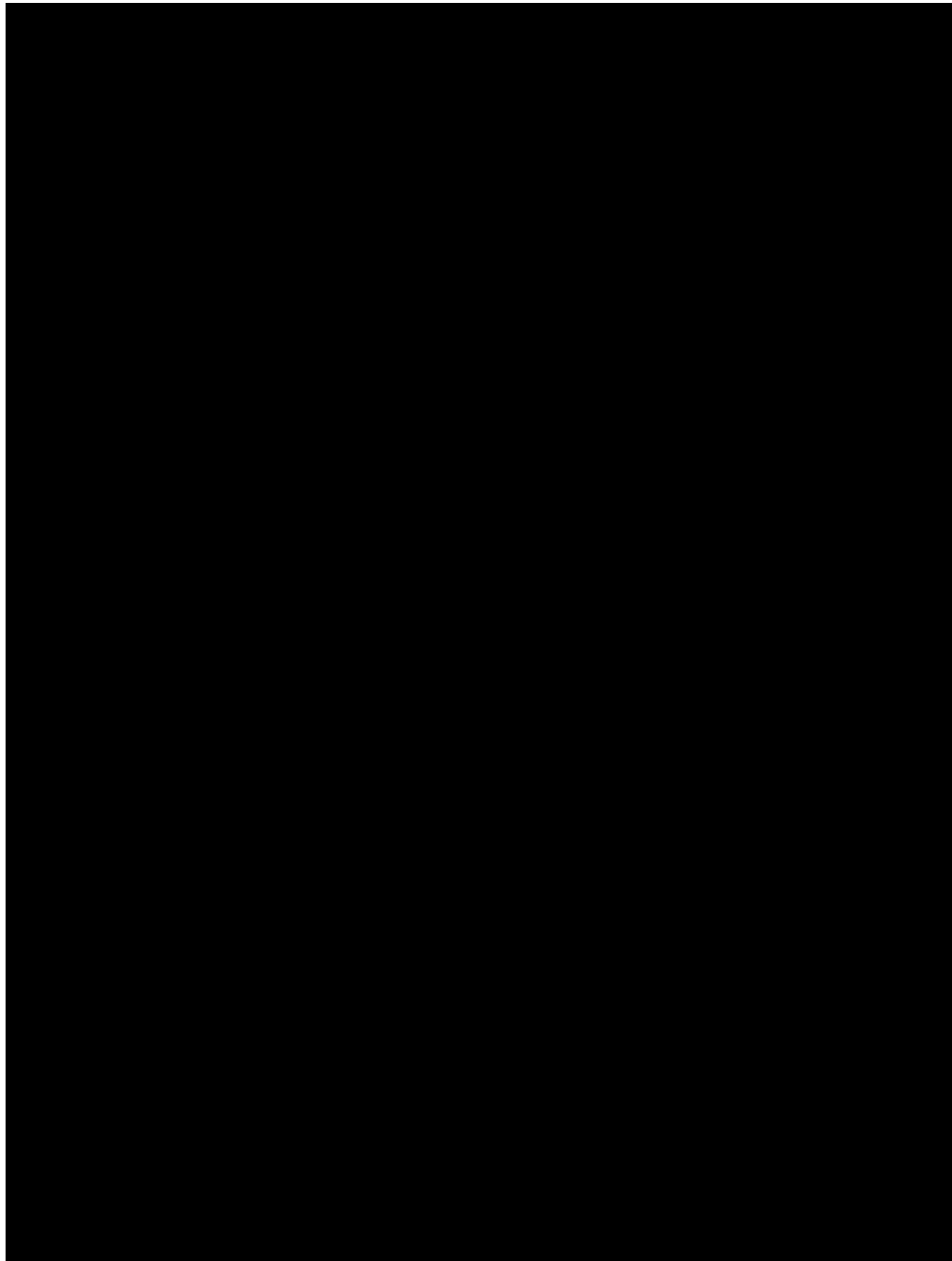


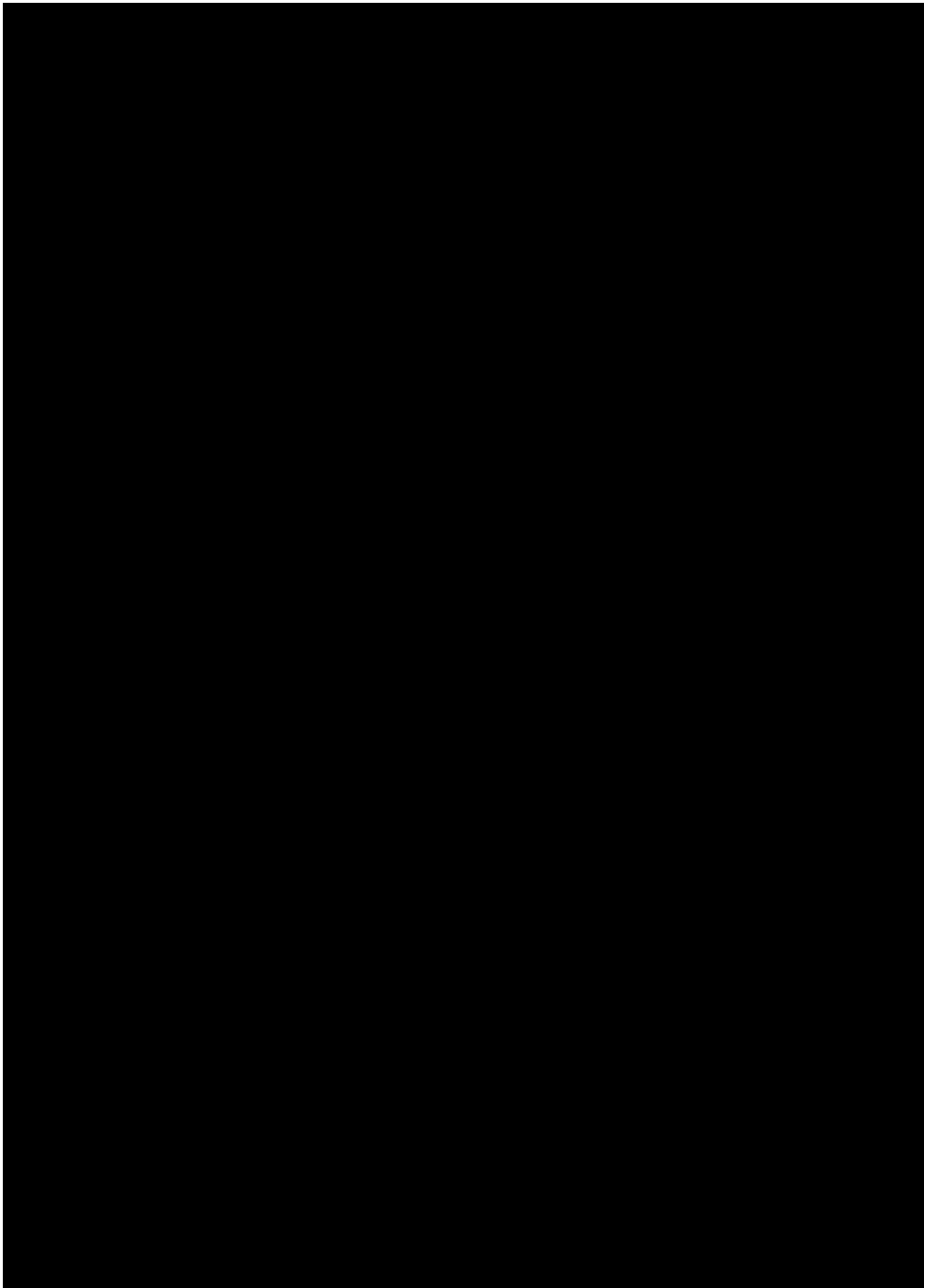


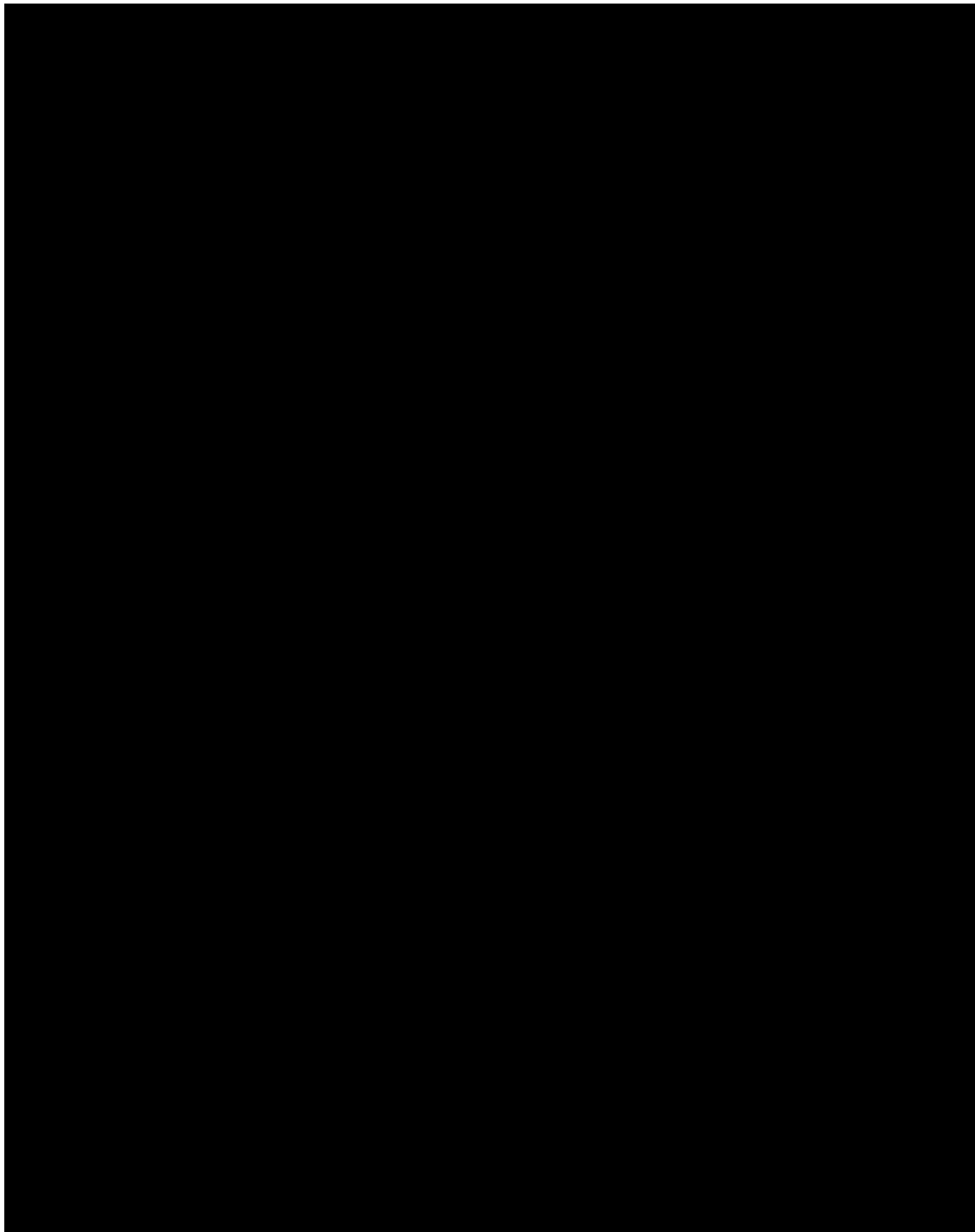


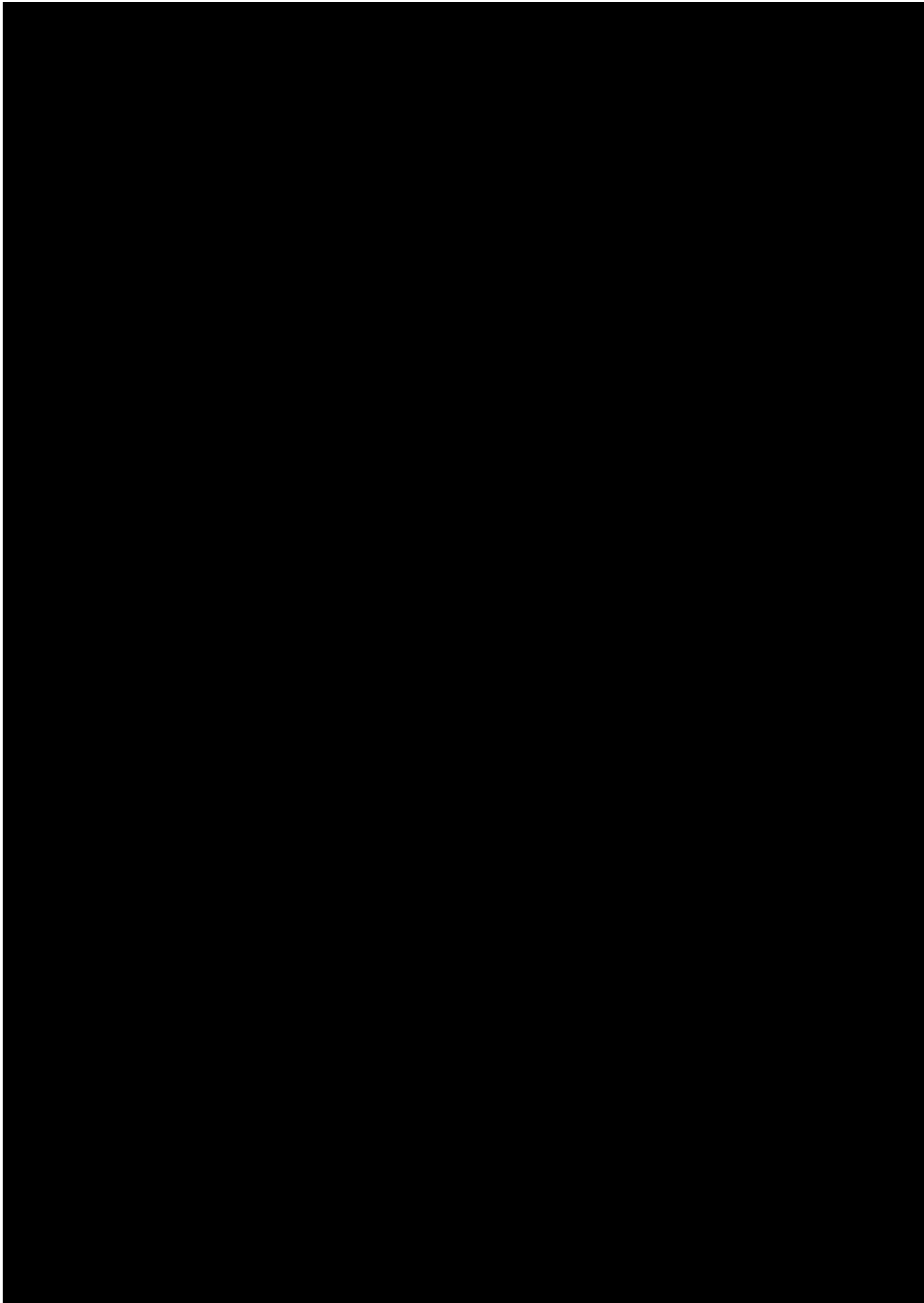


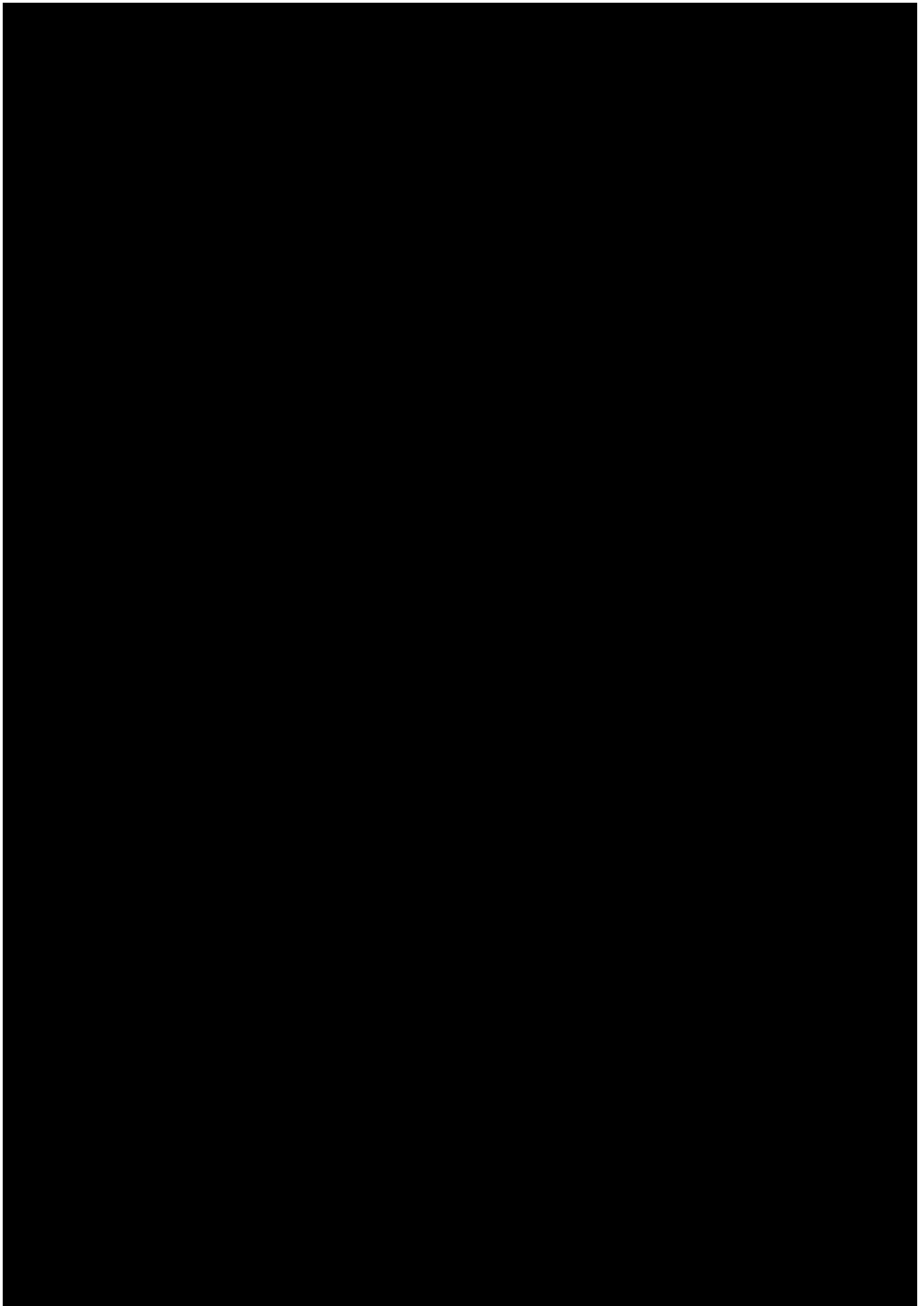


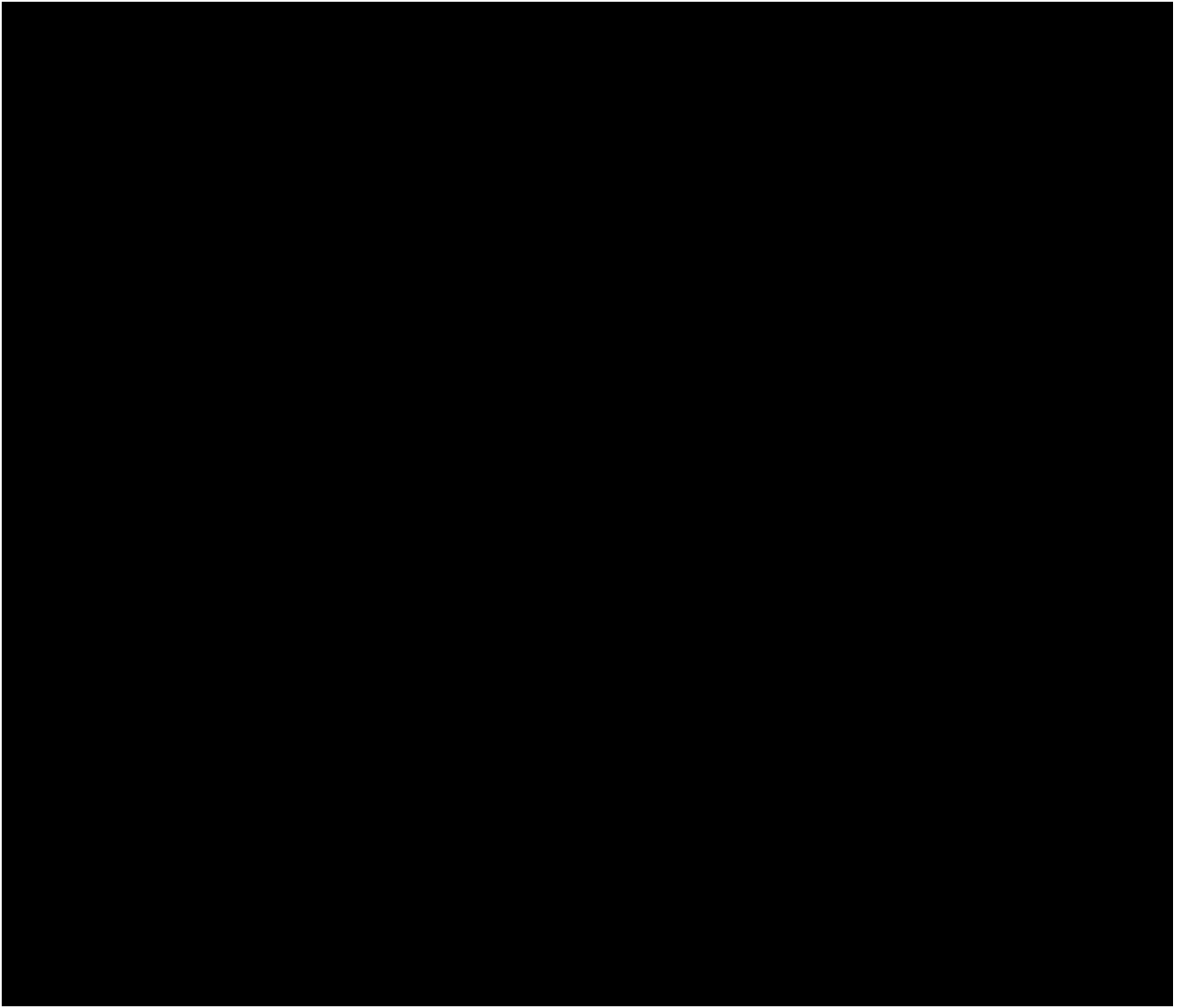


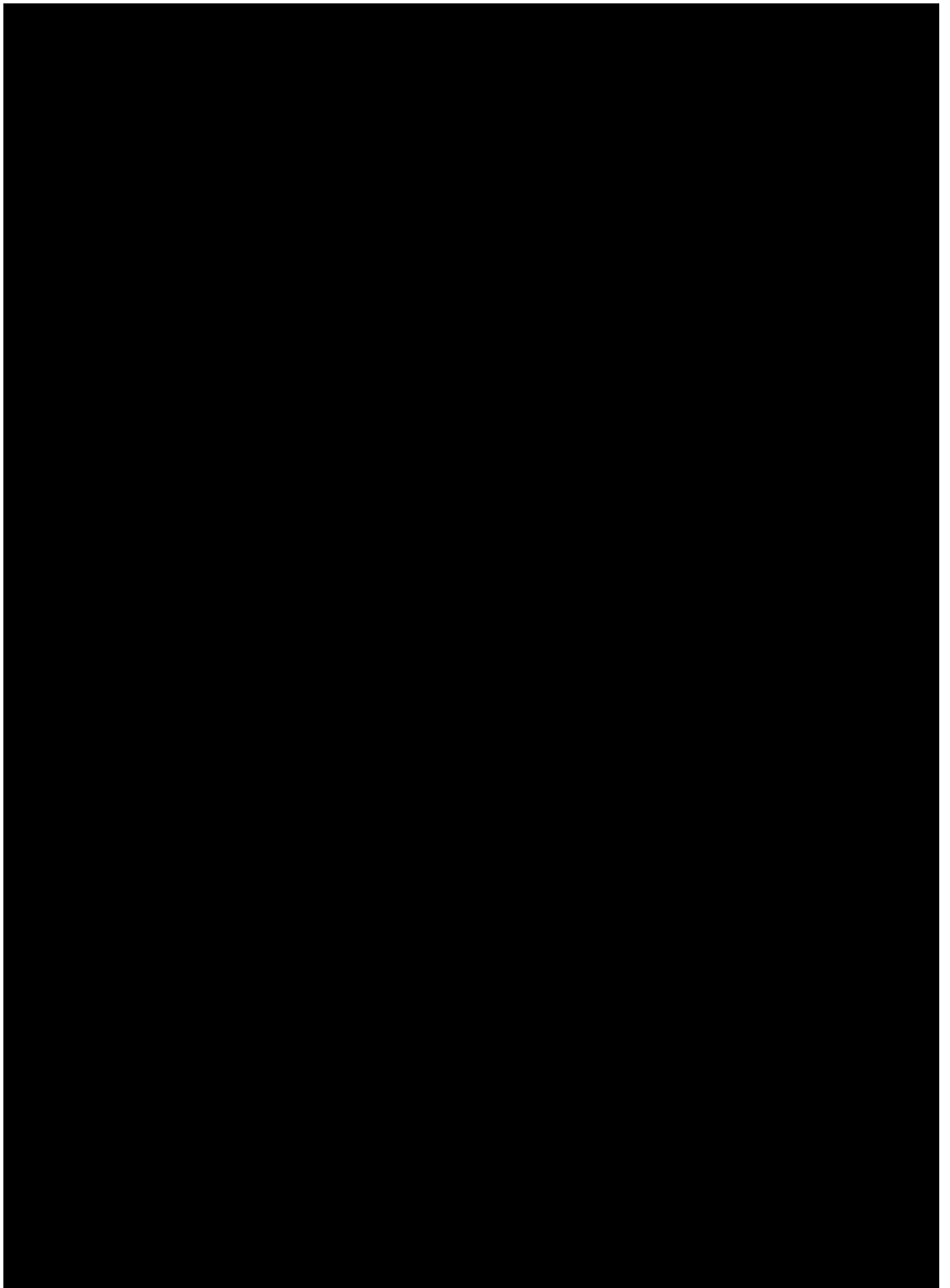


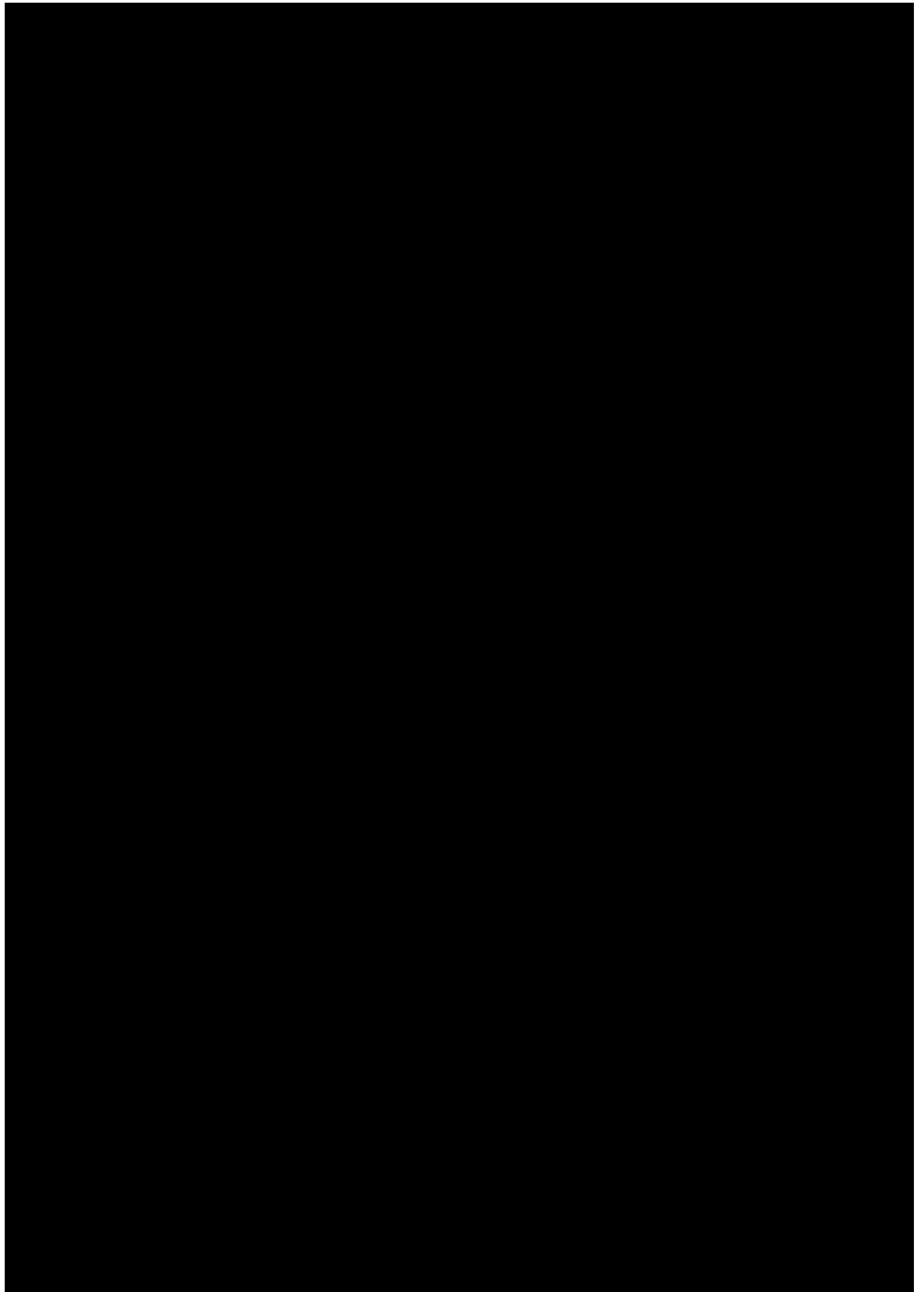


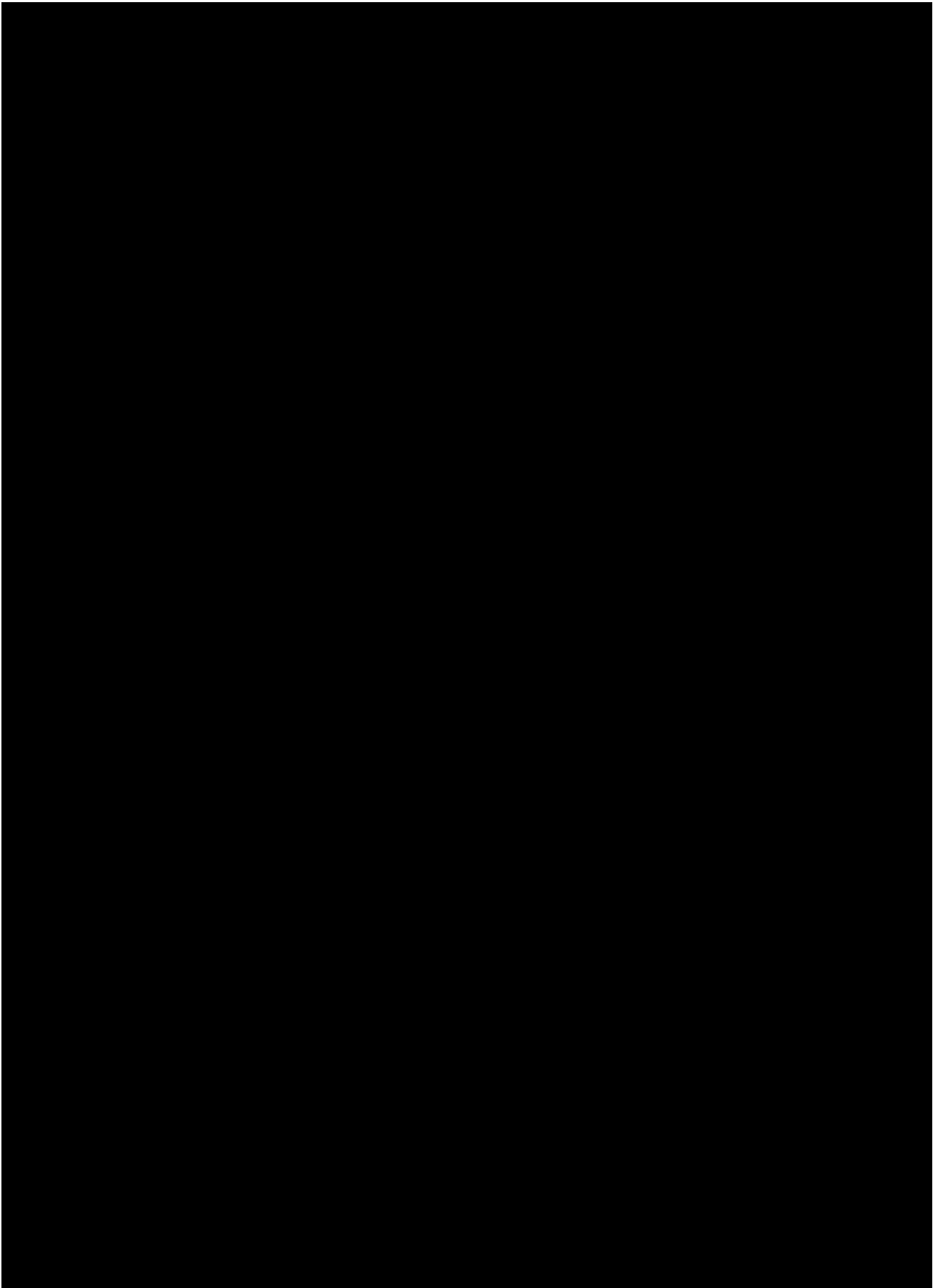




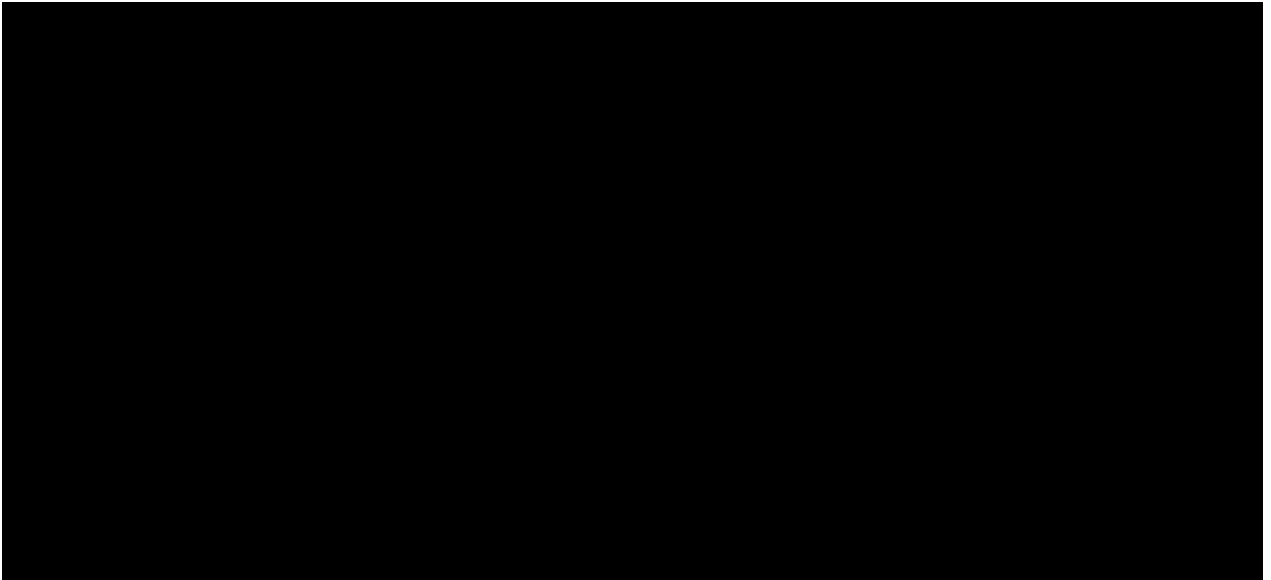


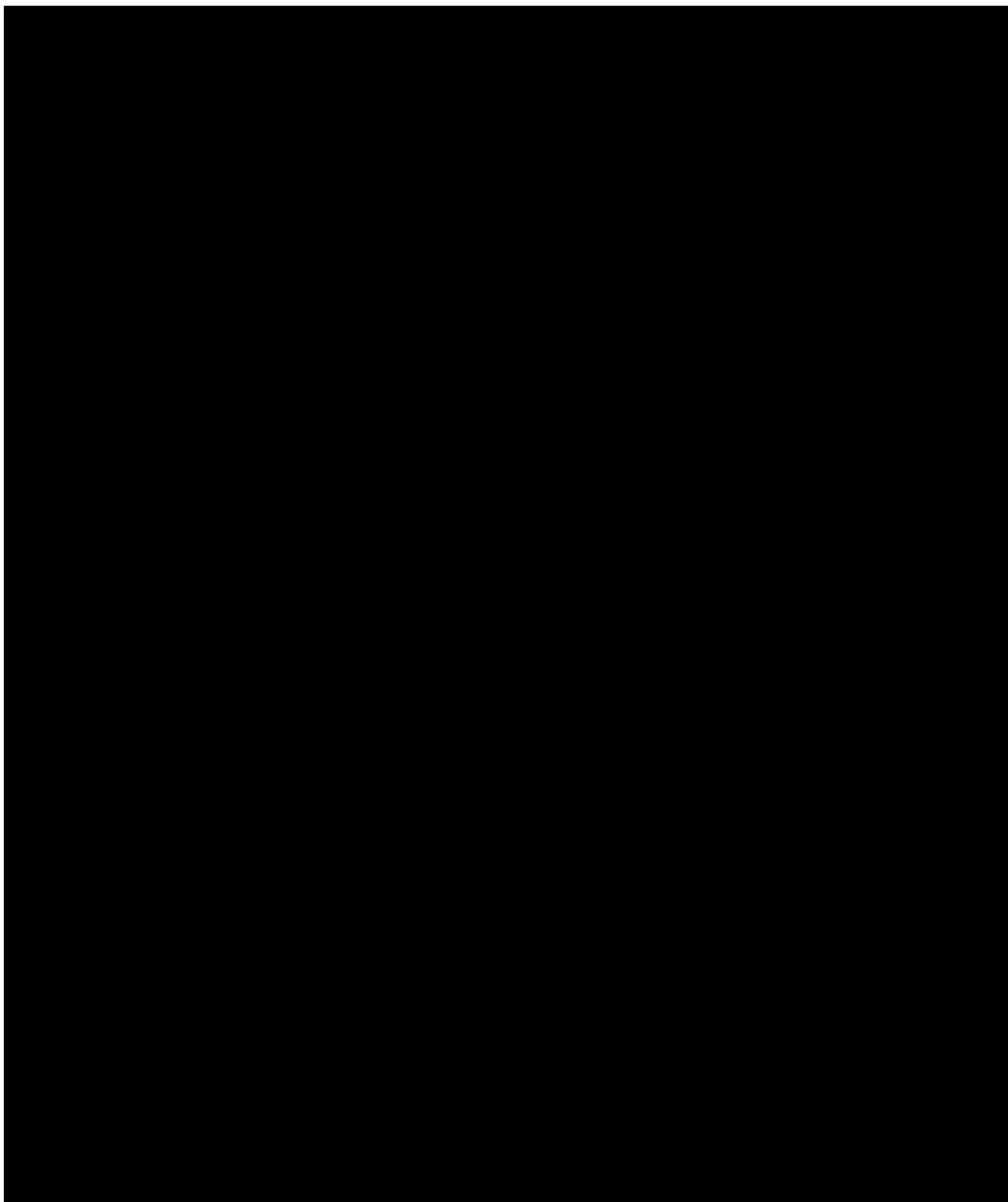


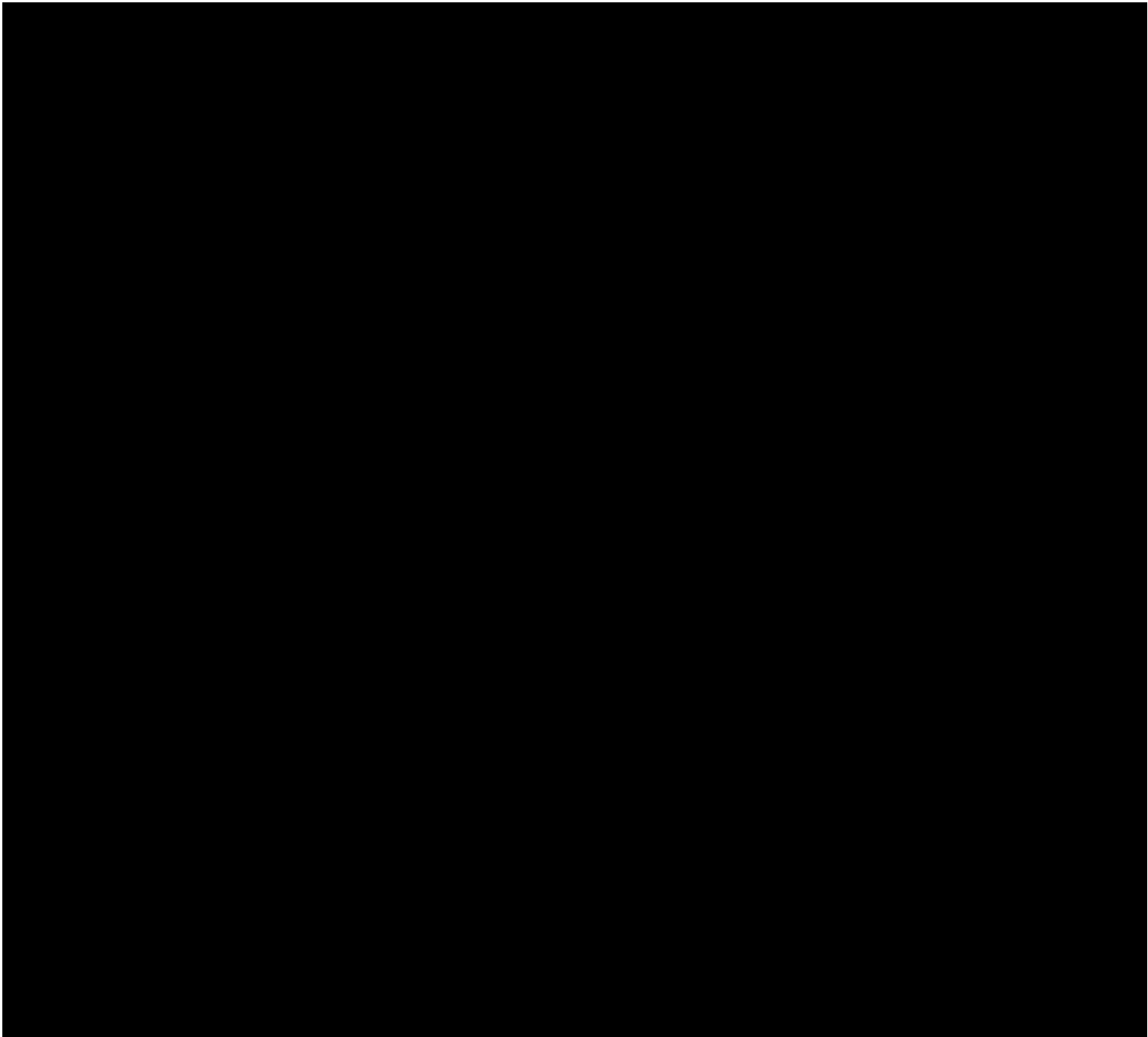


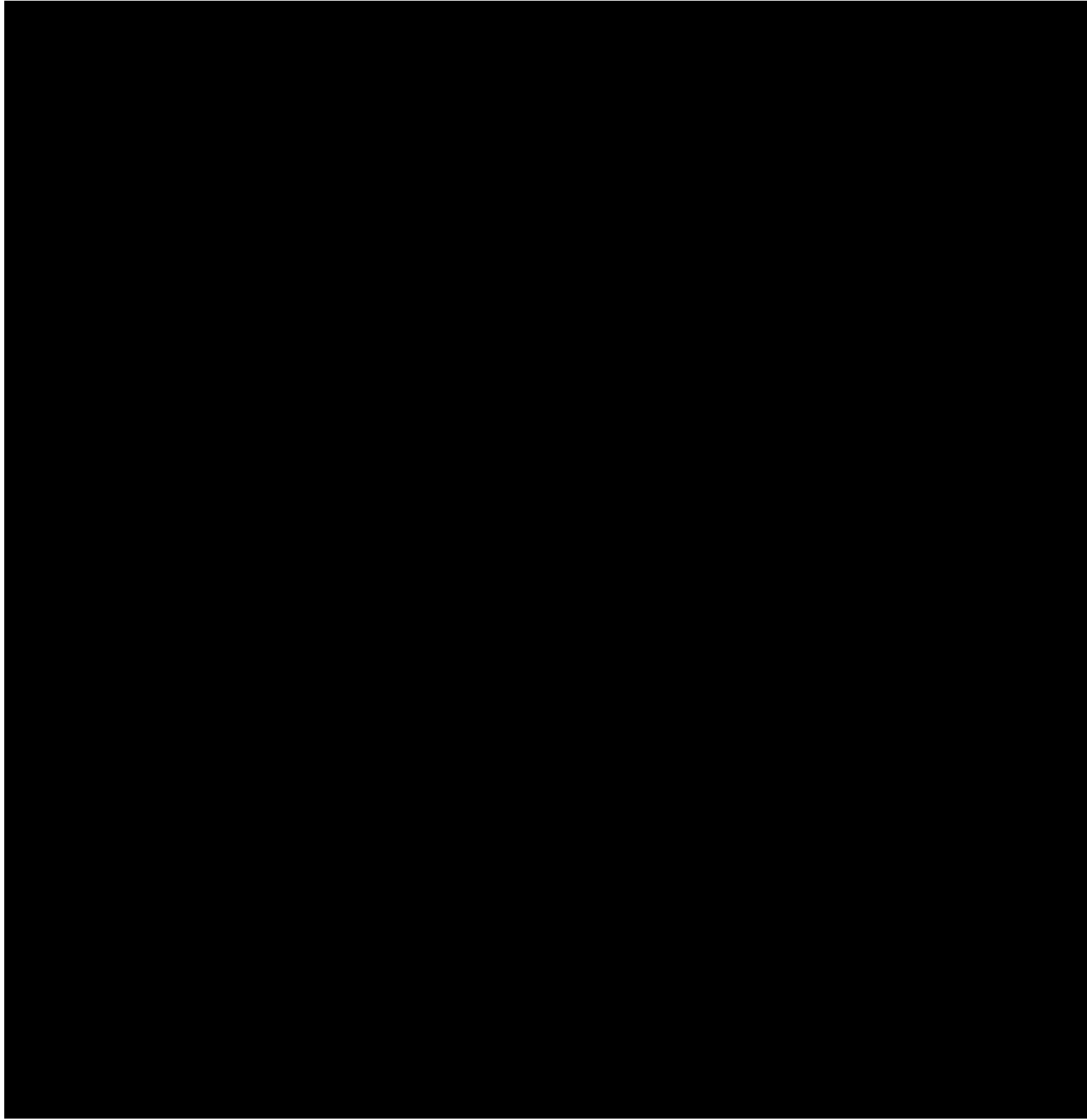


[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. The text appears to be a single paragraph or a series of lines of prose, but the specific words and sentences cannot be transcribed accurately.]

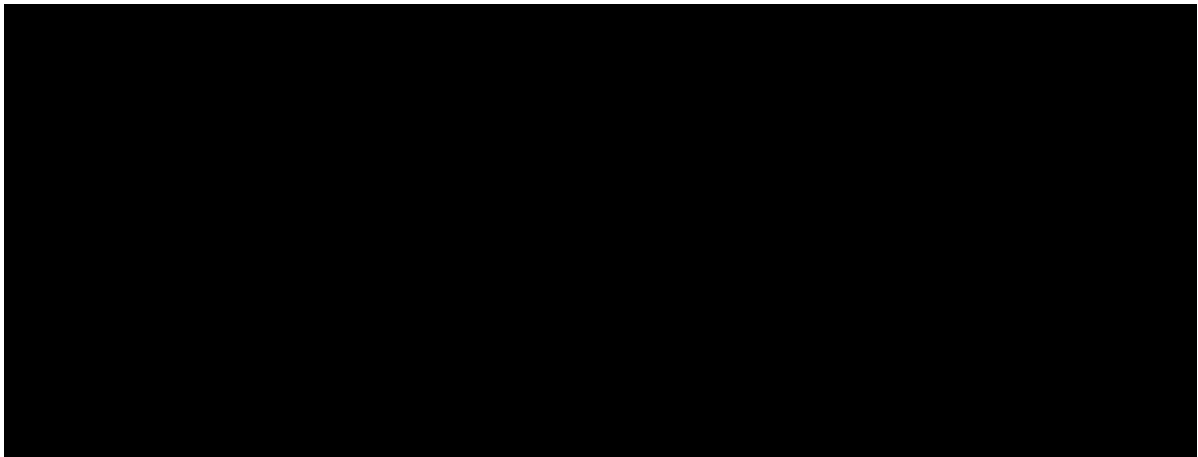


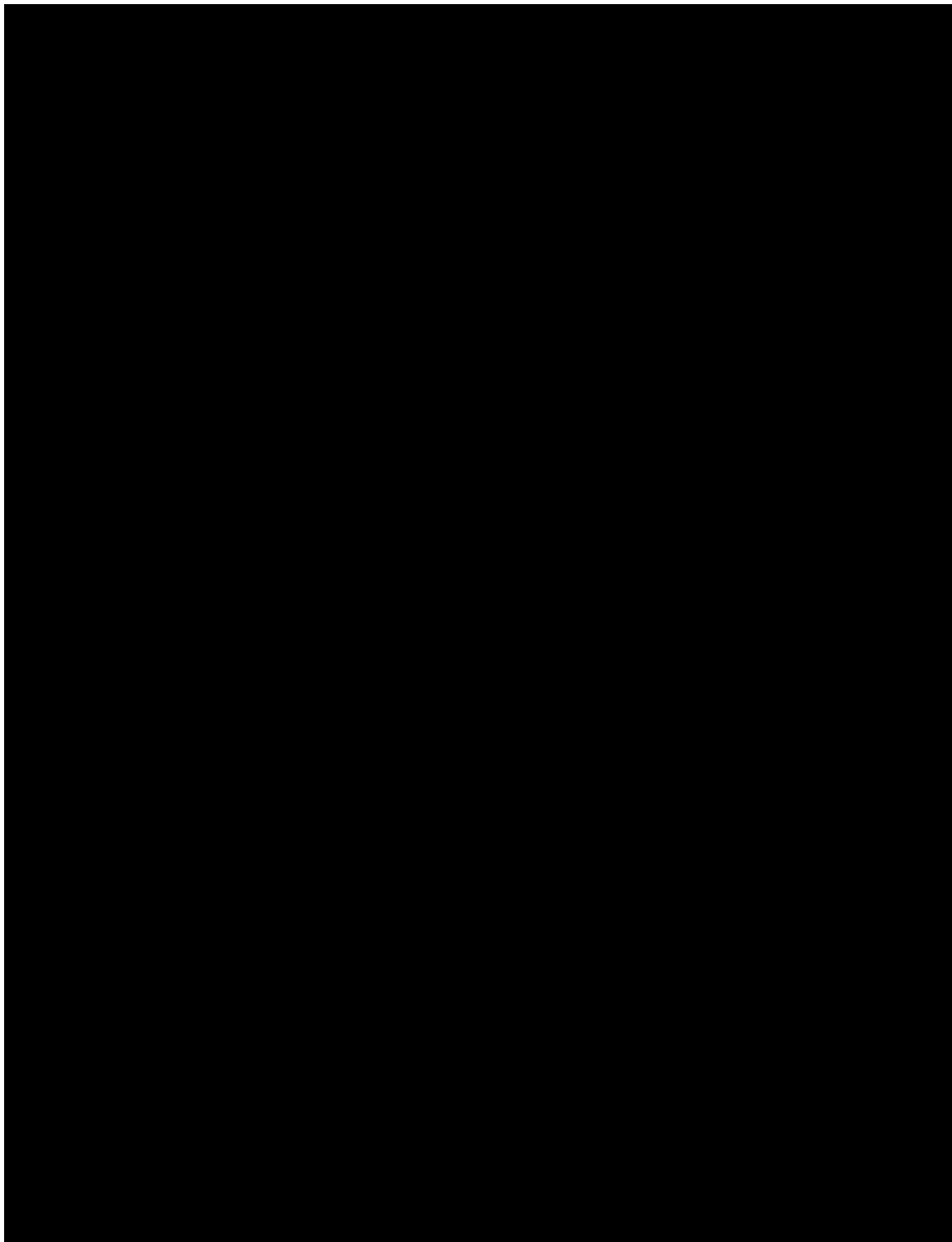




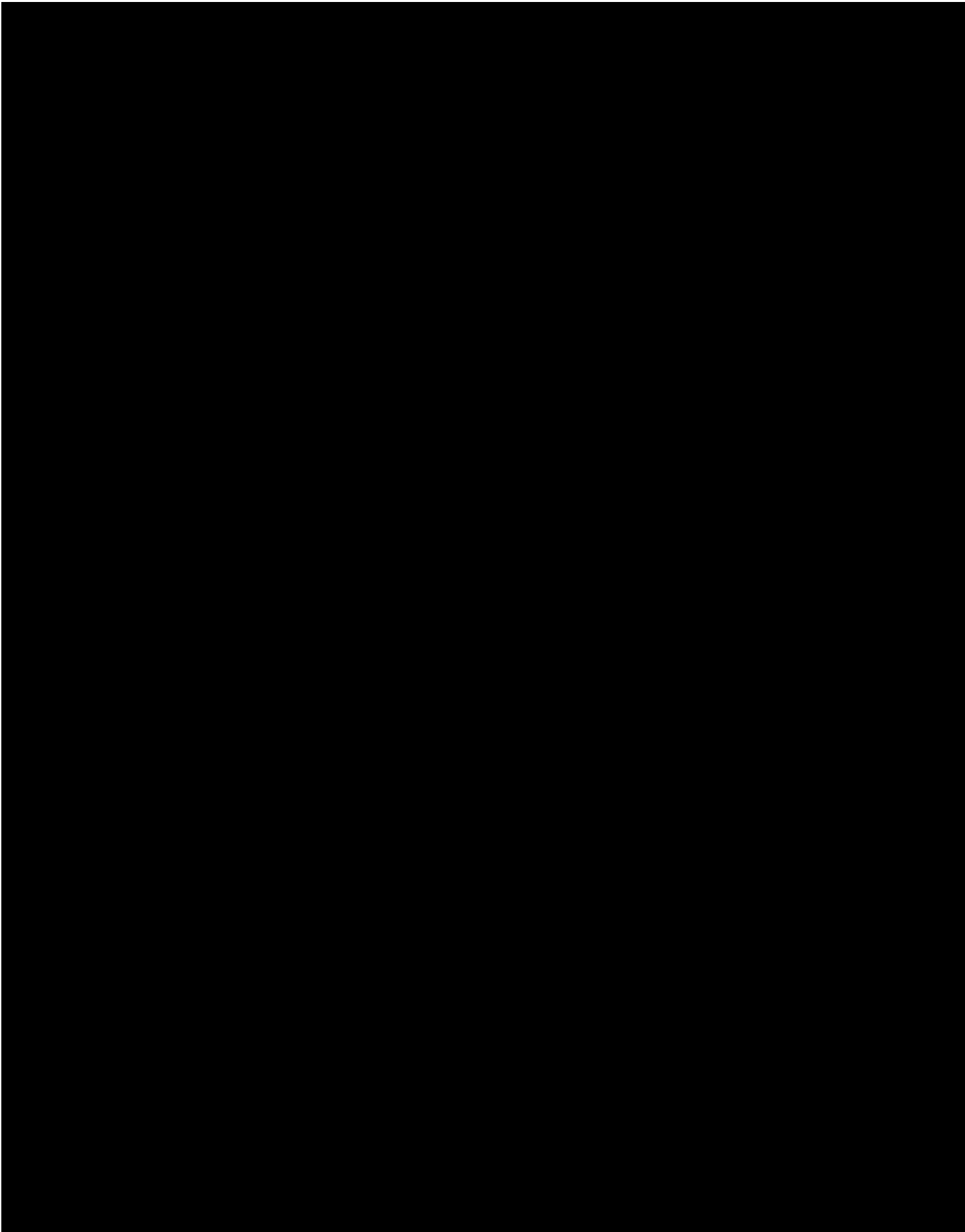


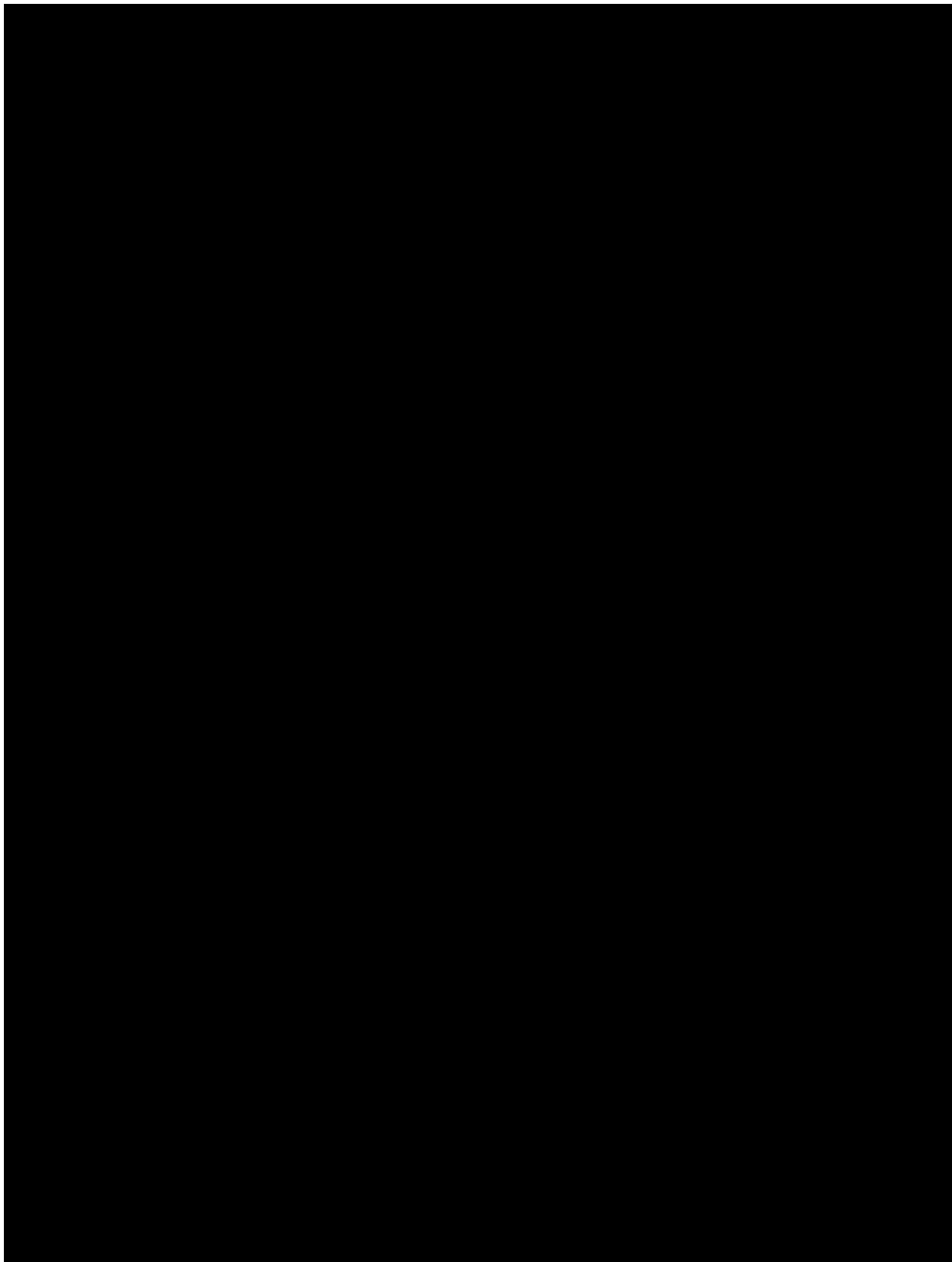
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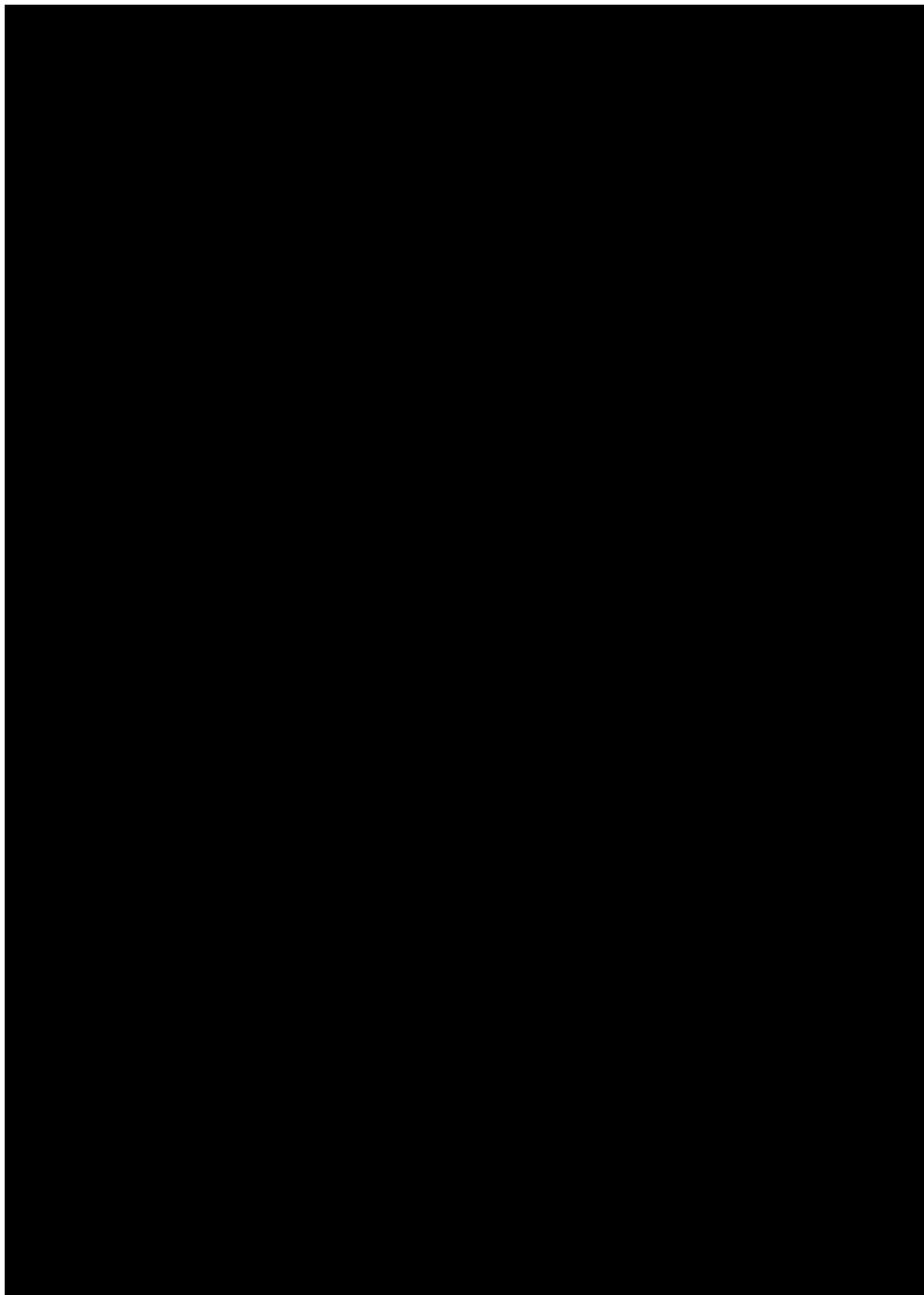




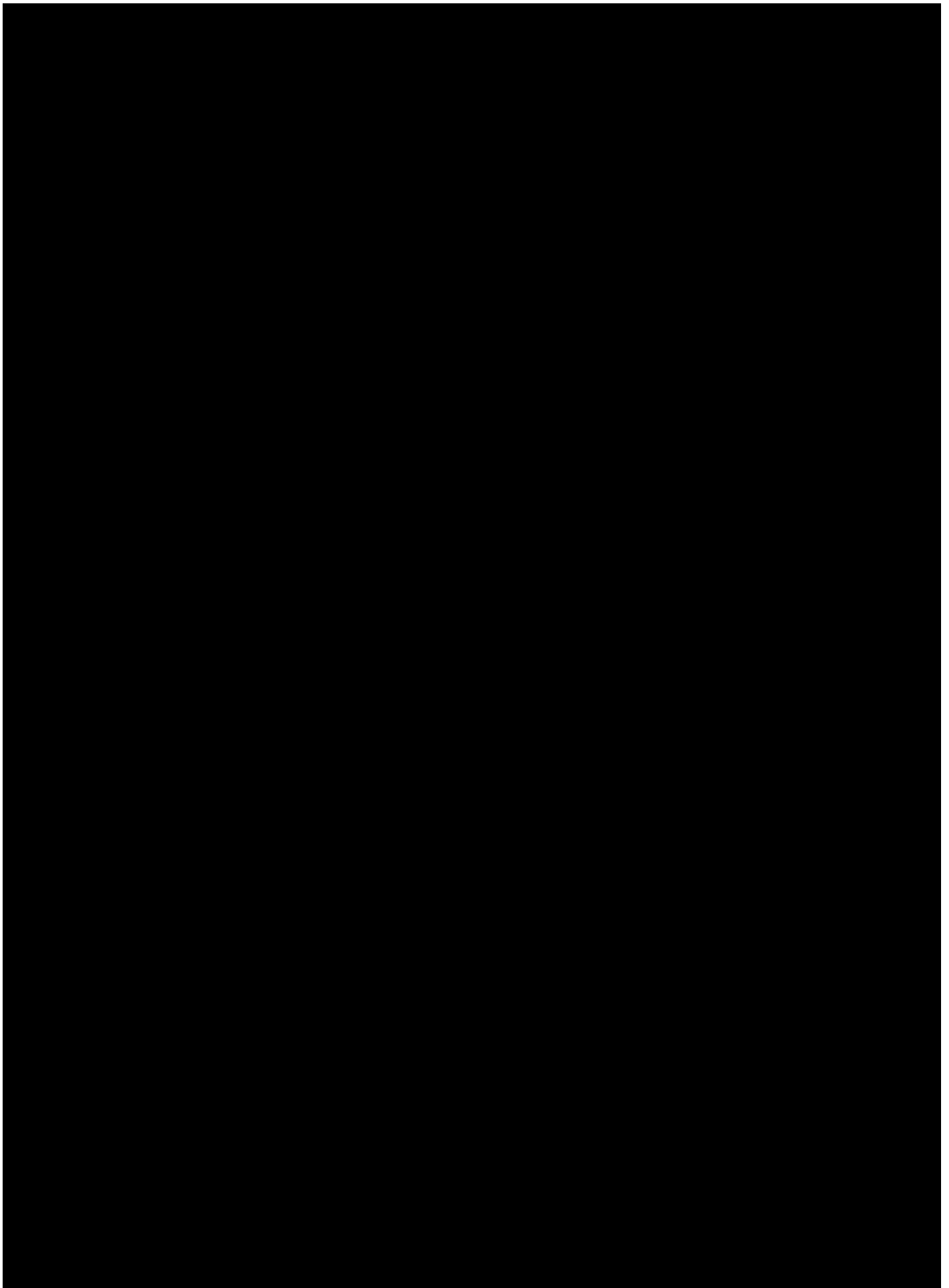


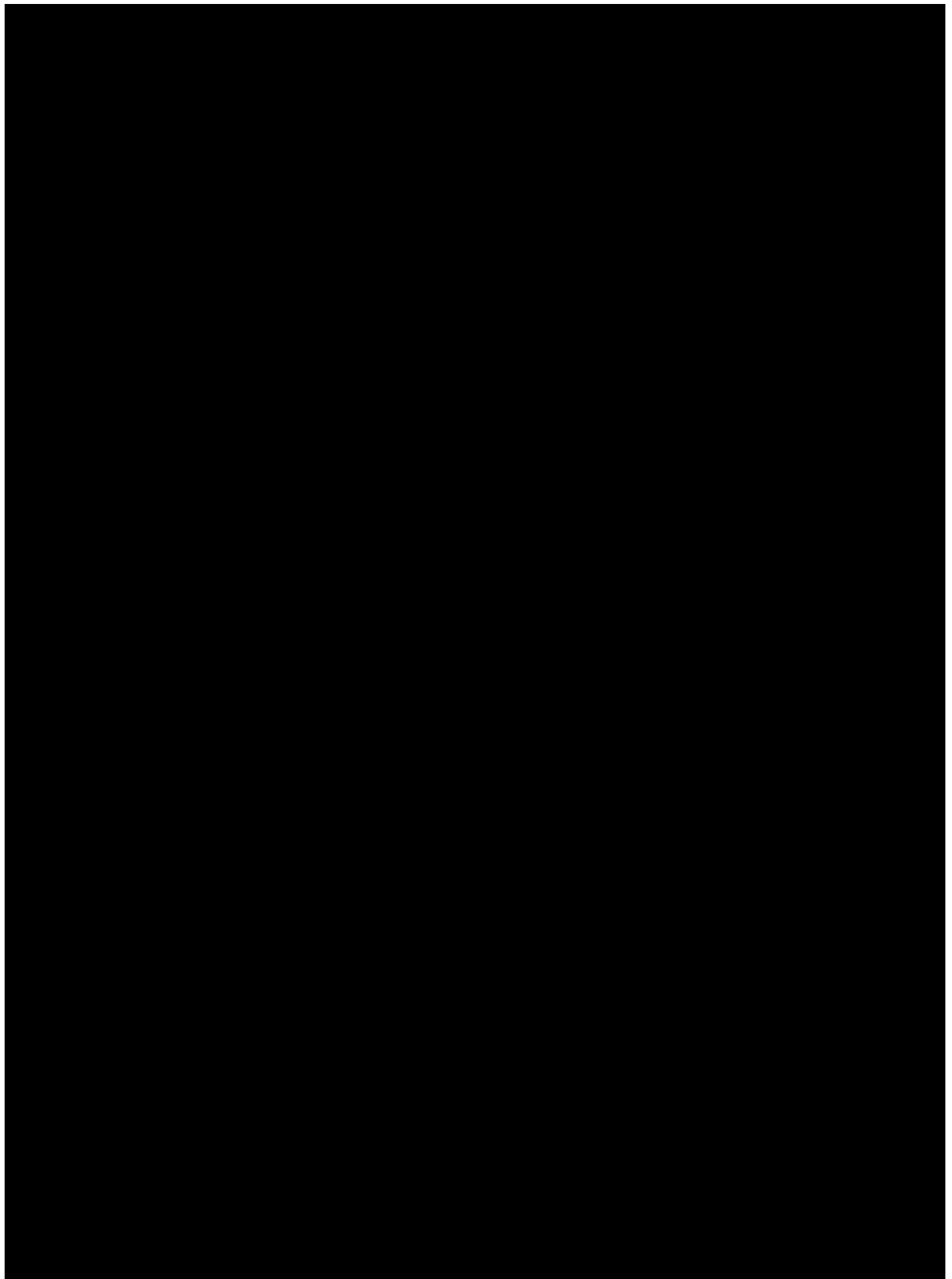


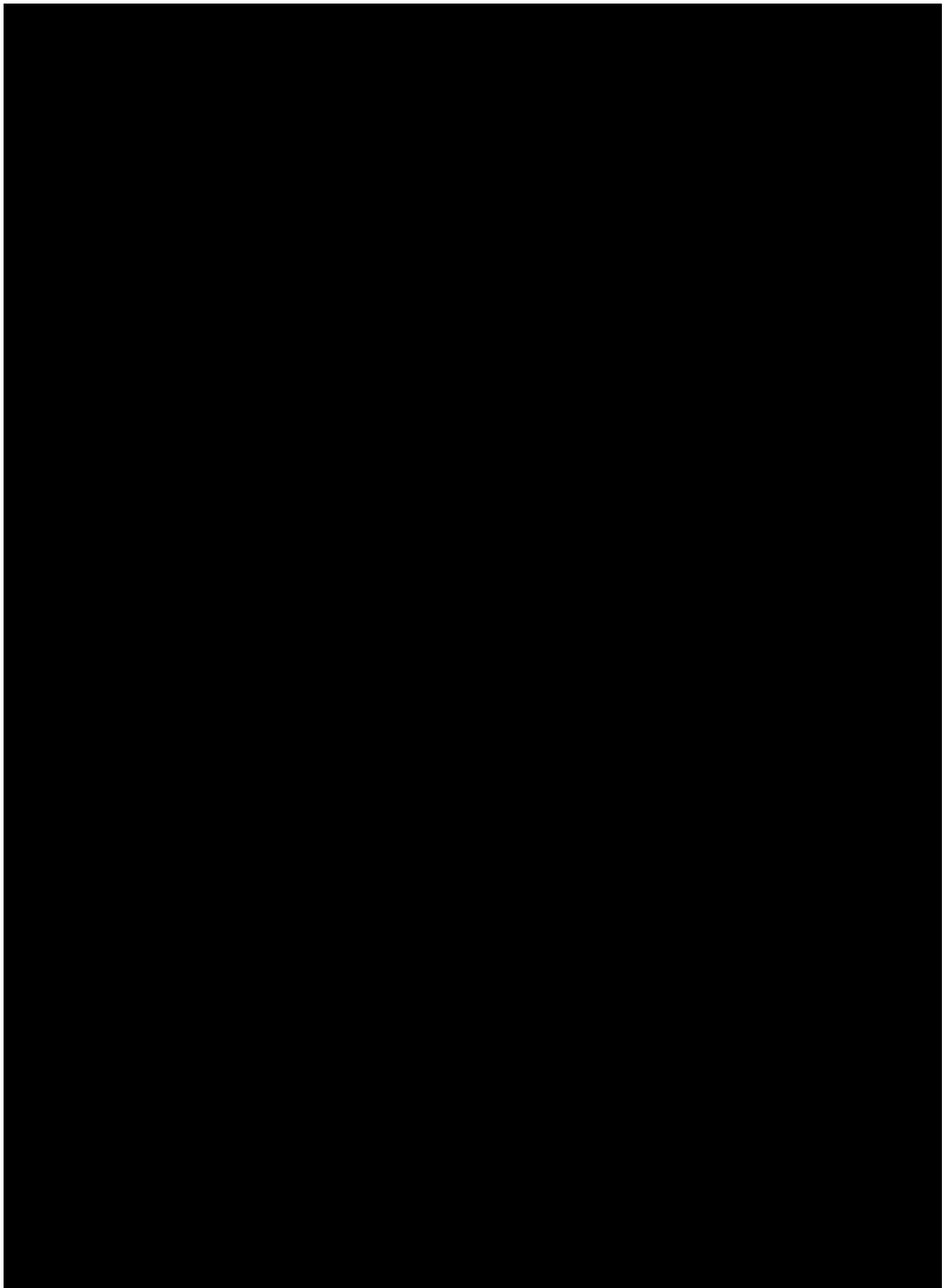


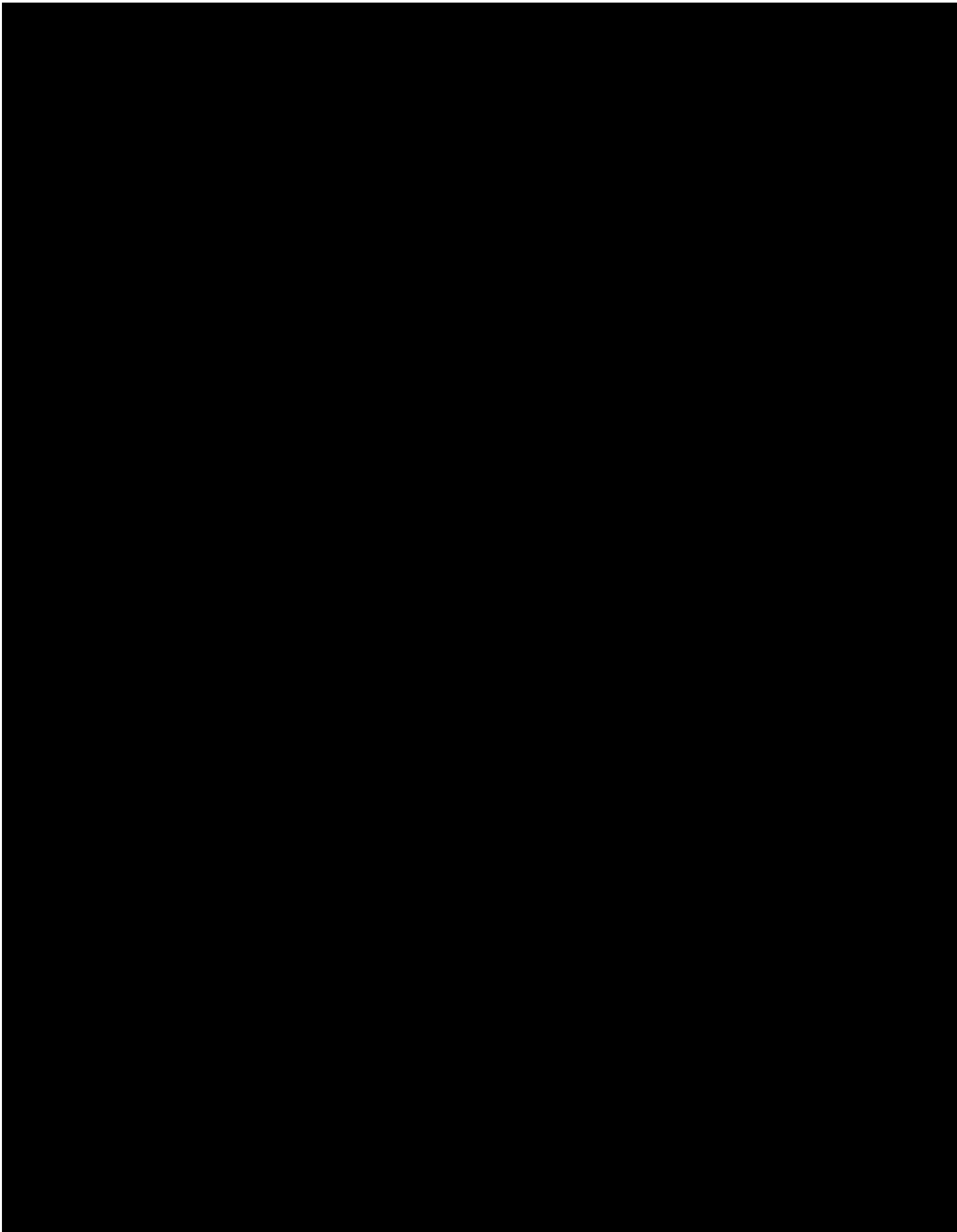


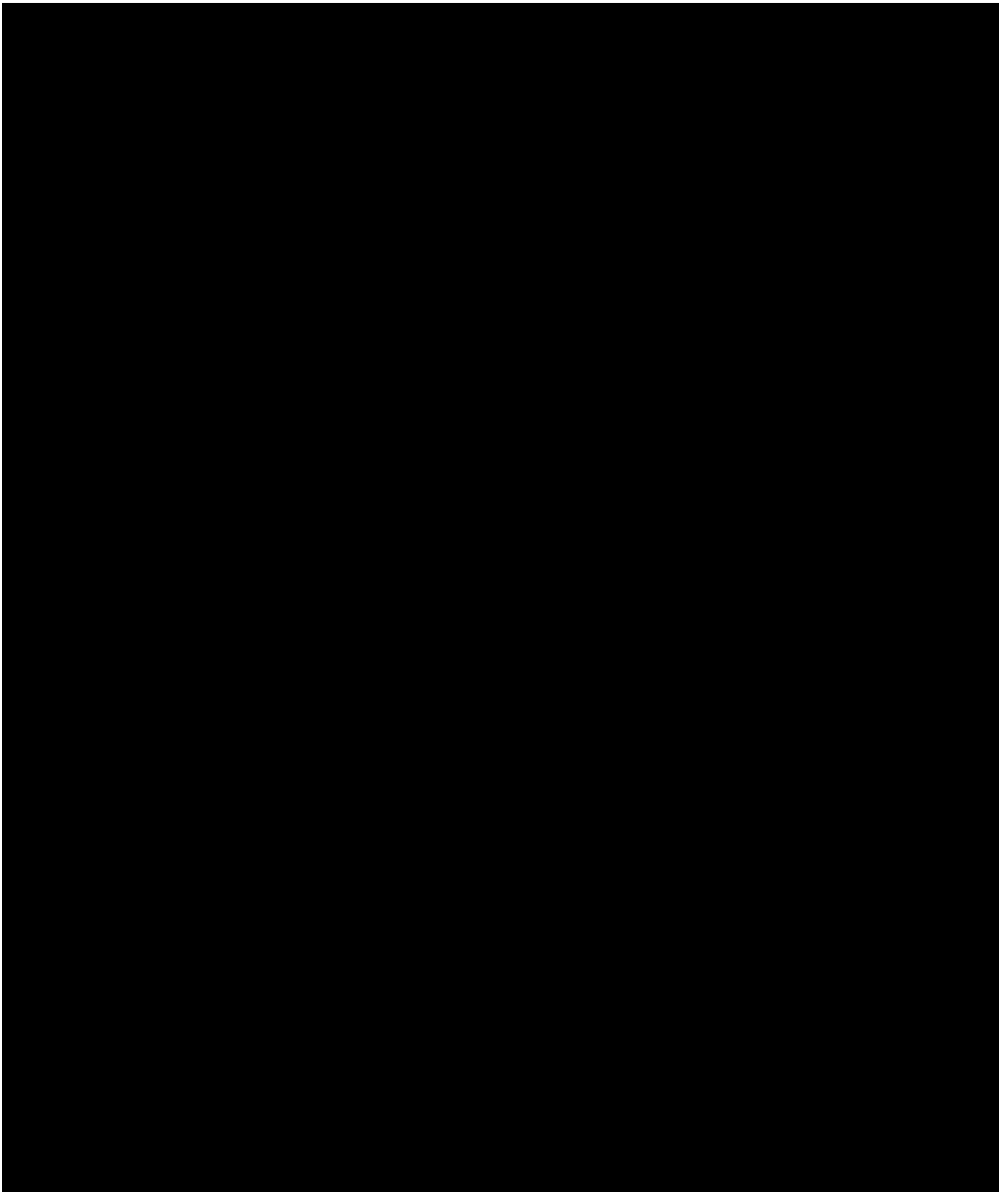


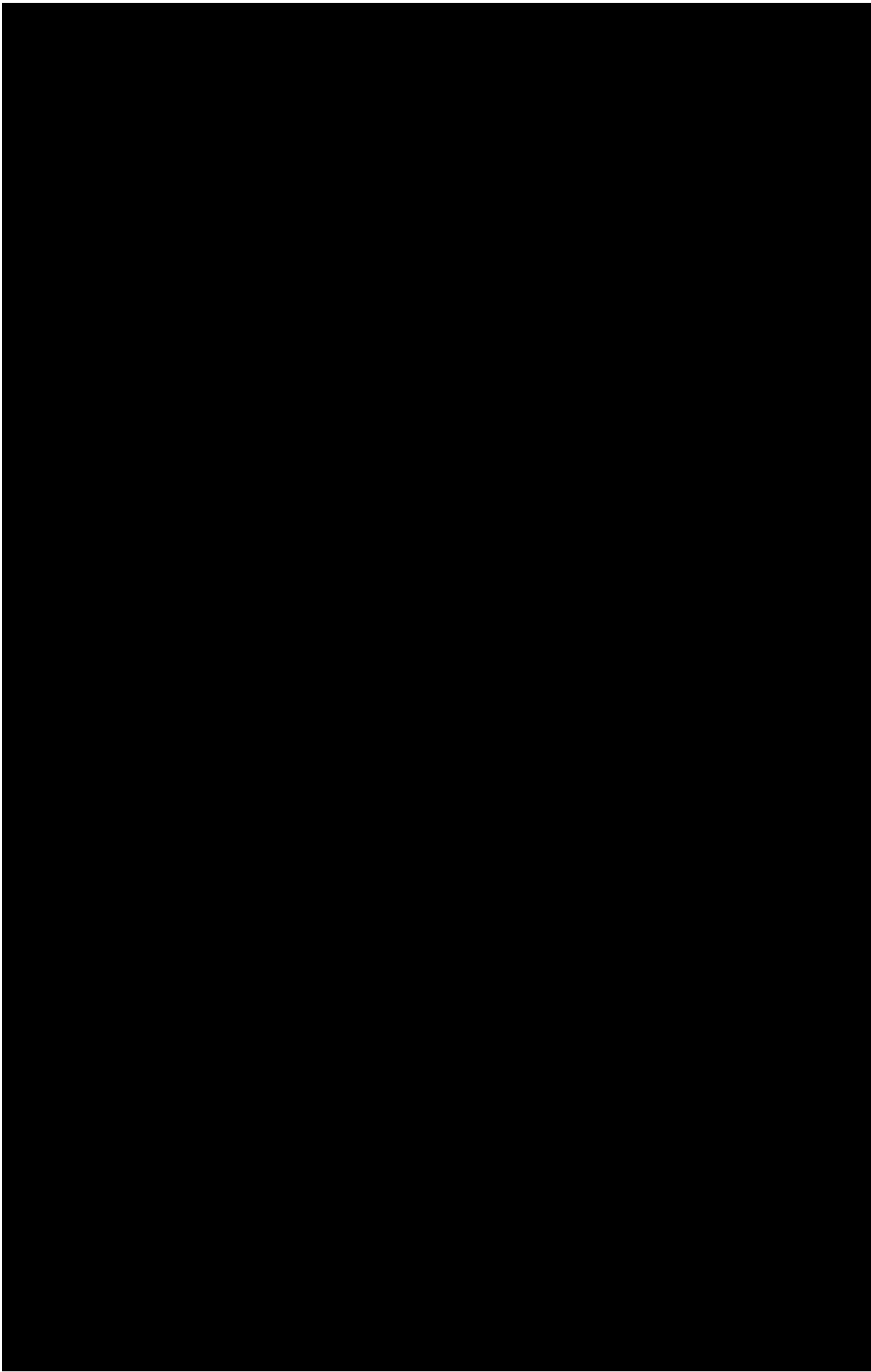


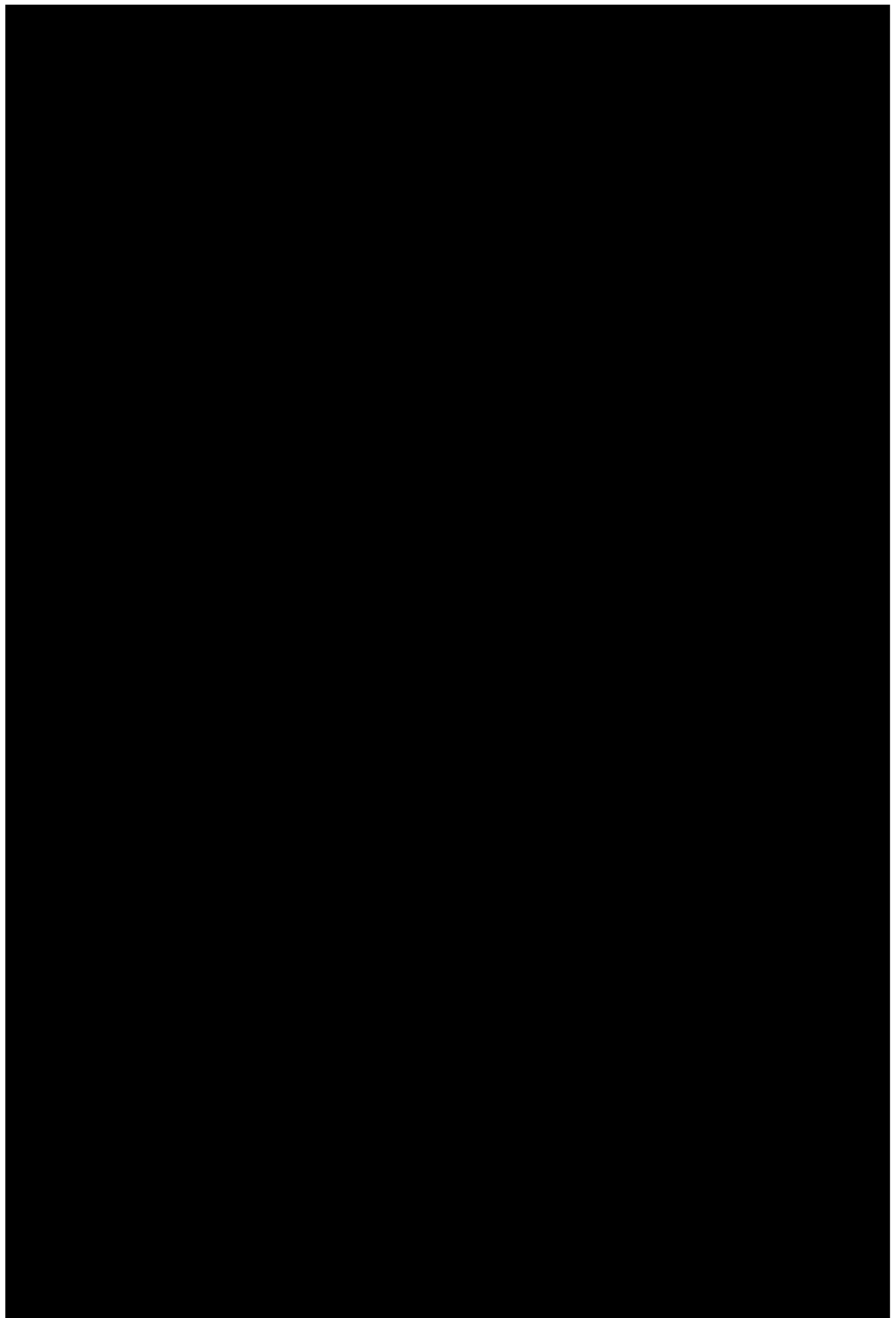


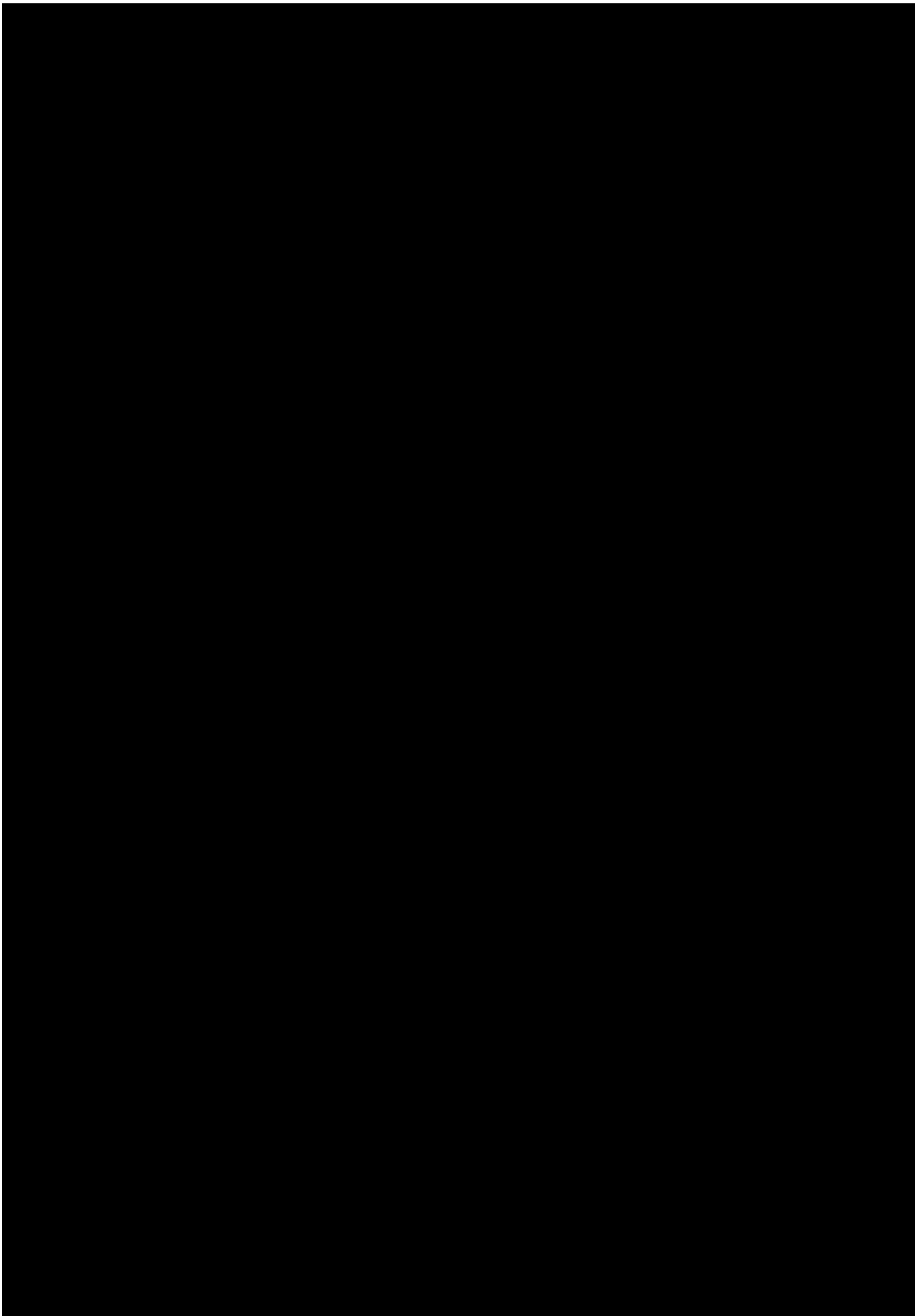


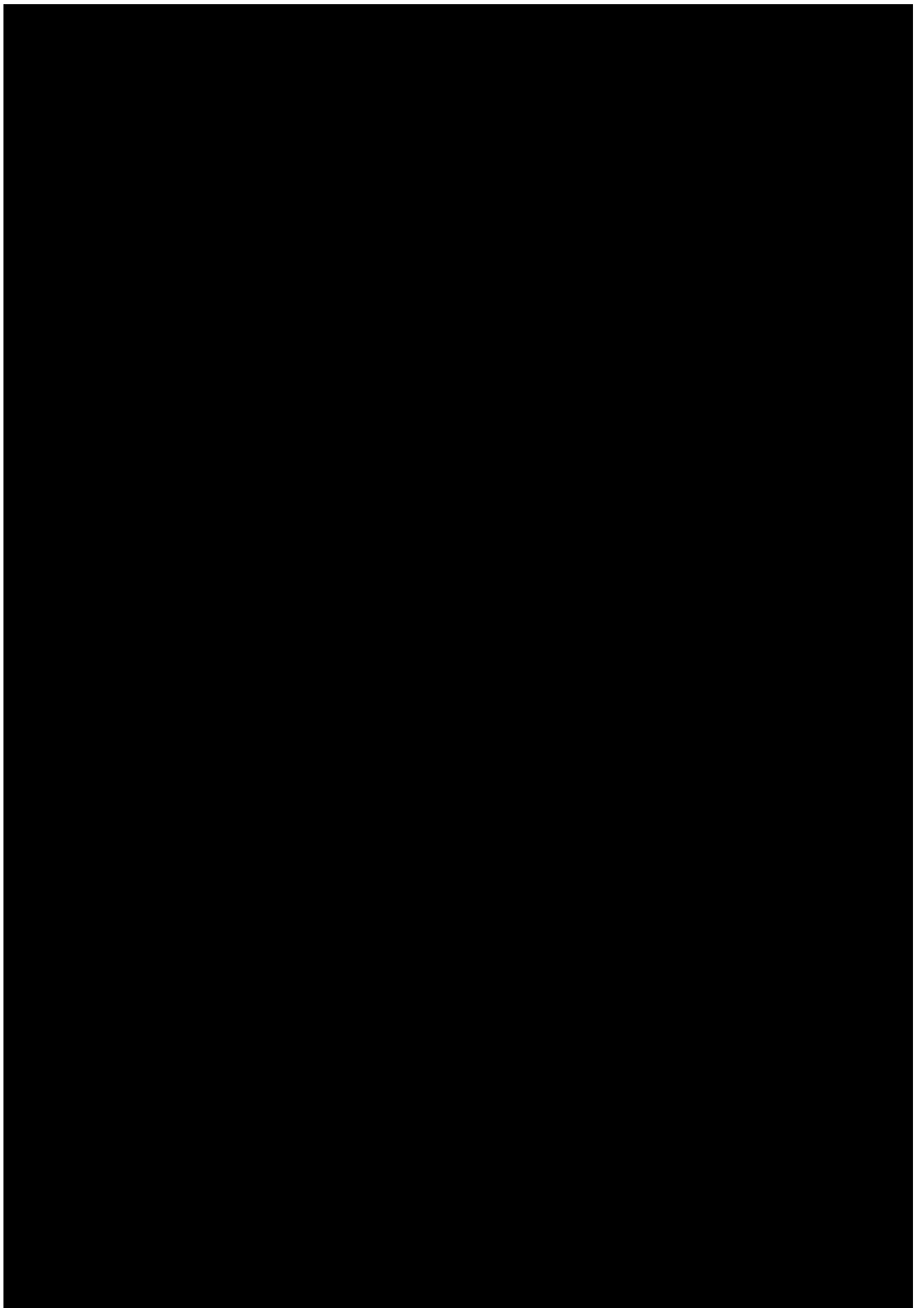








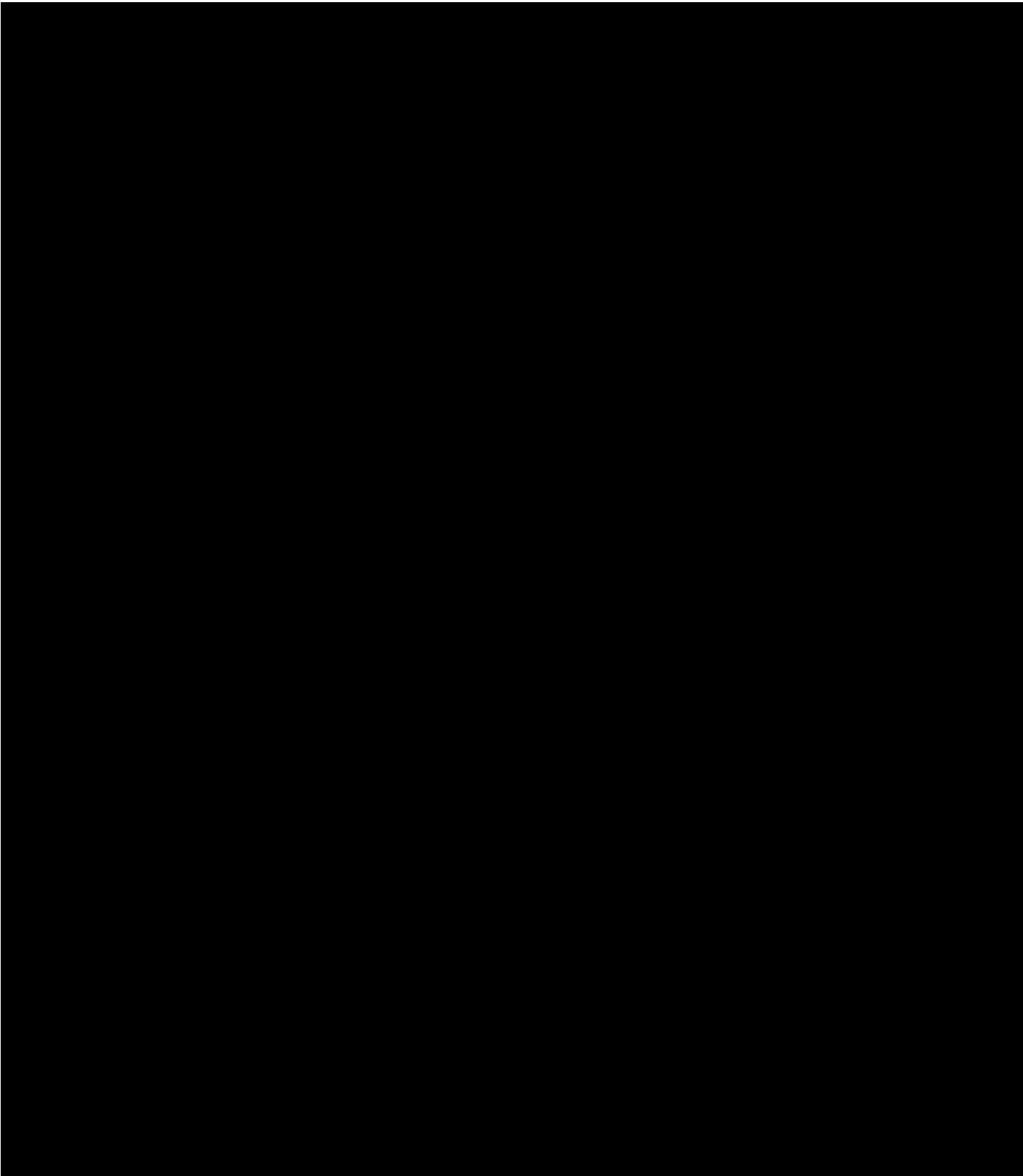


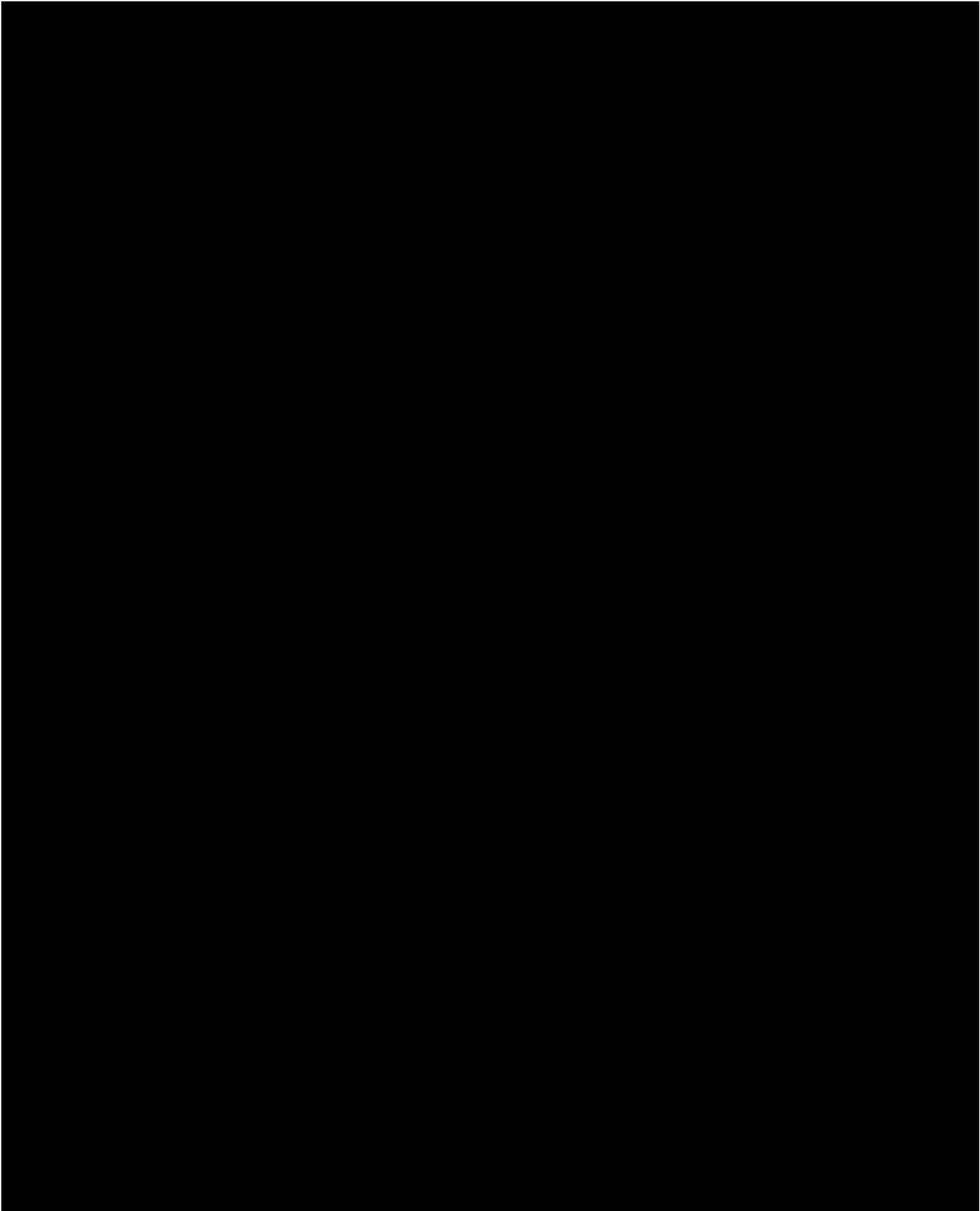


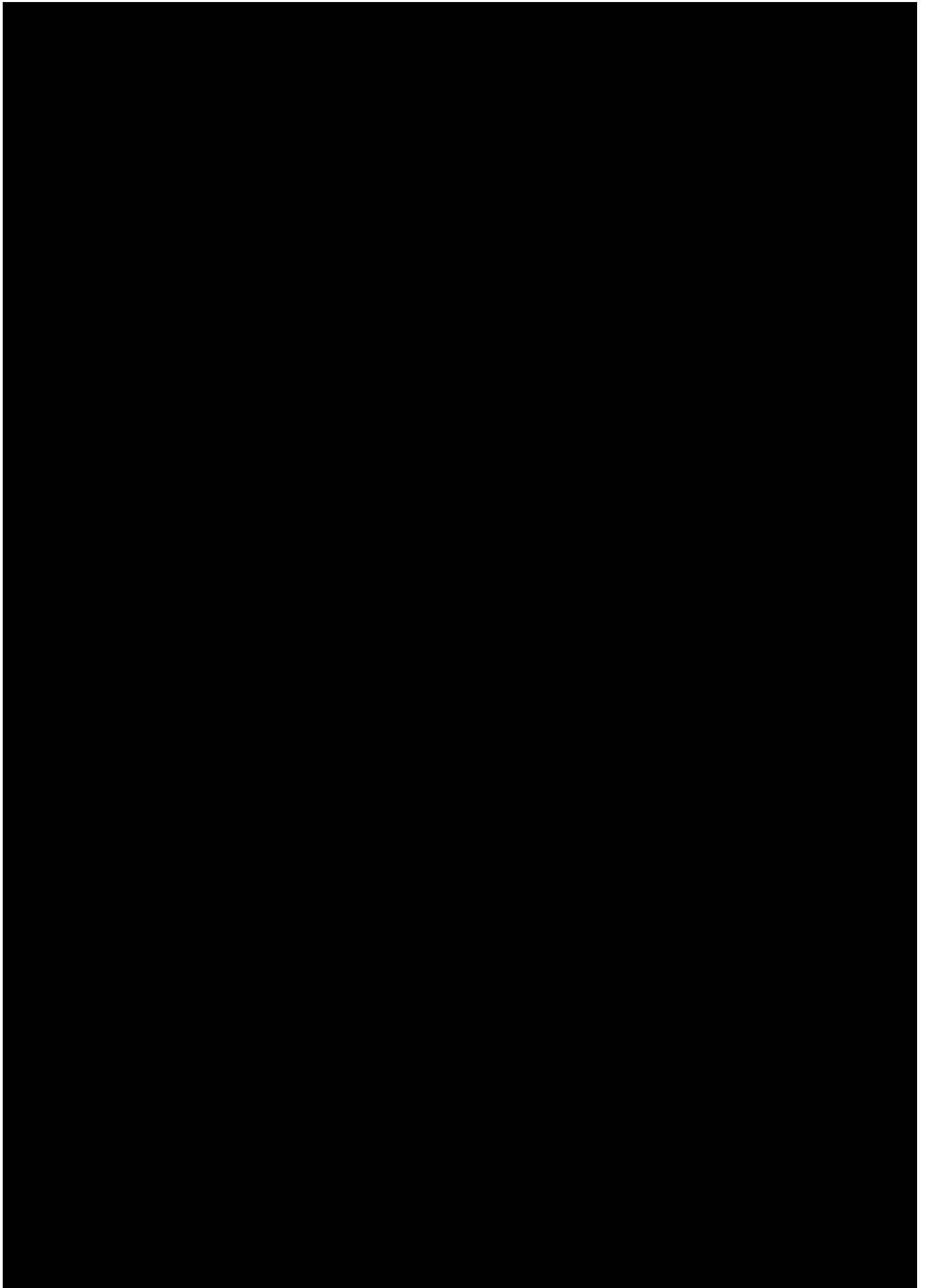


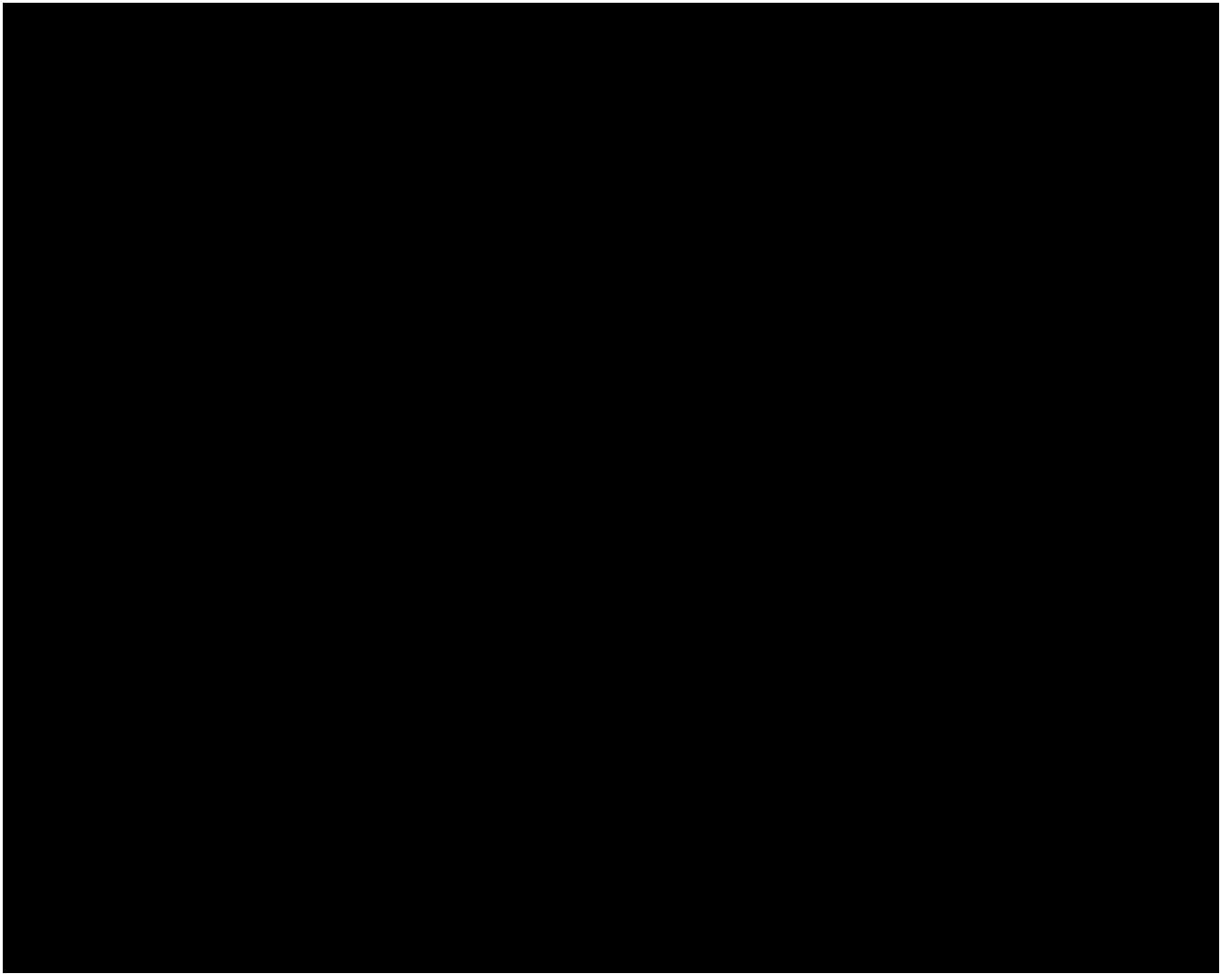
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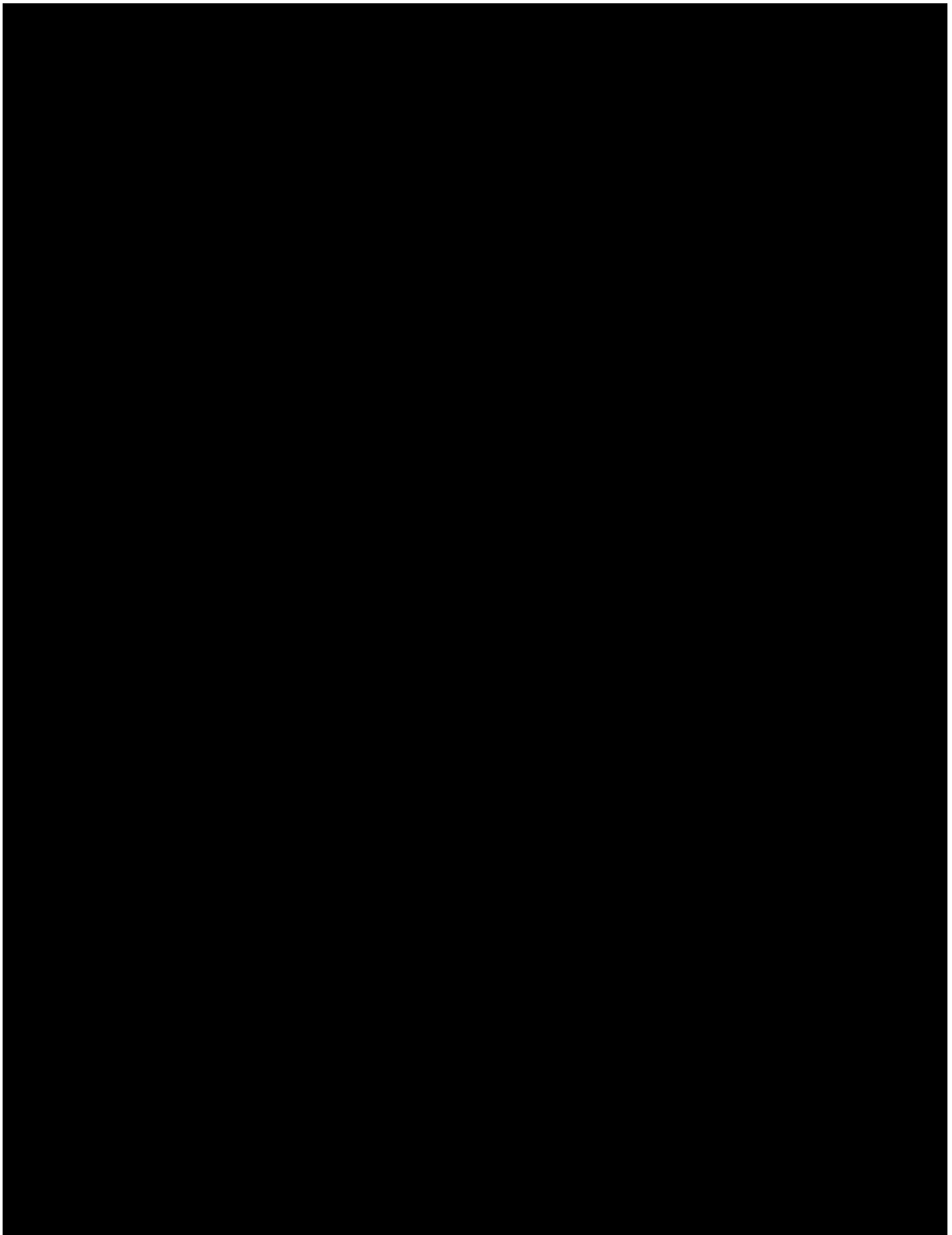


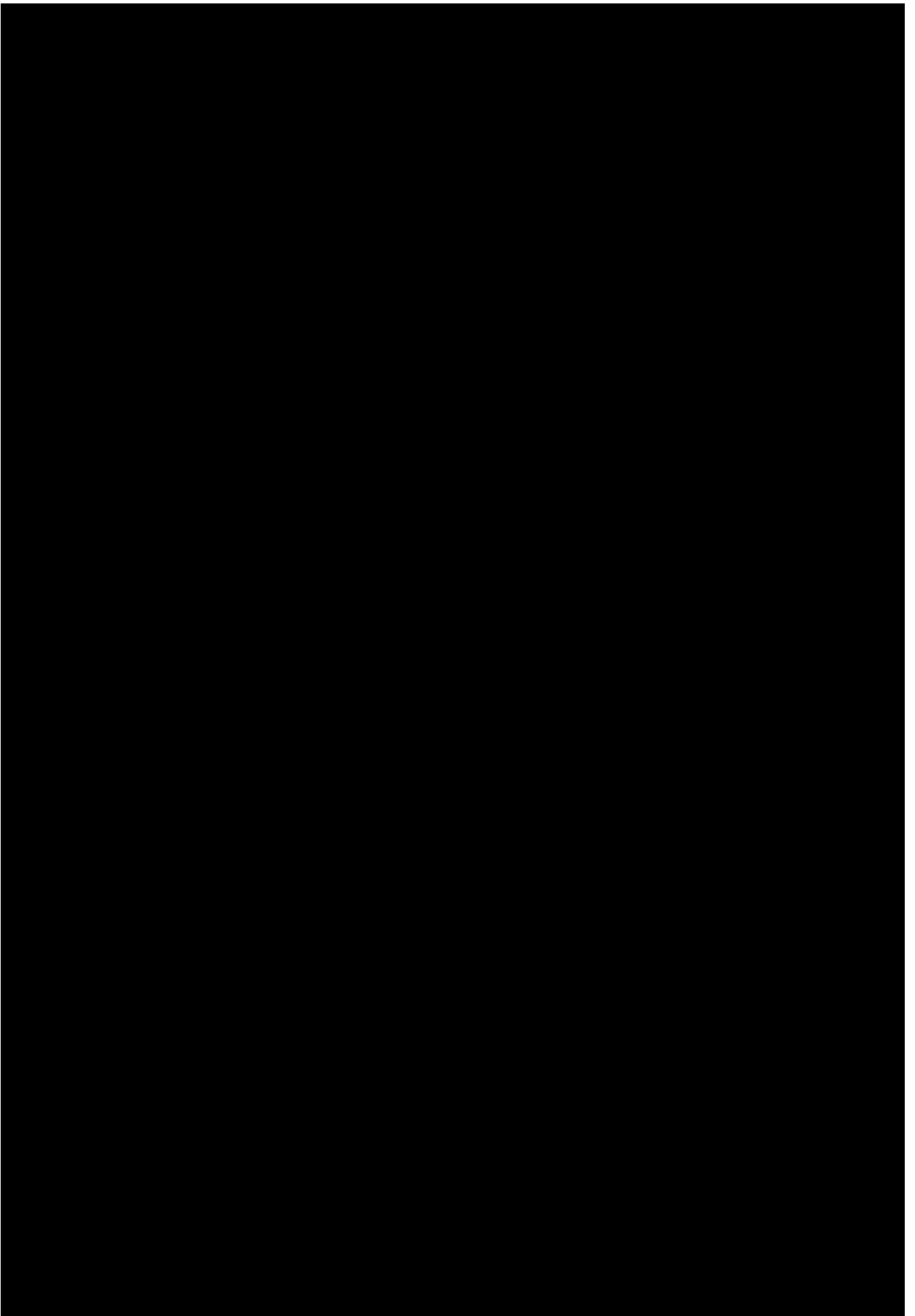


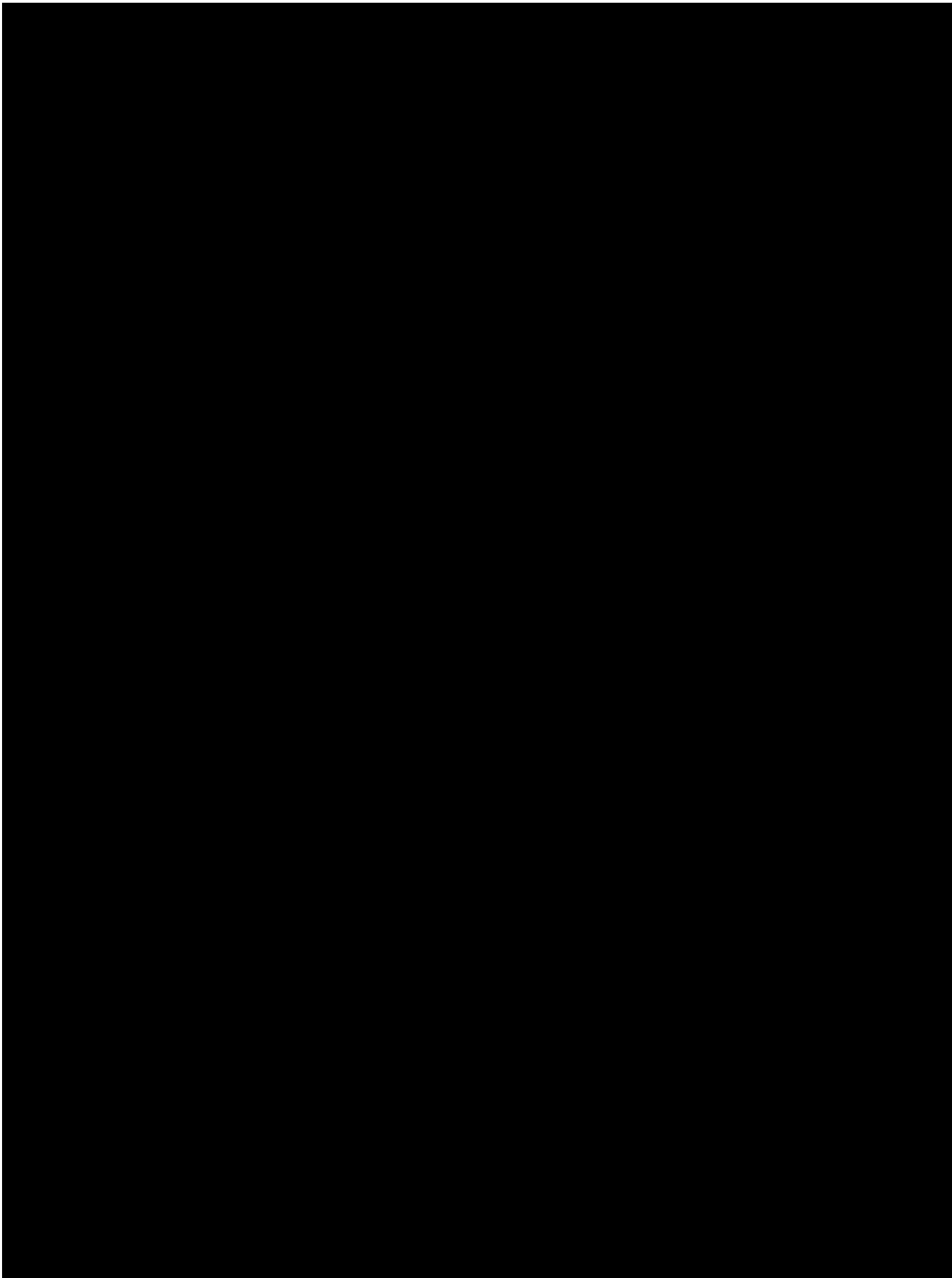


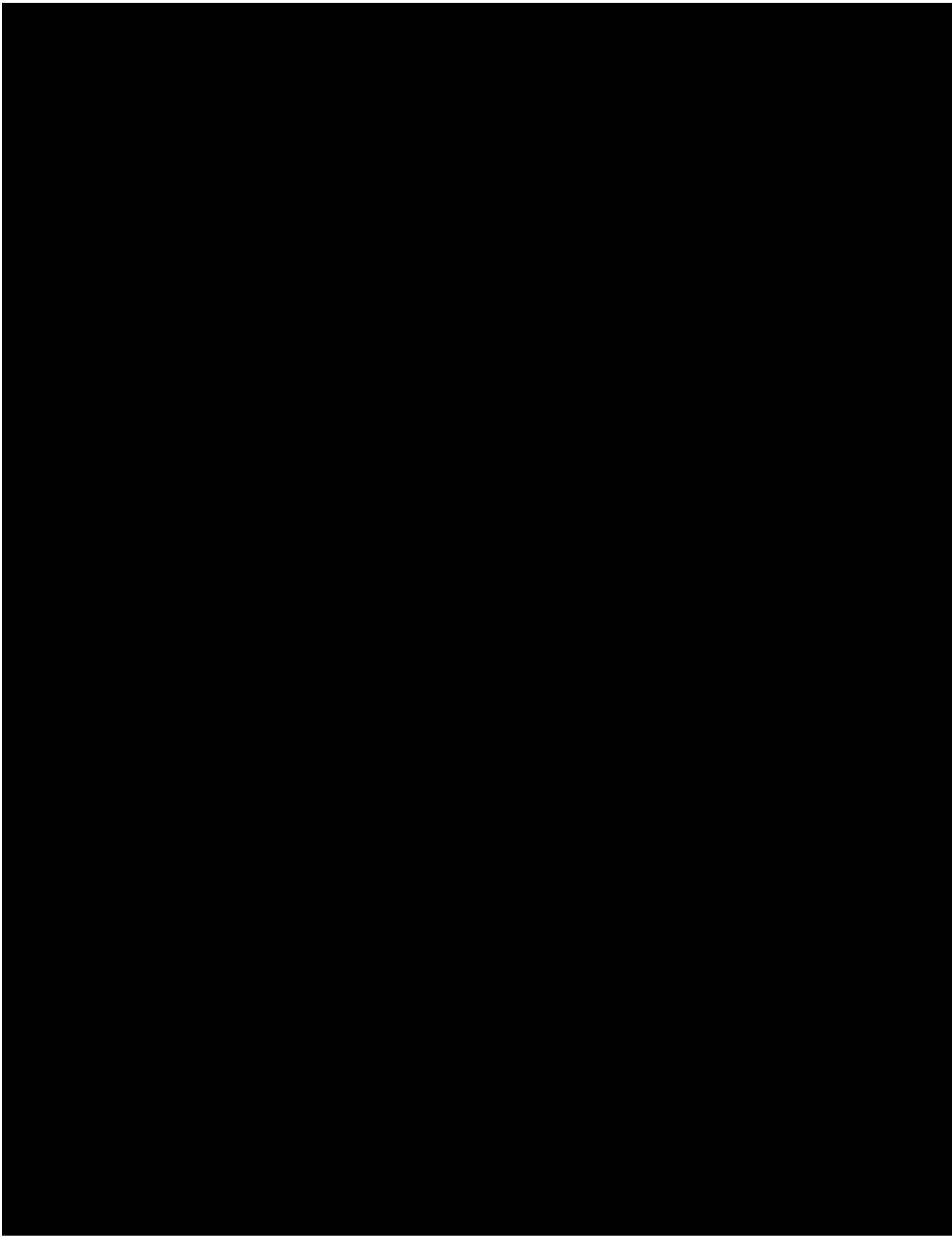


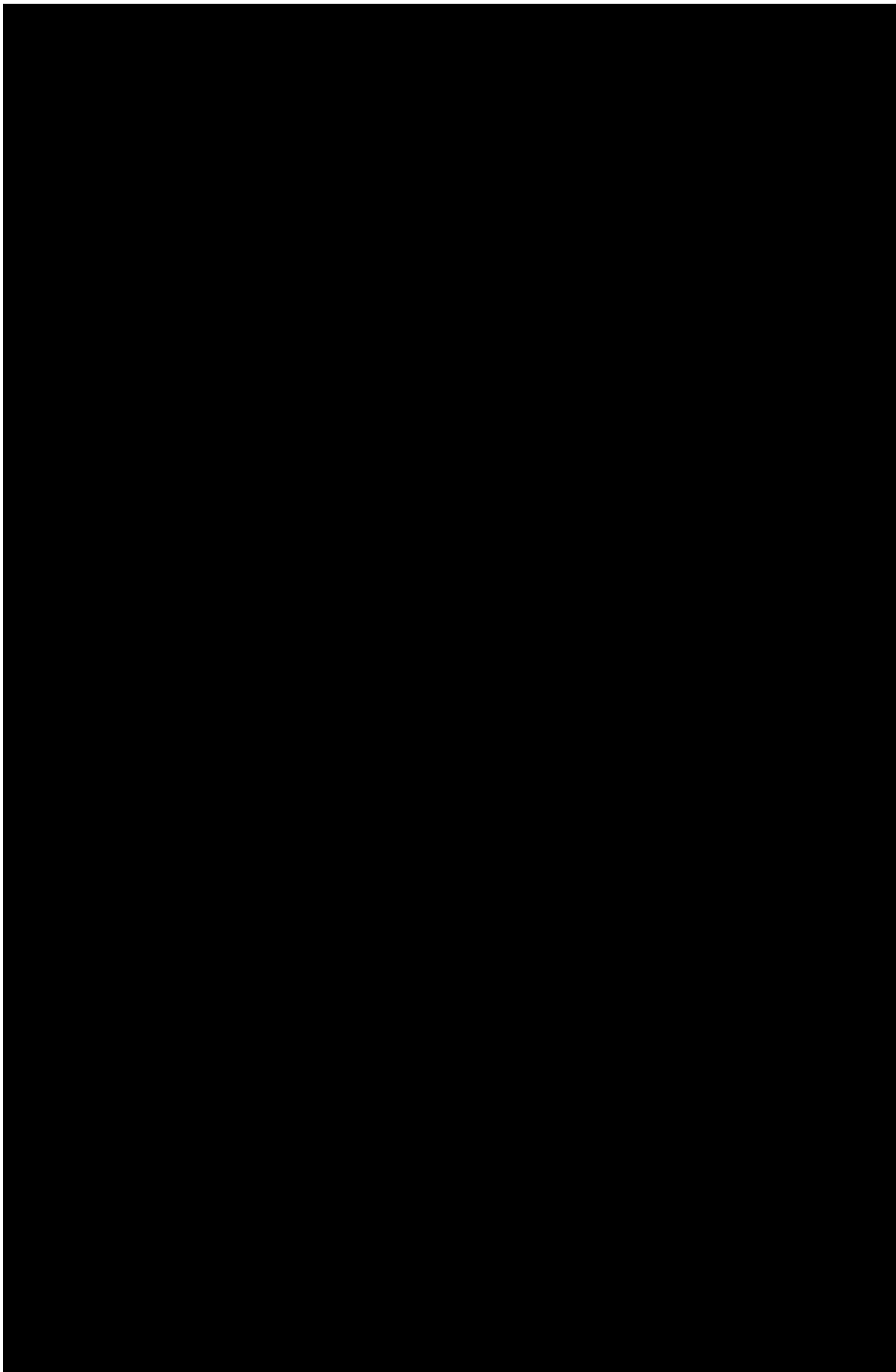


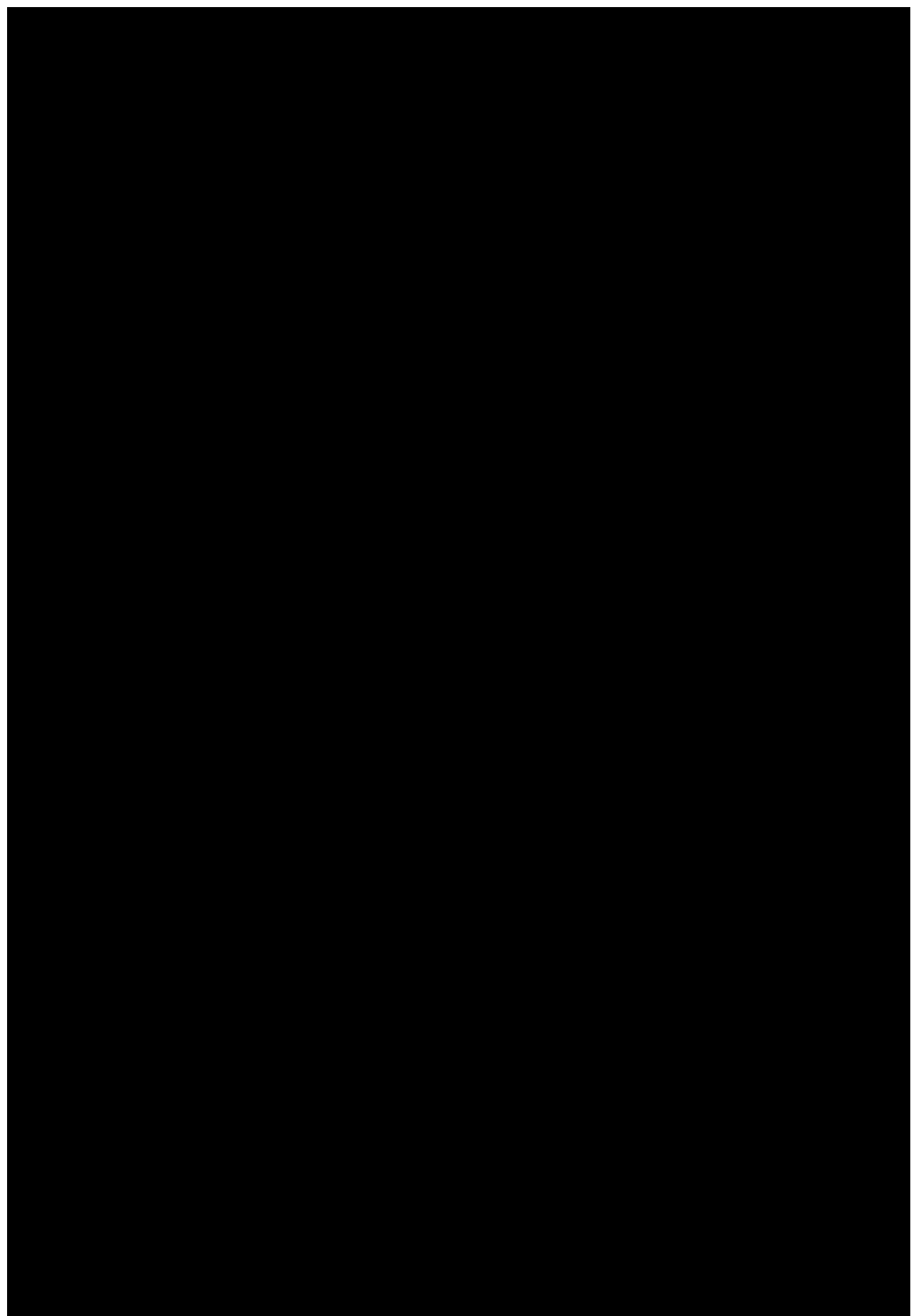


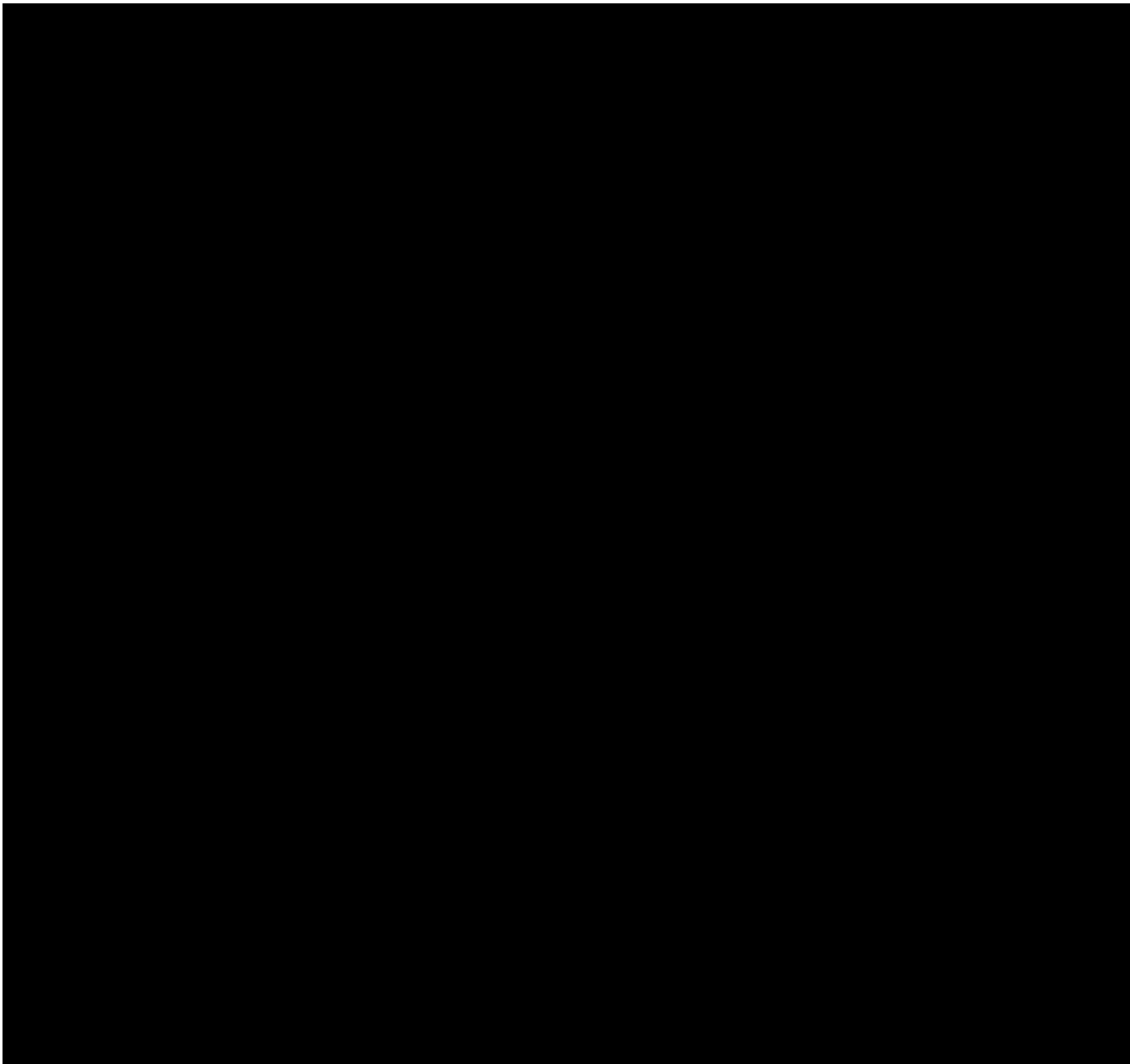


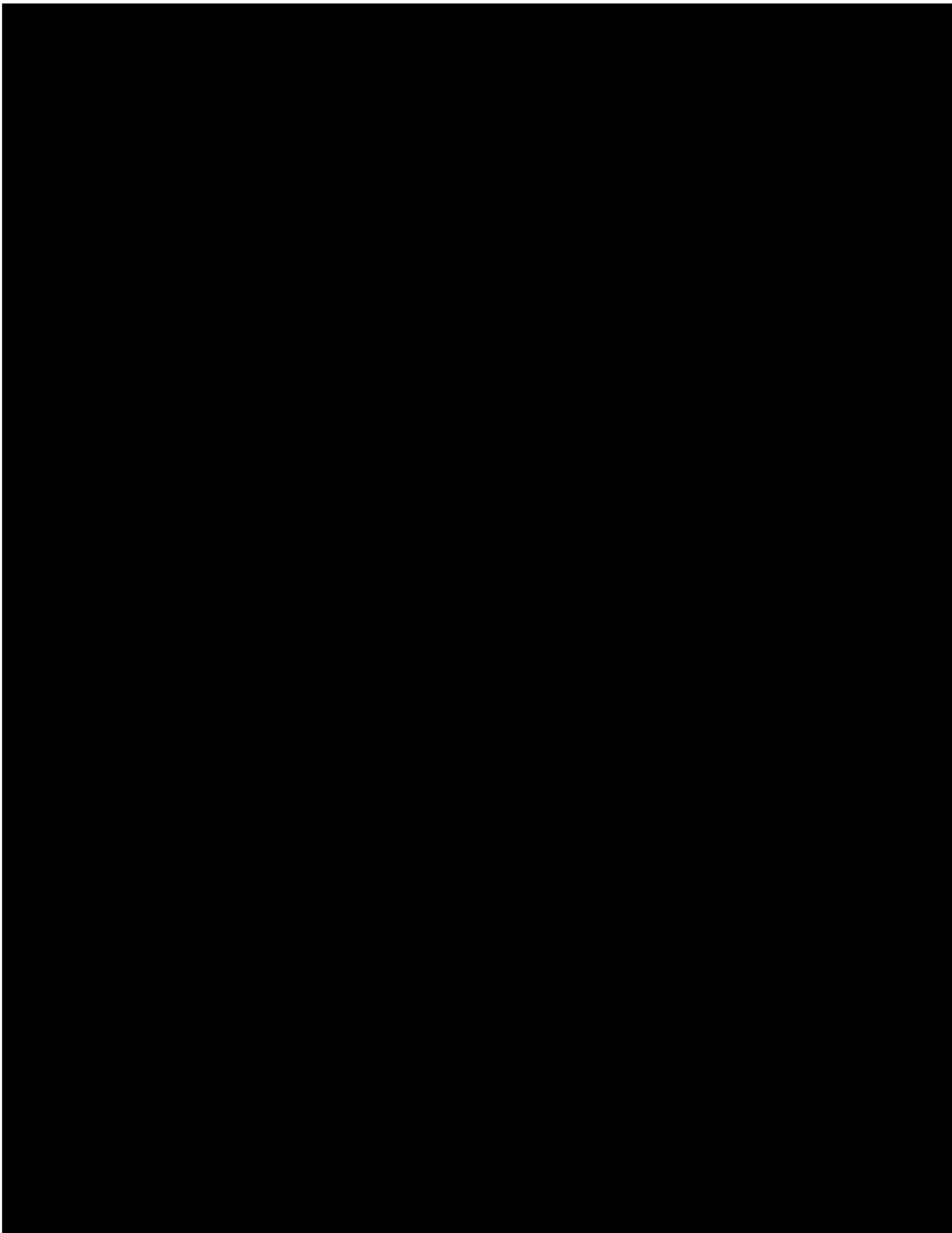




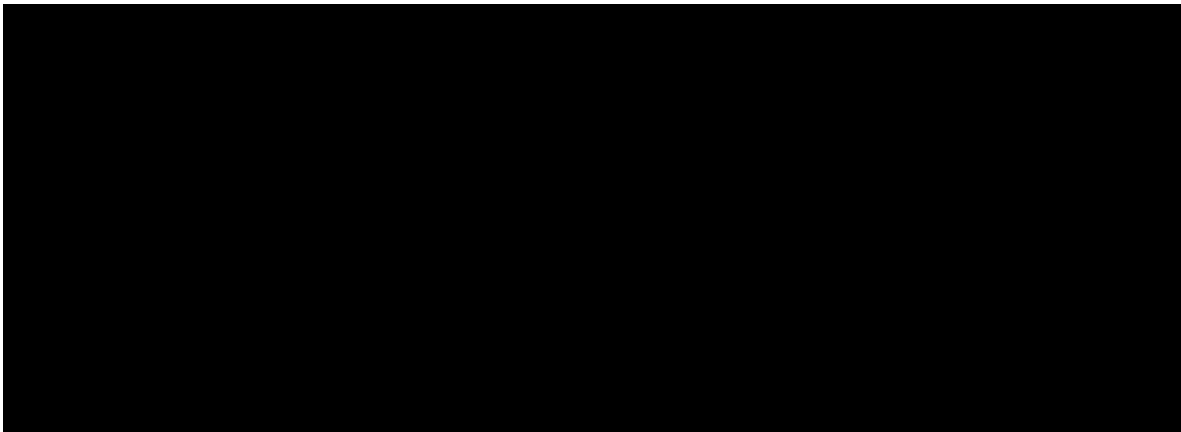


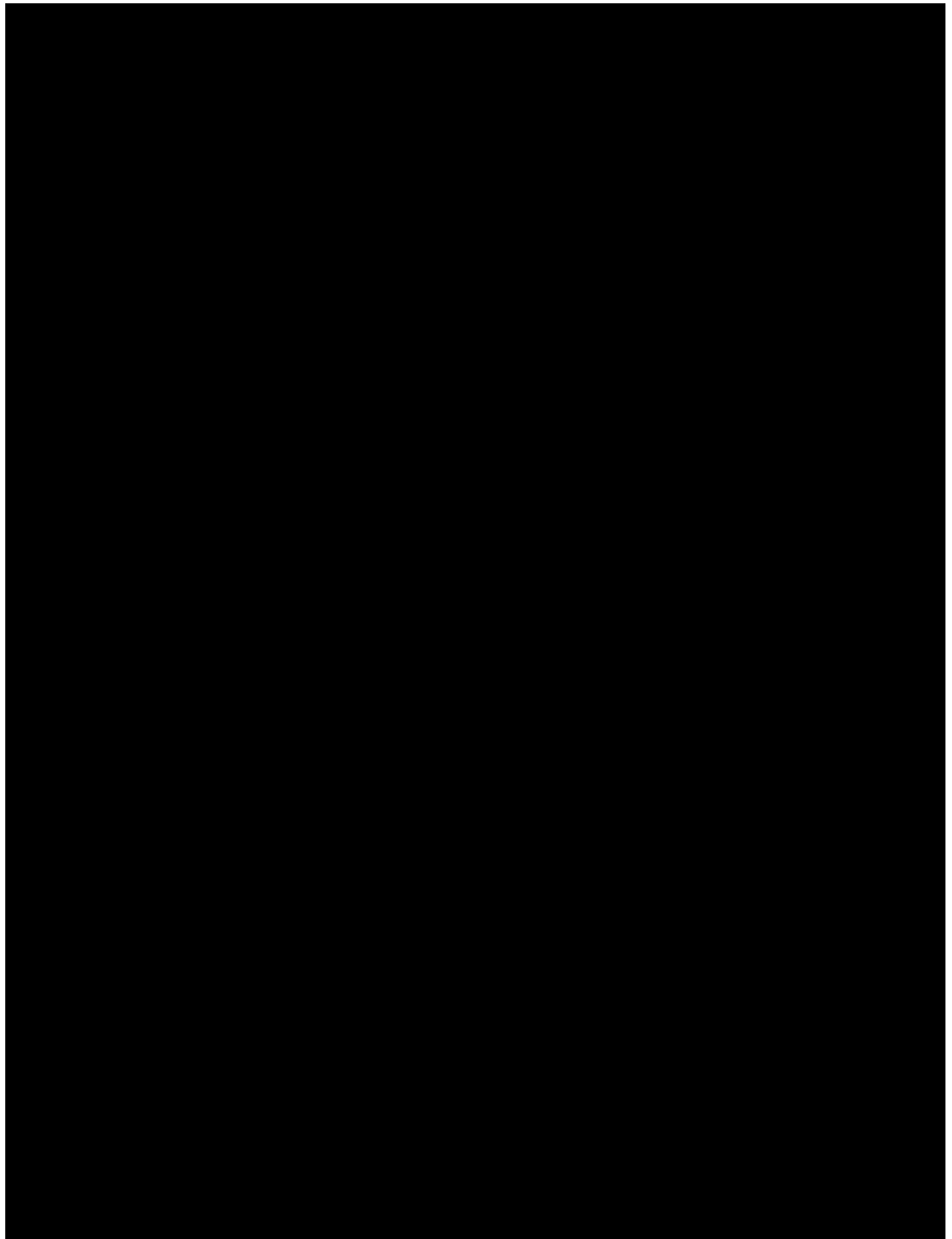


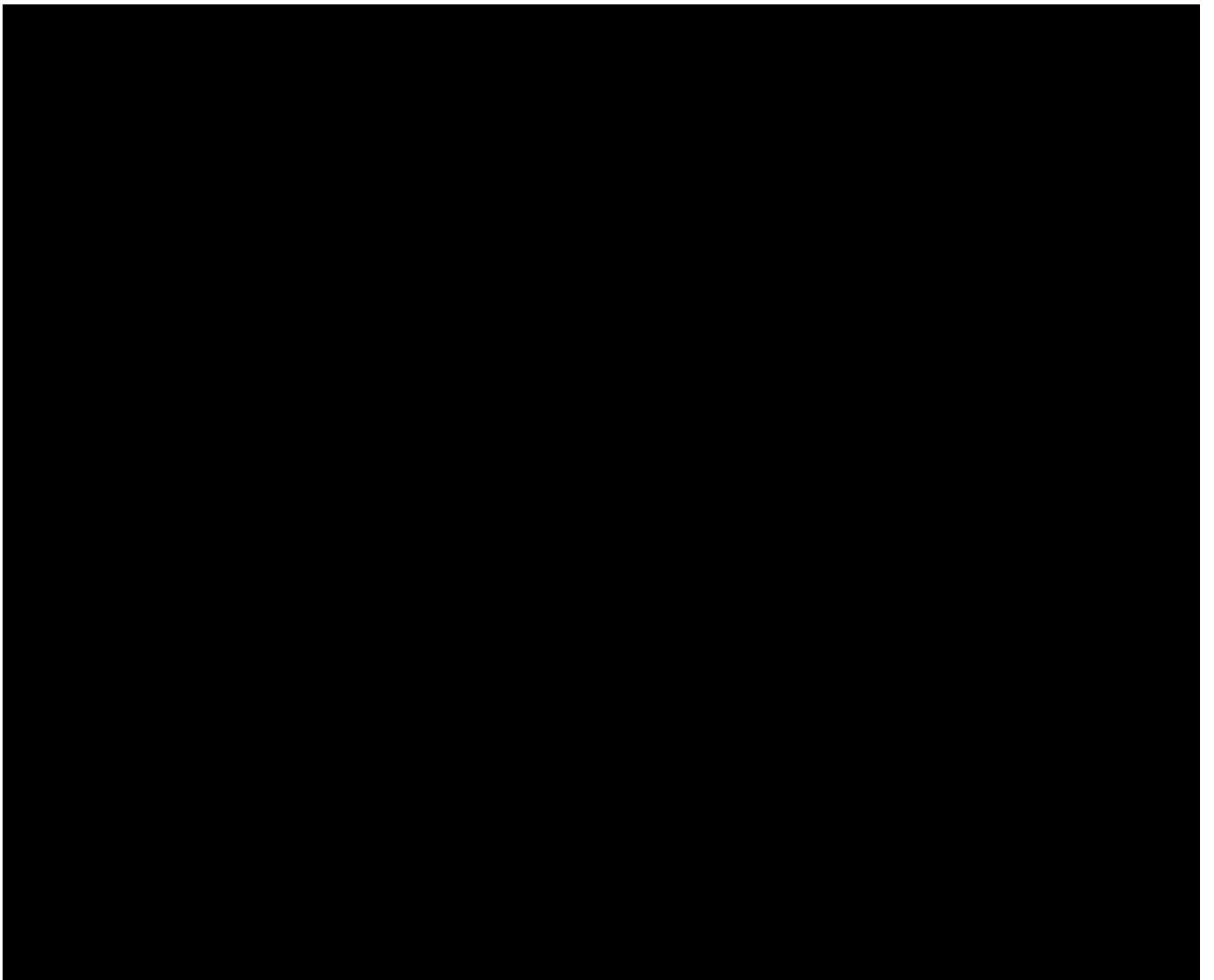


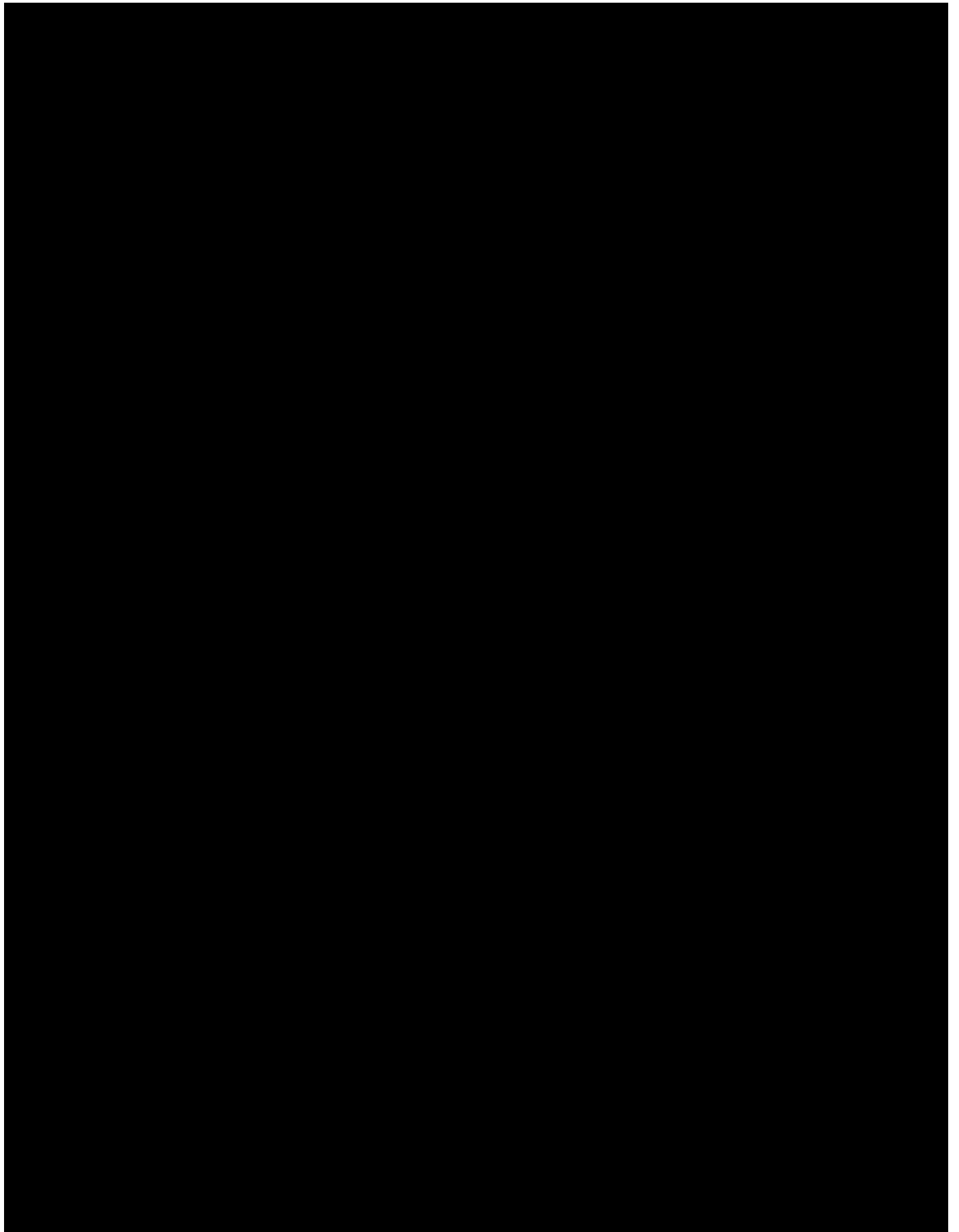


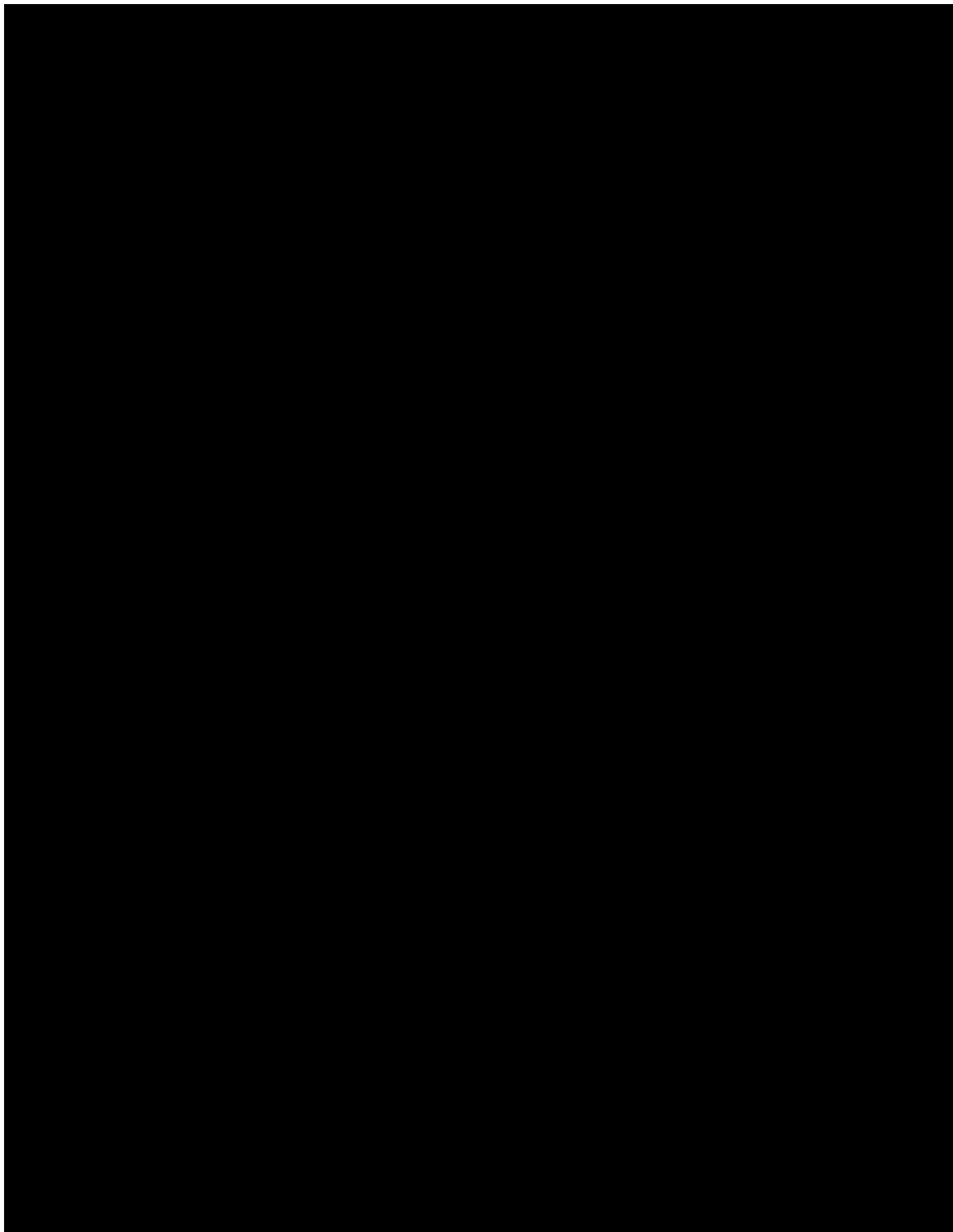
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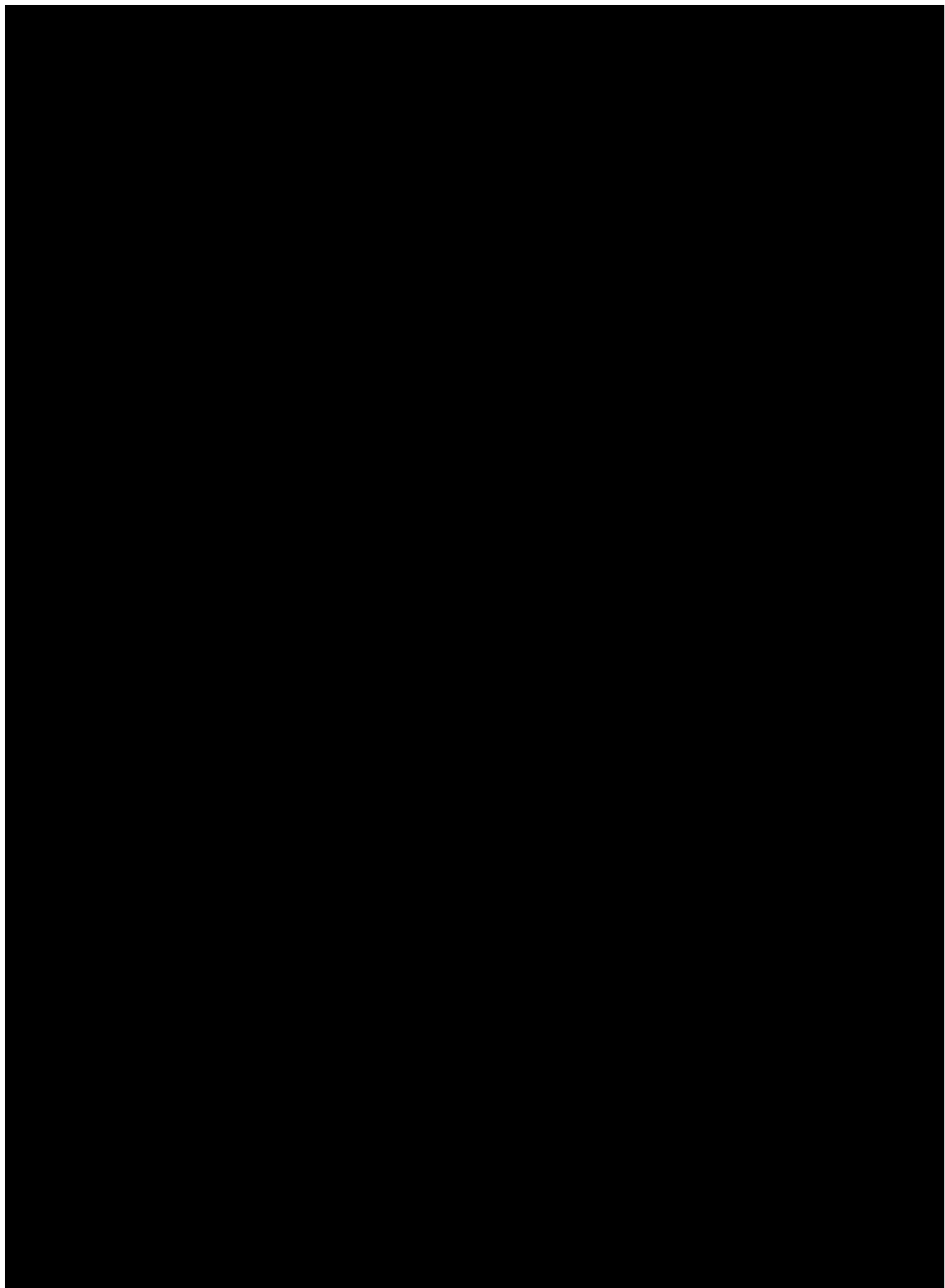


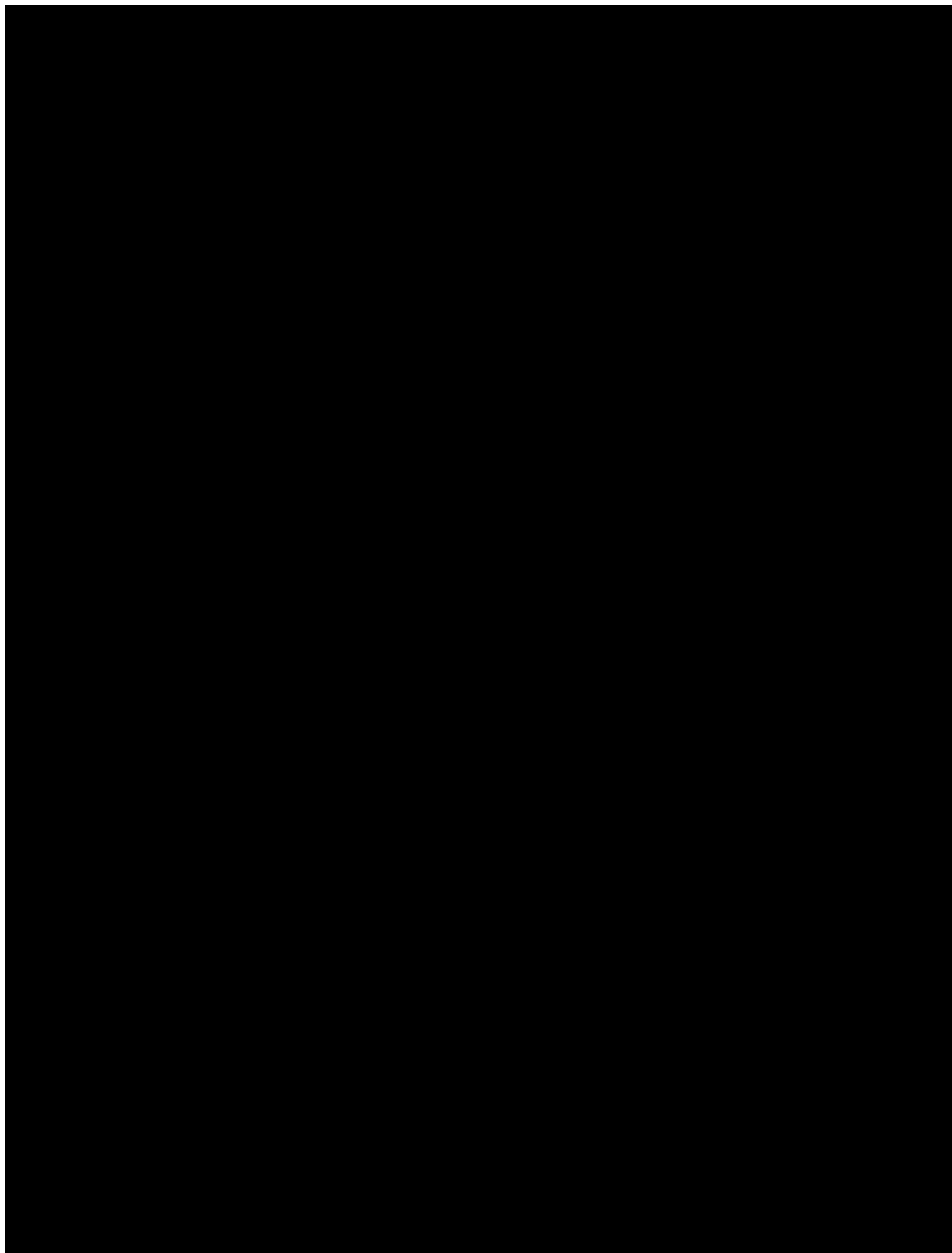




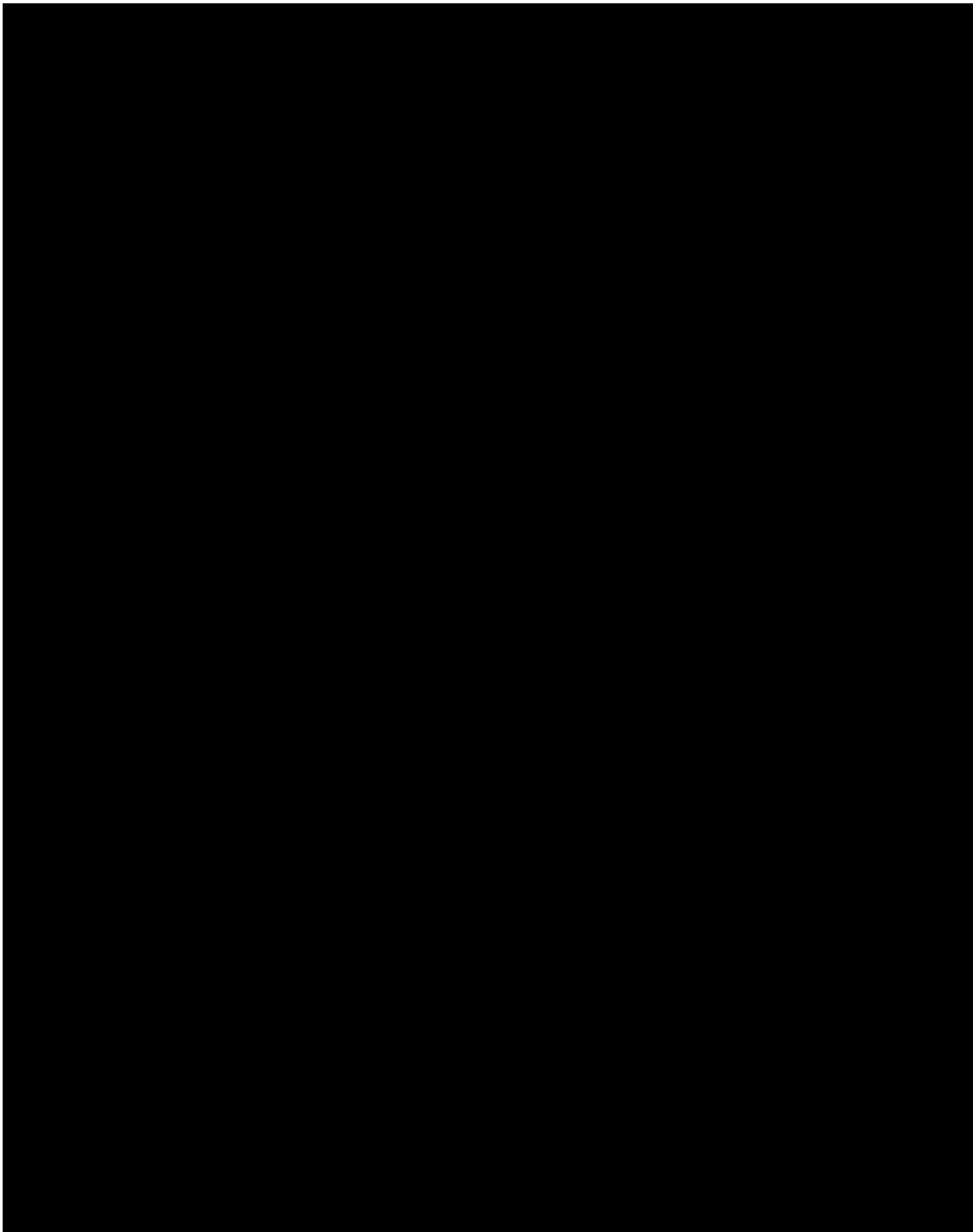


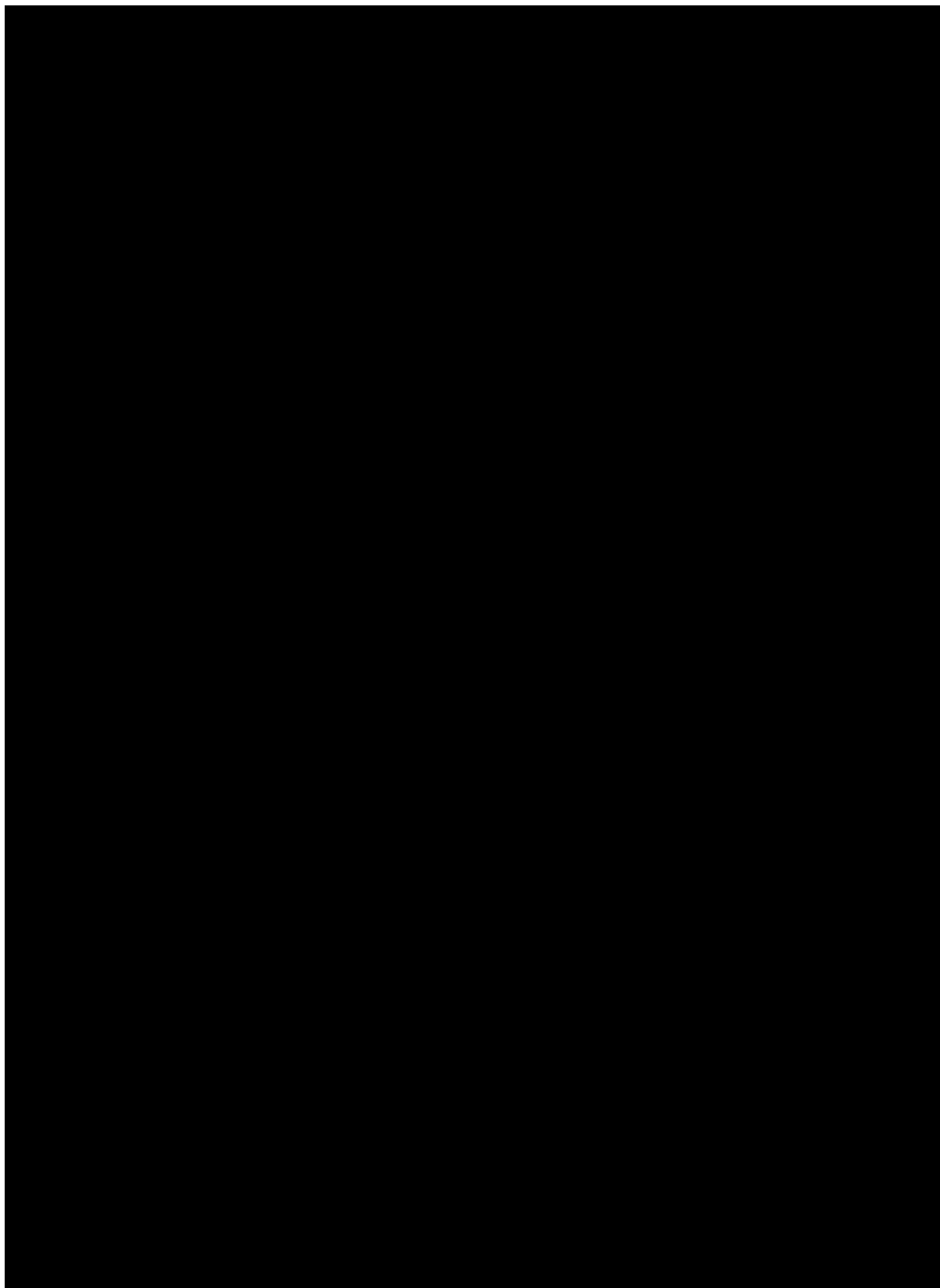










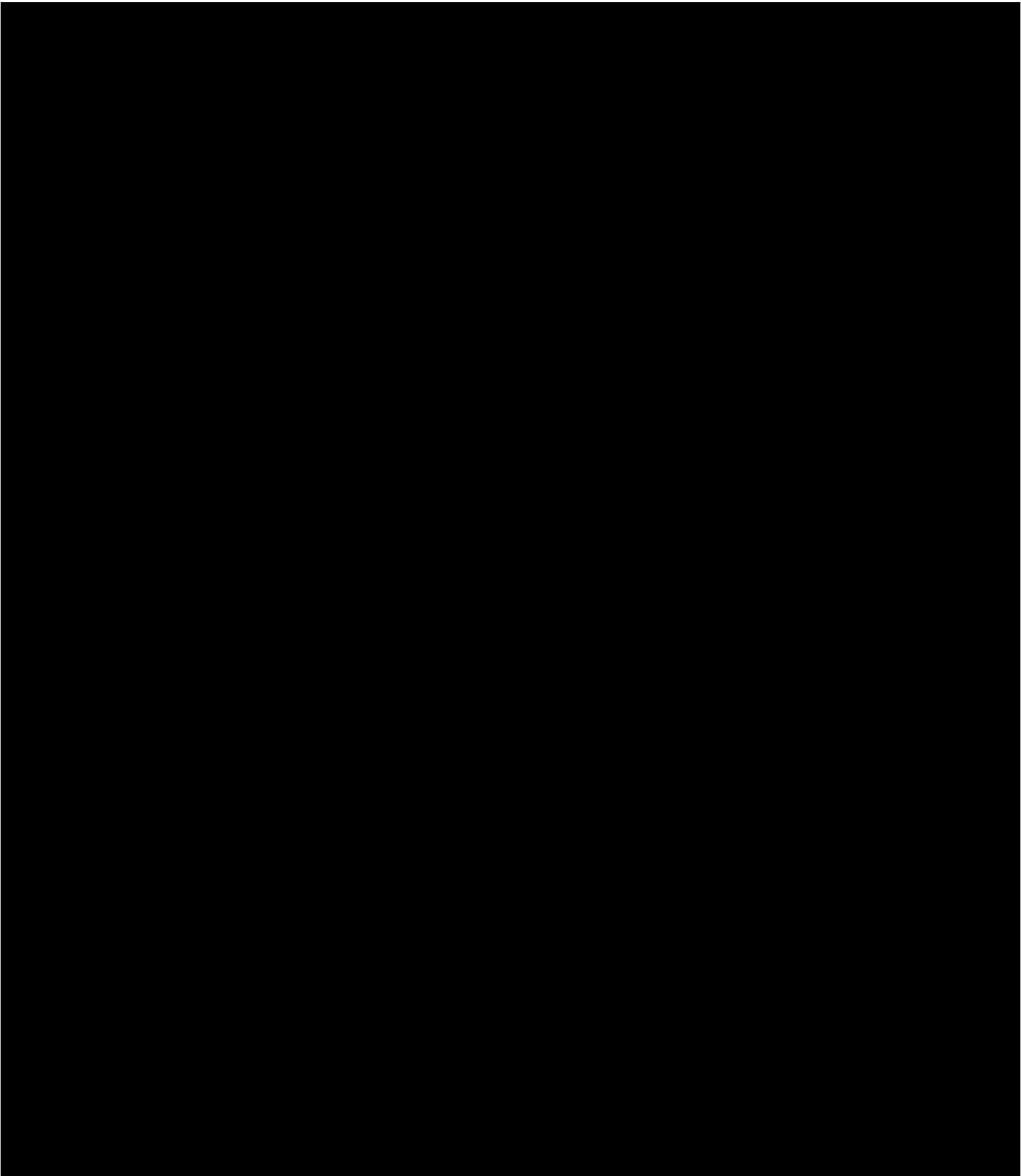


The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The next section describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques. The results of the study are then presented, followed by a discussion of the findings and their implications. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points and a list of references.

The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of good research practice. The data was collected from a representative sample of the population, and the analysis was carried out using appropriate statistical methods. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner, and the implications of the findings are discussed in detail.

The findings of the study have important implications for the field of research. They suggest that there is a need for further research in this area, and that the results of the study can be used to inform policy and practice. The paper also highlights the importance of the research and the need for continued efforts to improve our understanding of the topic.

In conclusion, the paper provides a comprehensive overview of the research and its findings. It highlights the importance of the research and the need for continued efforts to improve our understanding of the topic. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner, and the implications of the findings are discussed in detail.



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 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2010, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched in the UK to address this need. The Department of Health has launched the 'Ageing Well' initiative, which aims to improve the lives of older people by providing them with the services and support they need. The initiative includes a number of measures, such as increasing the number of health visitors, and providing more support for carers. The Department of Health has also launched the 'Ageing Well' campaign, which aims to raise awareness of the needs of older people, and to encourage people to get involved in helping them.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a multi-agency effort, involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, and a number of other government departments. The initiative is also supported by a number of voluntary organizations, such as Age UK, which is the largest voluntary organization in the UK dedicated to improving the lives of older people. Age UK provides a range of services, including advice, support, and advocacy, and also runs a number of community centres and day centres.

The 'Ageing Well' initiative is a response to the growing needs of older people in the UK, and it is hoped that it will help to improve the lives of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live well into old age. The initiative is a multi-agency effort, and it is hoped that it will be successful in meeting the needs of older people, and in improving the lives of older people.

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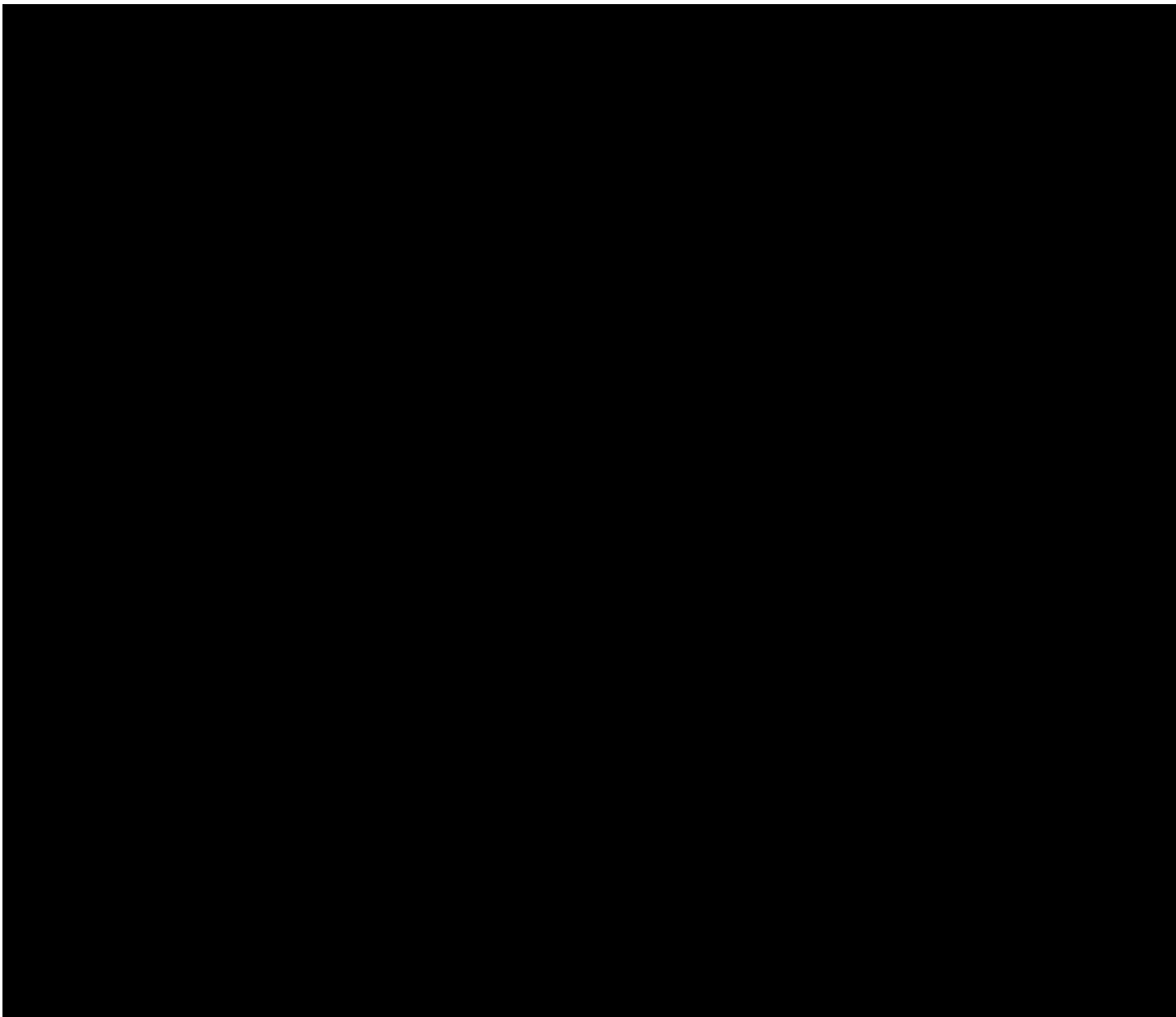
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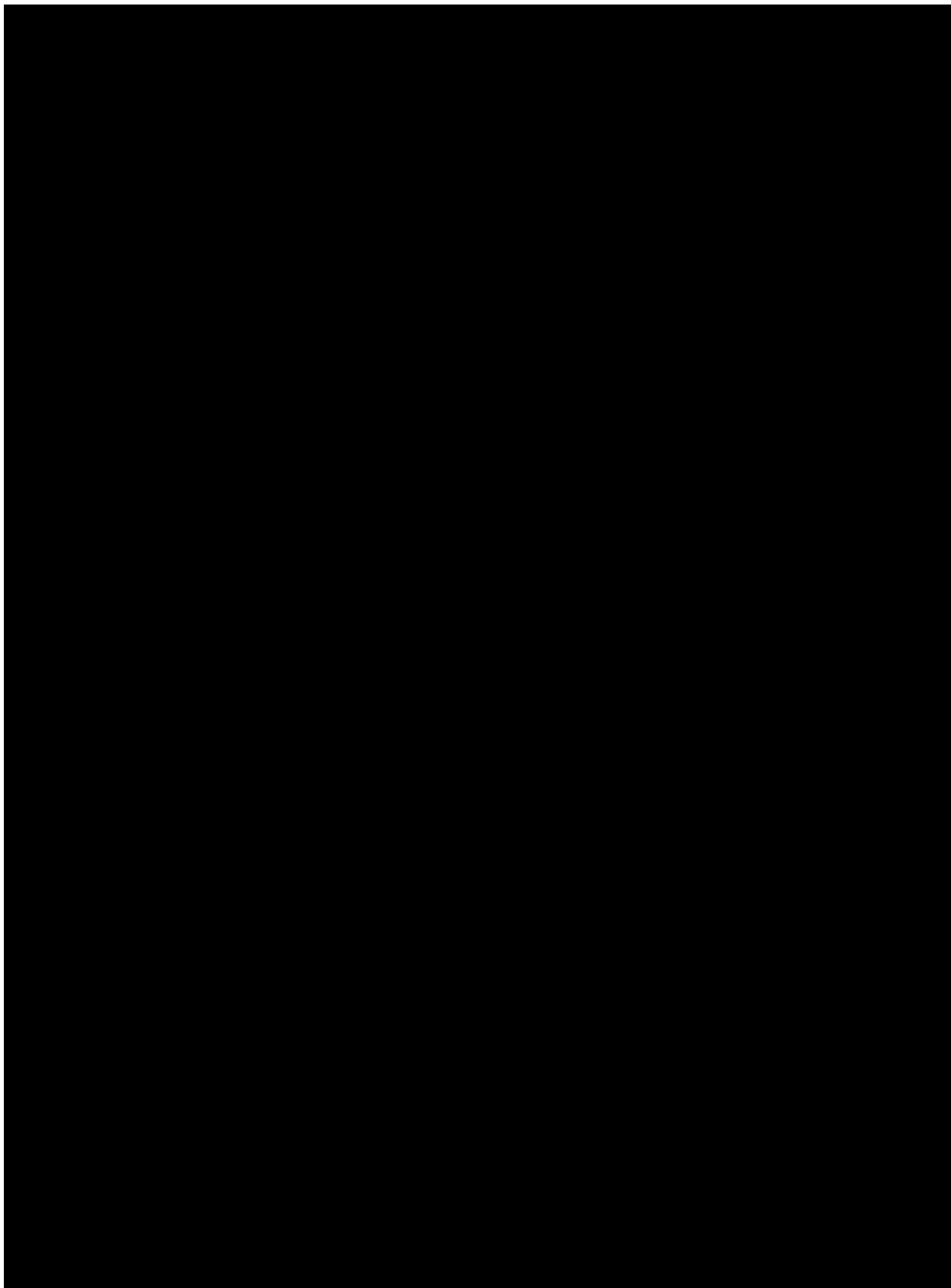
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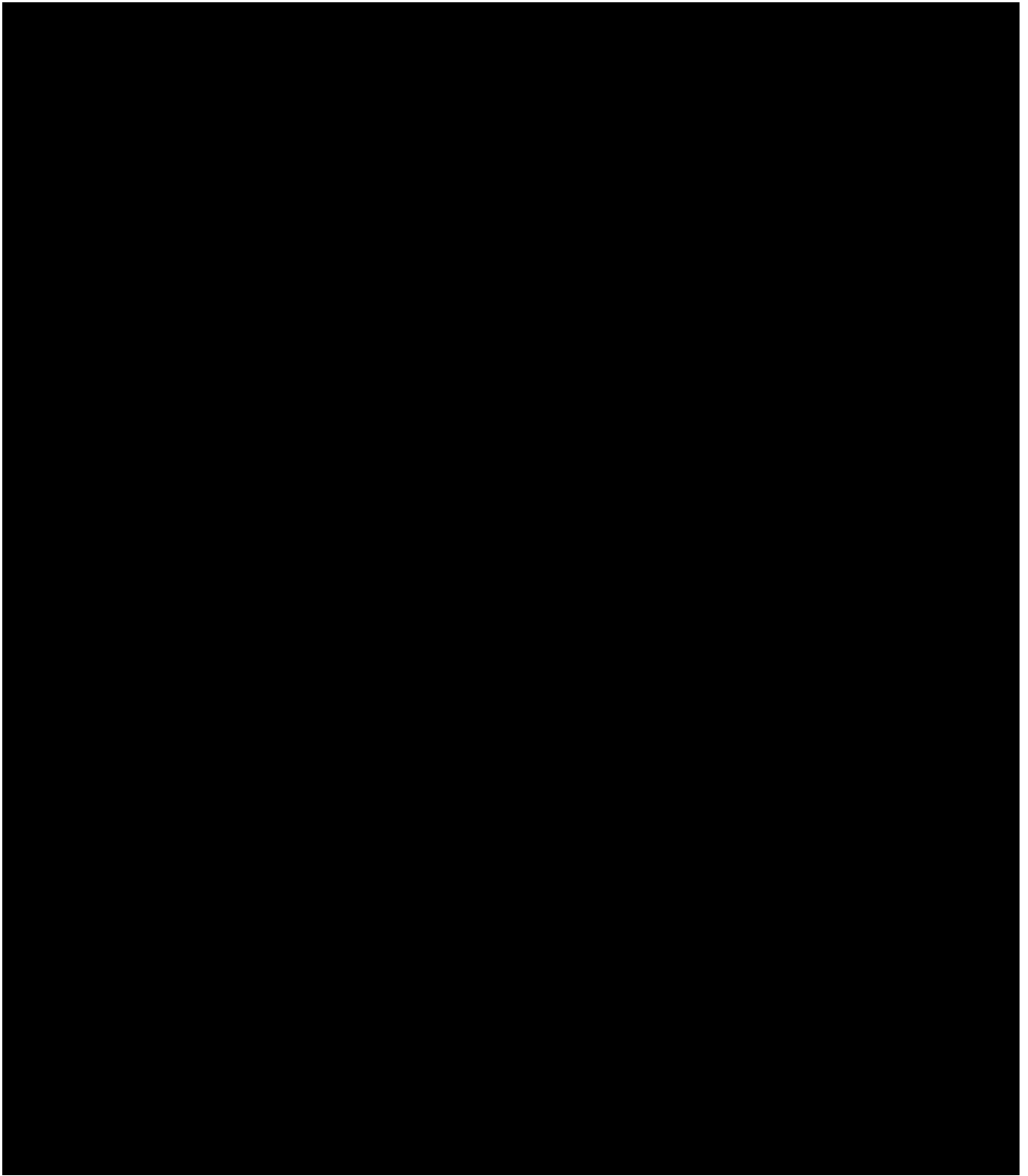
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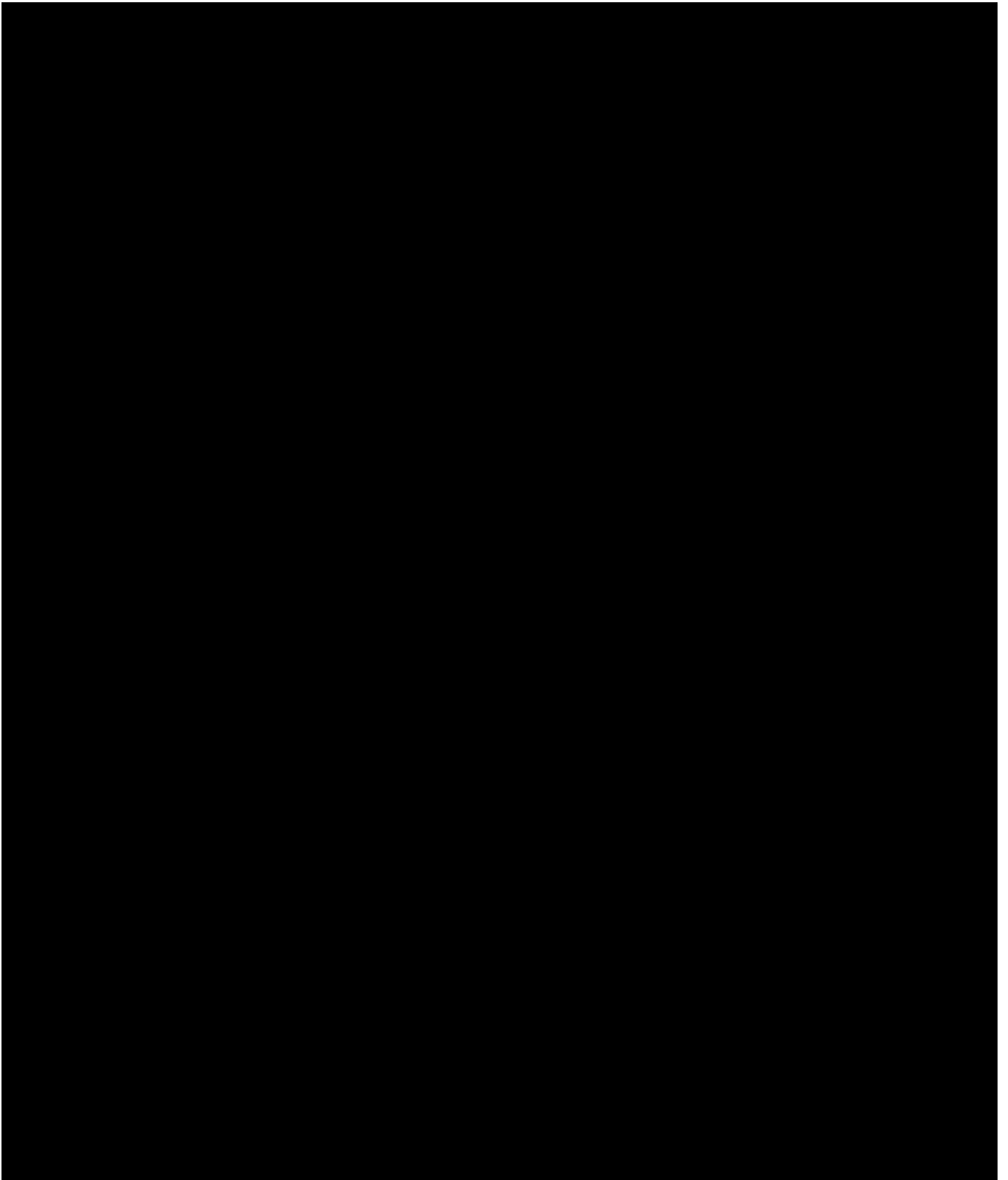
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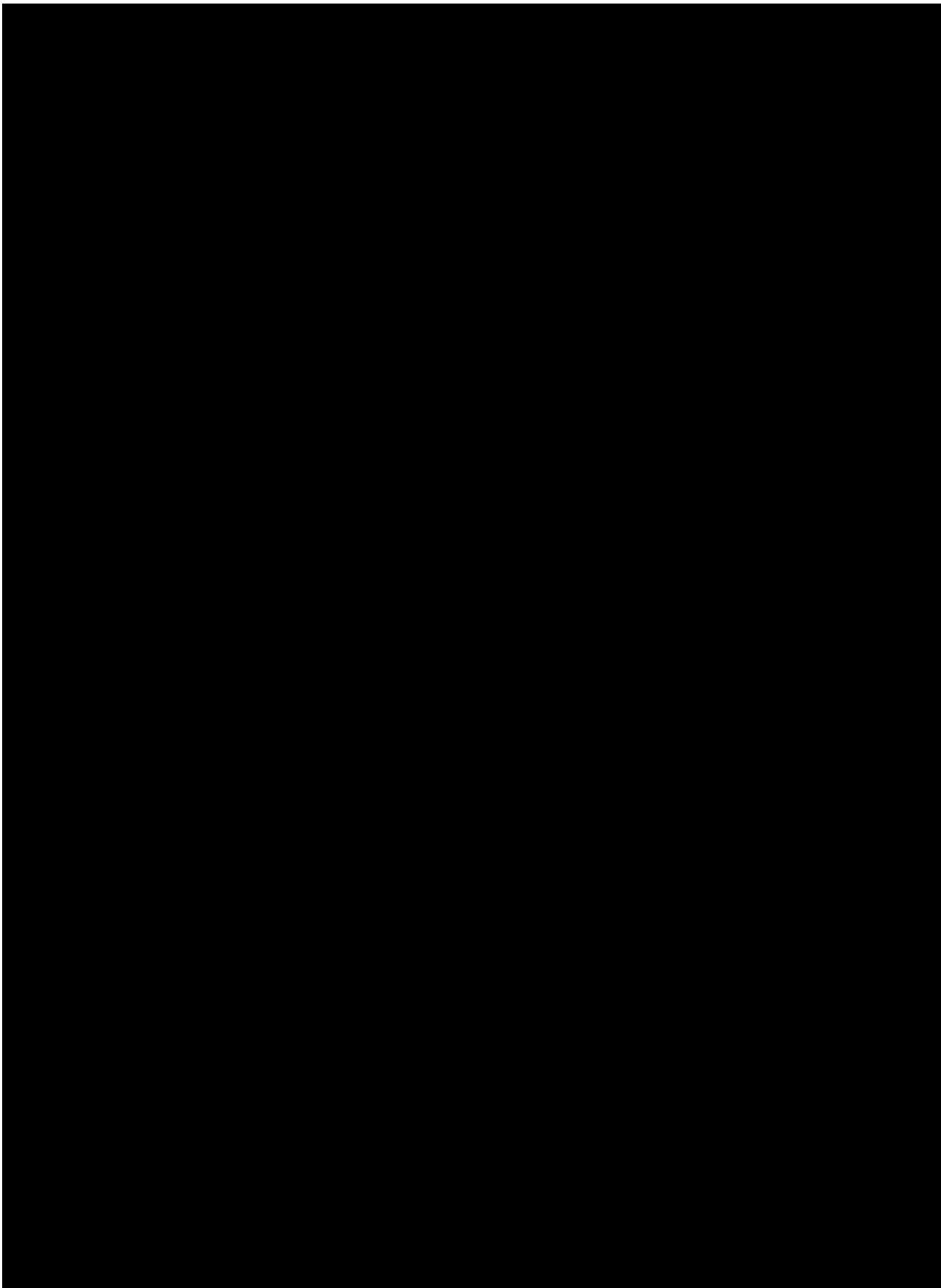
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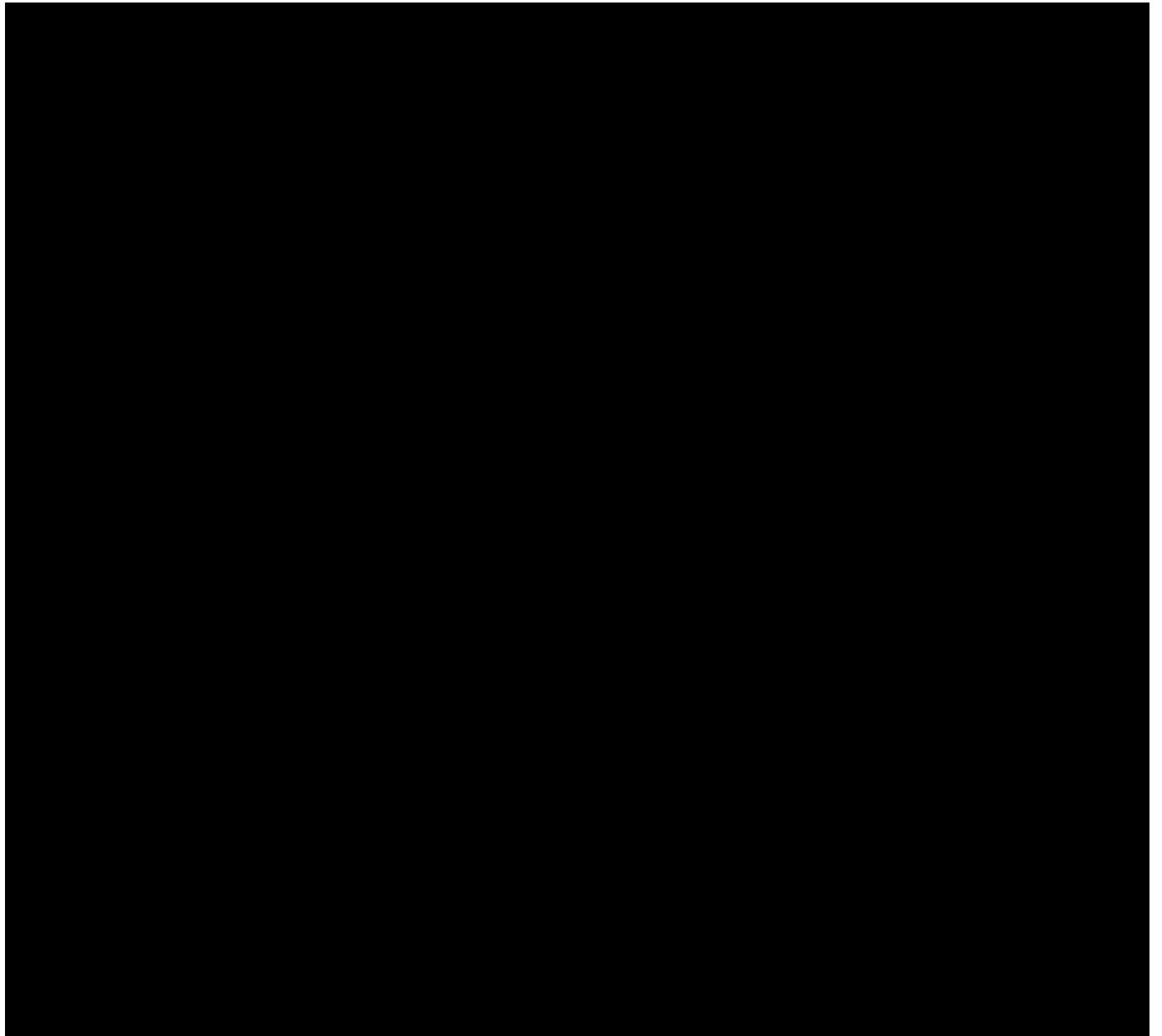


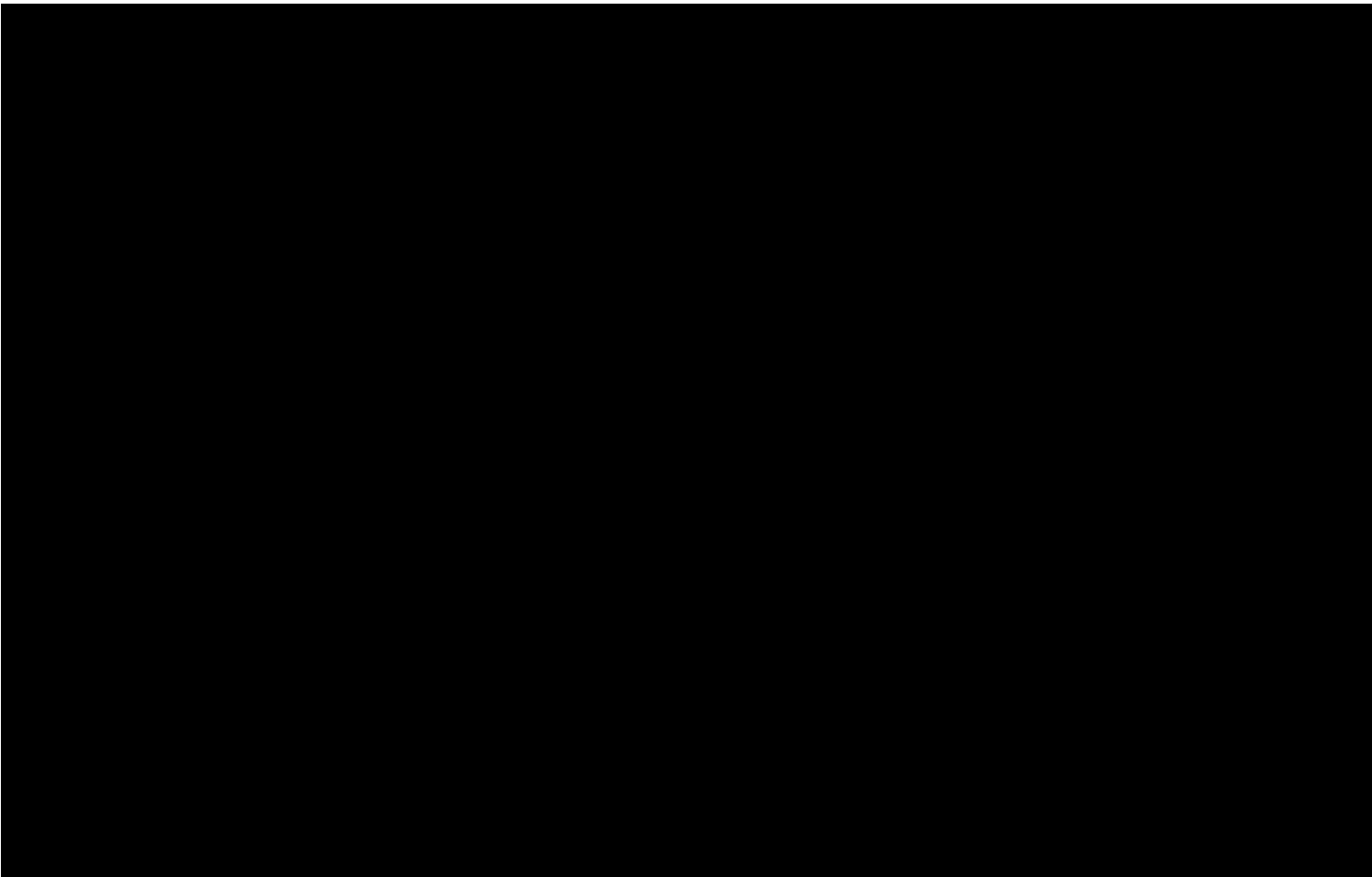




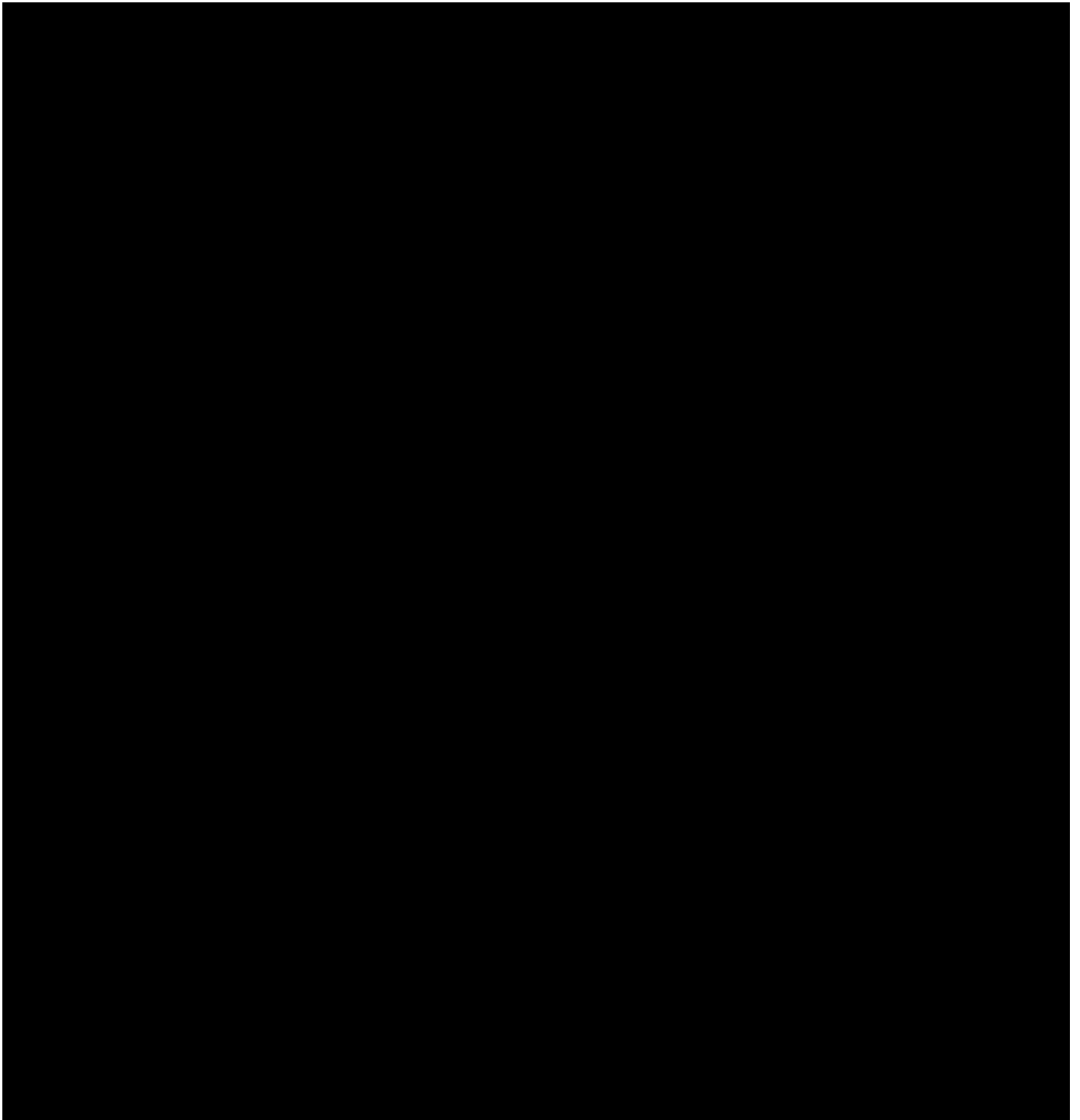


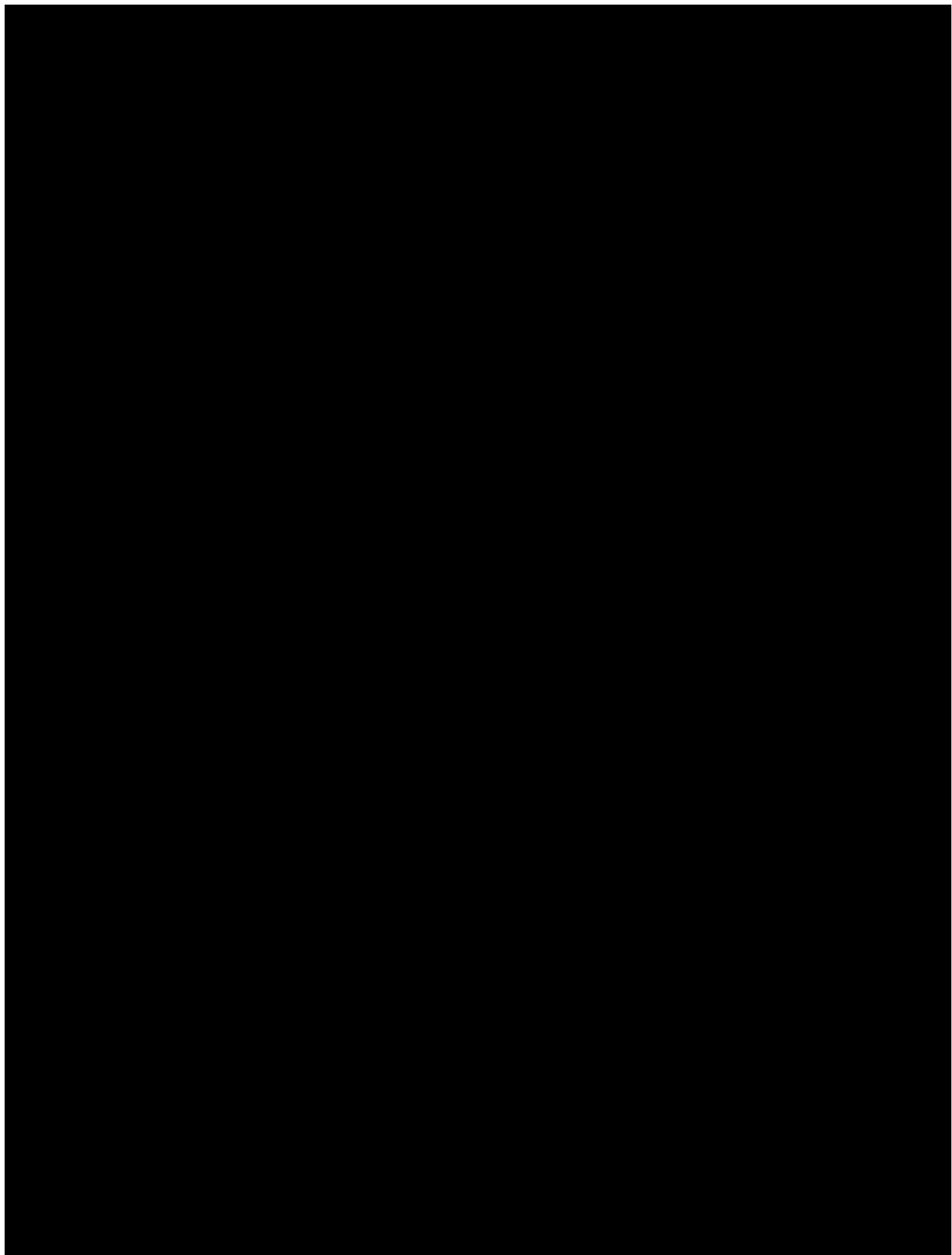












the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address 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; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

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; (3) that older people have the right to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people have the right to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following measures: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

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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].

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

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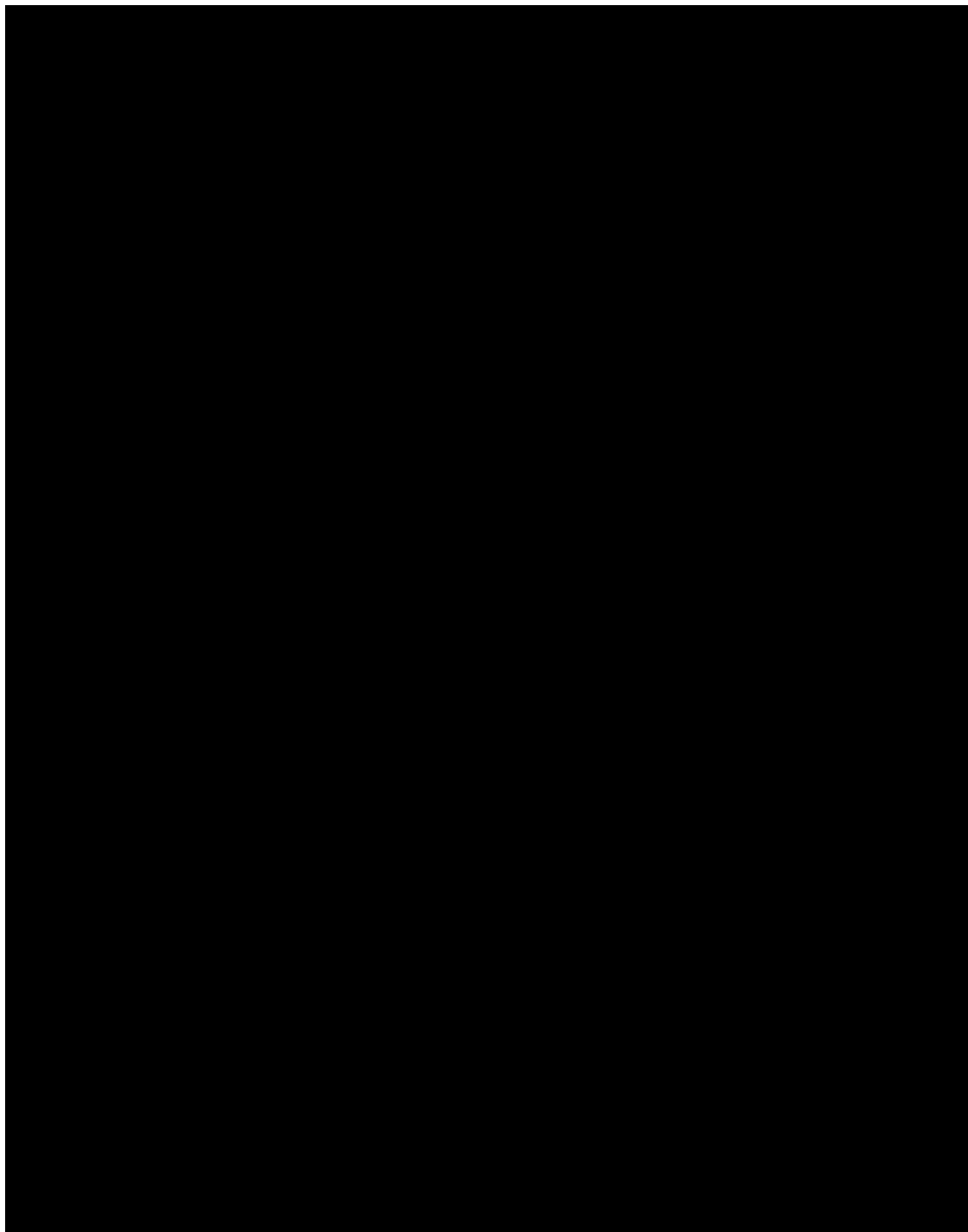
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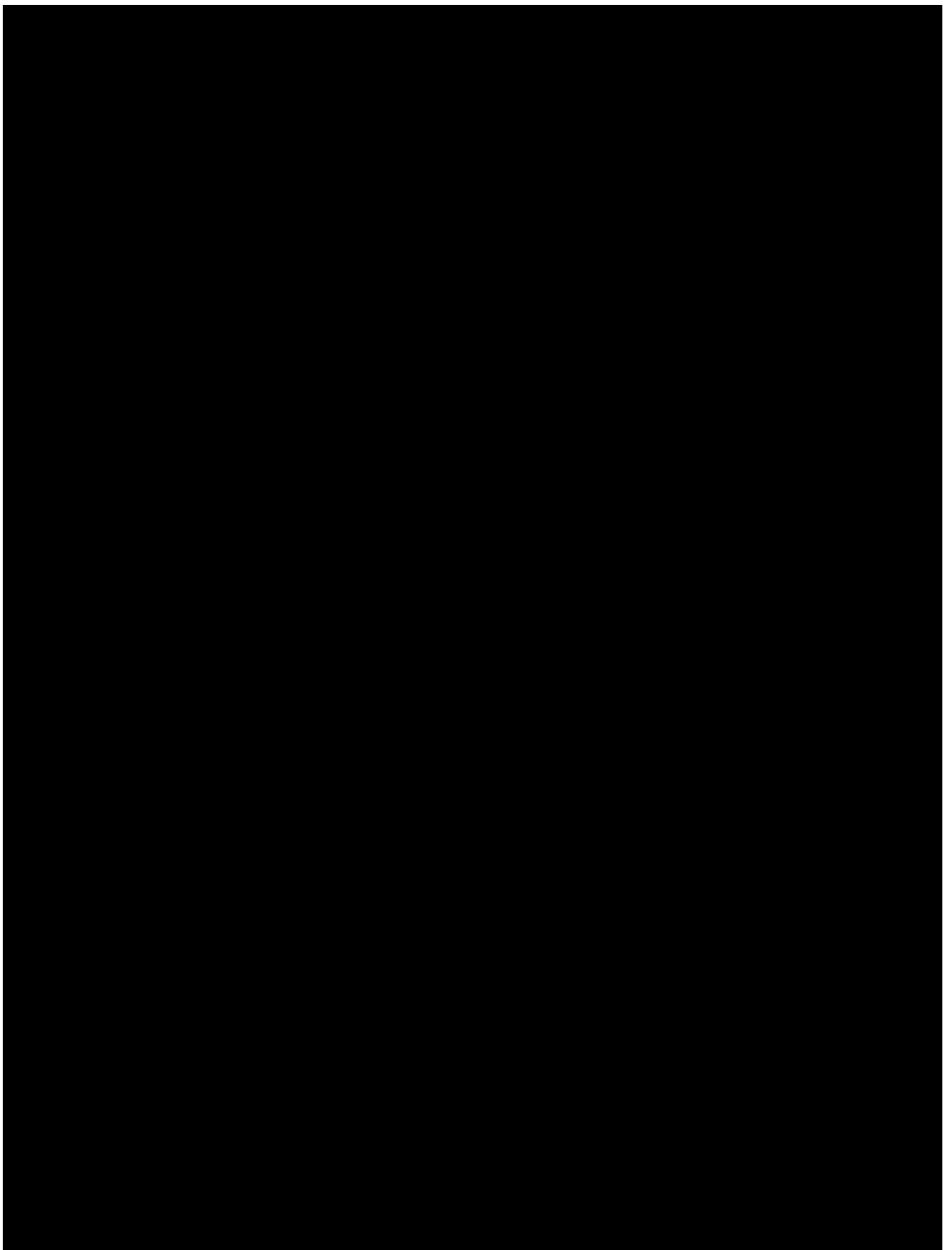
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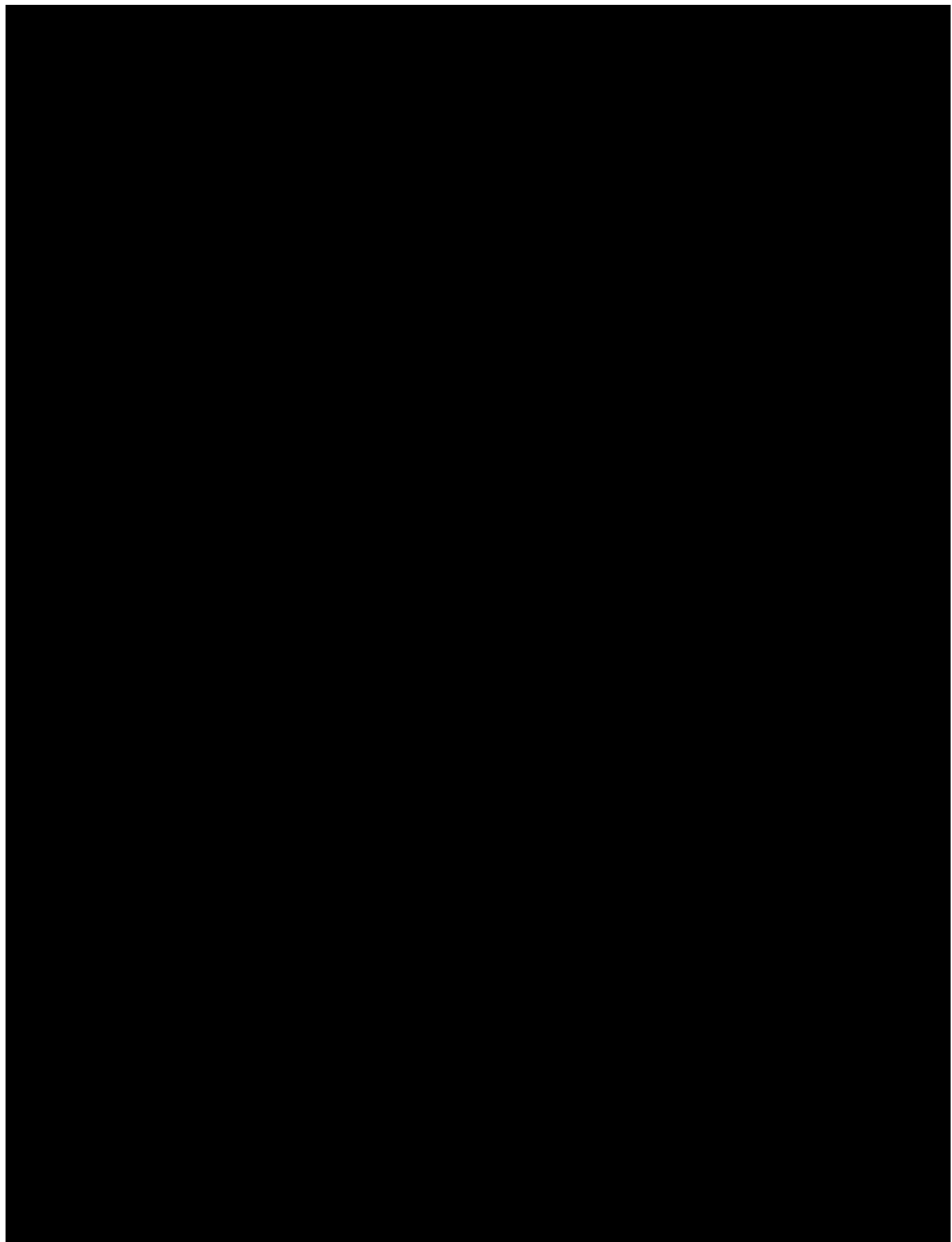
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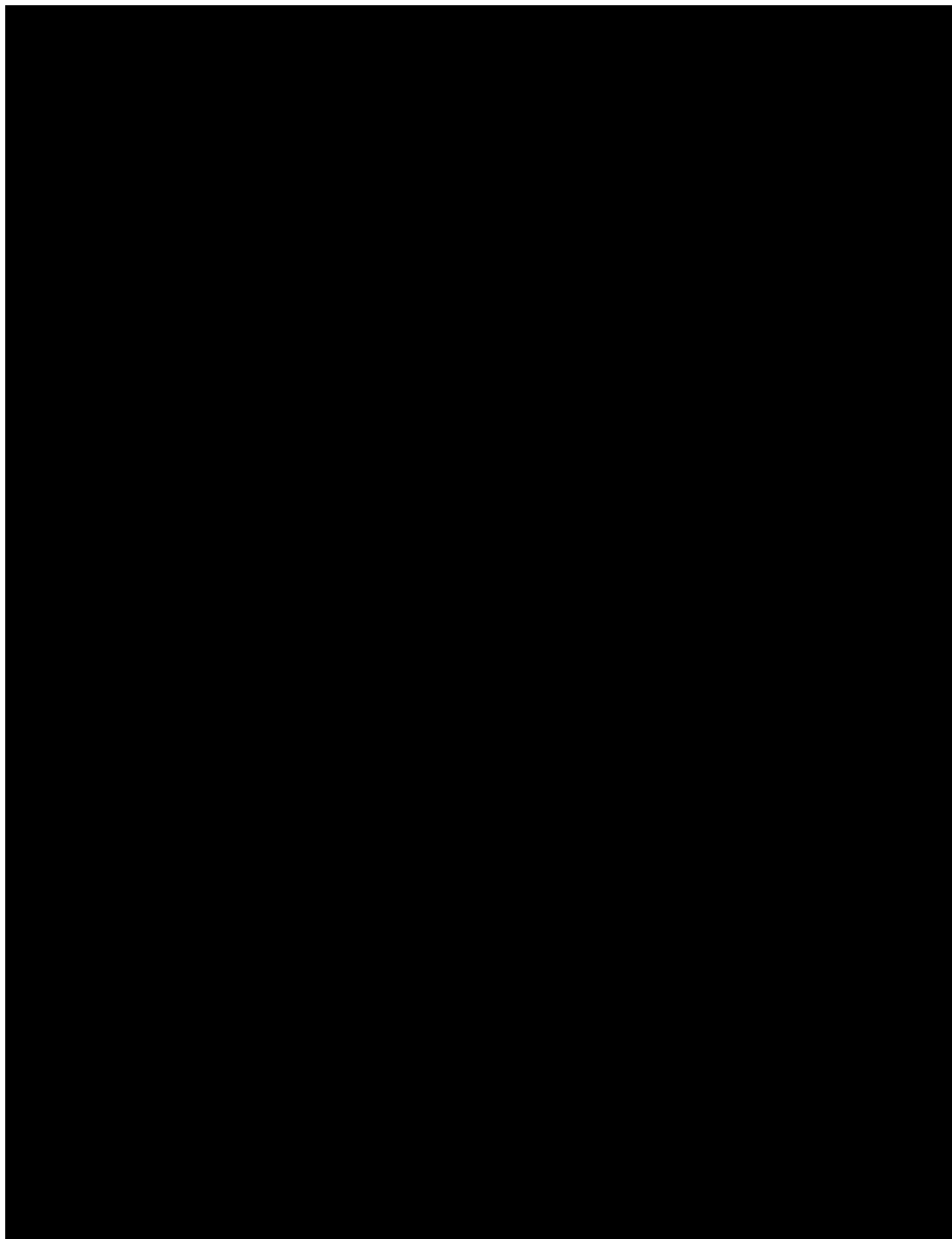
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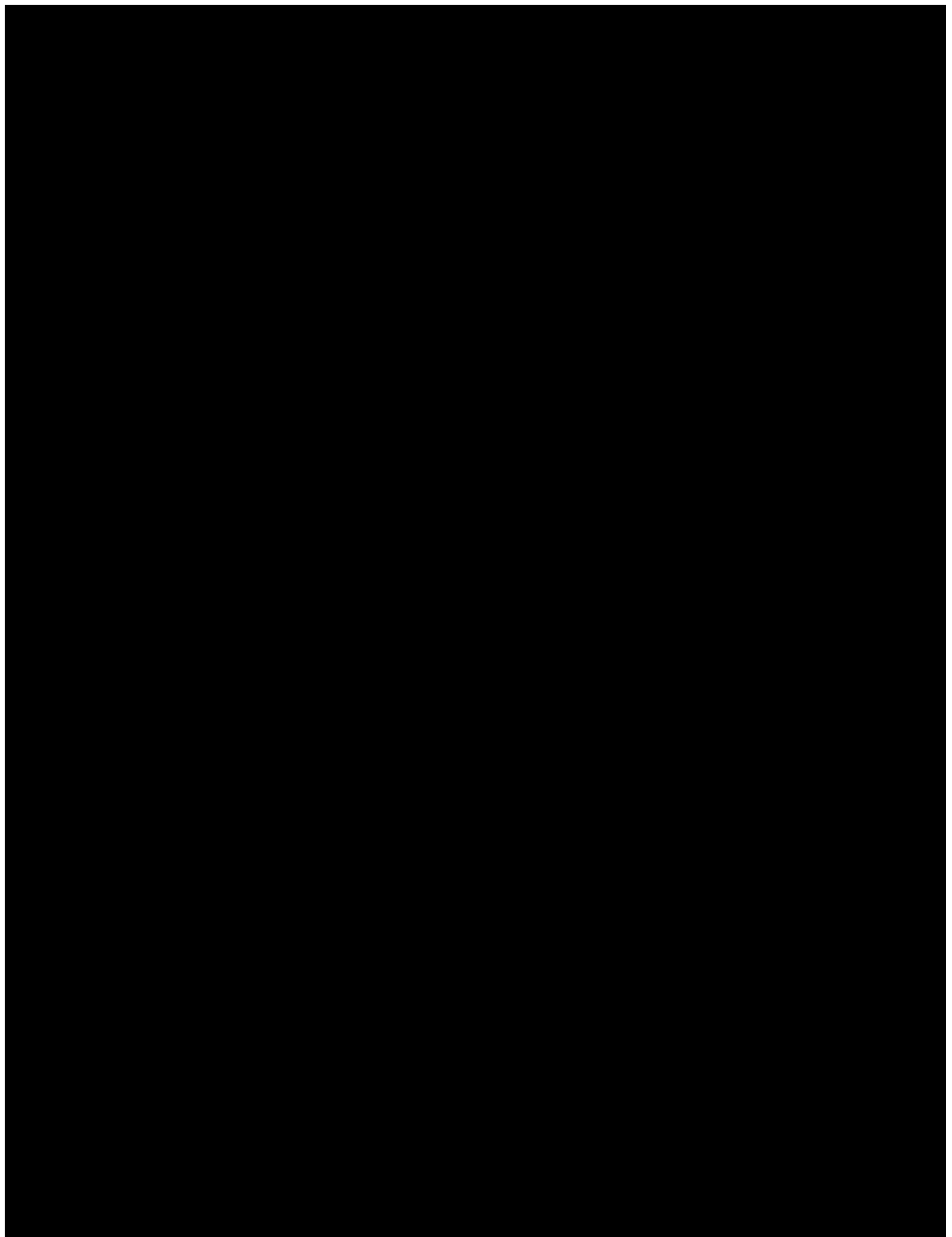


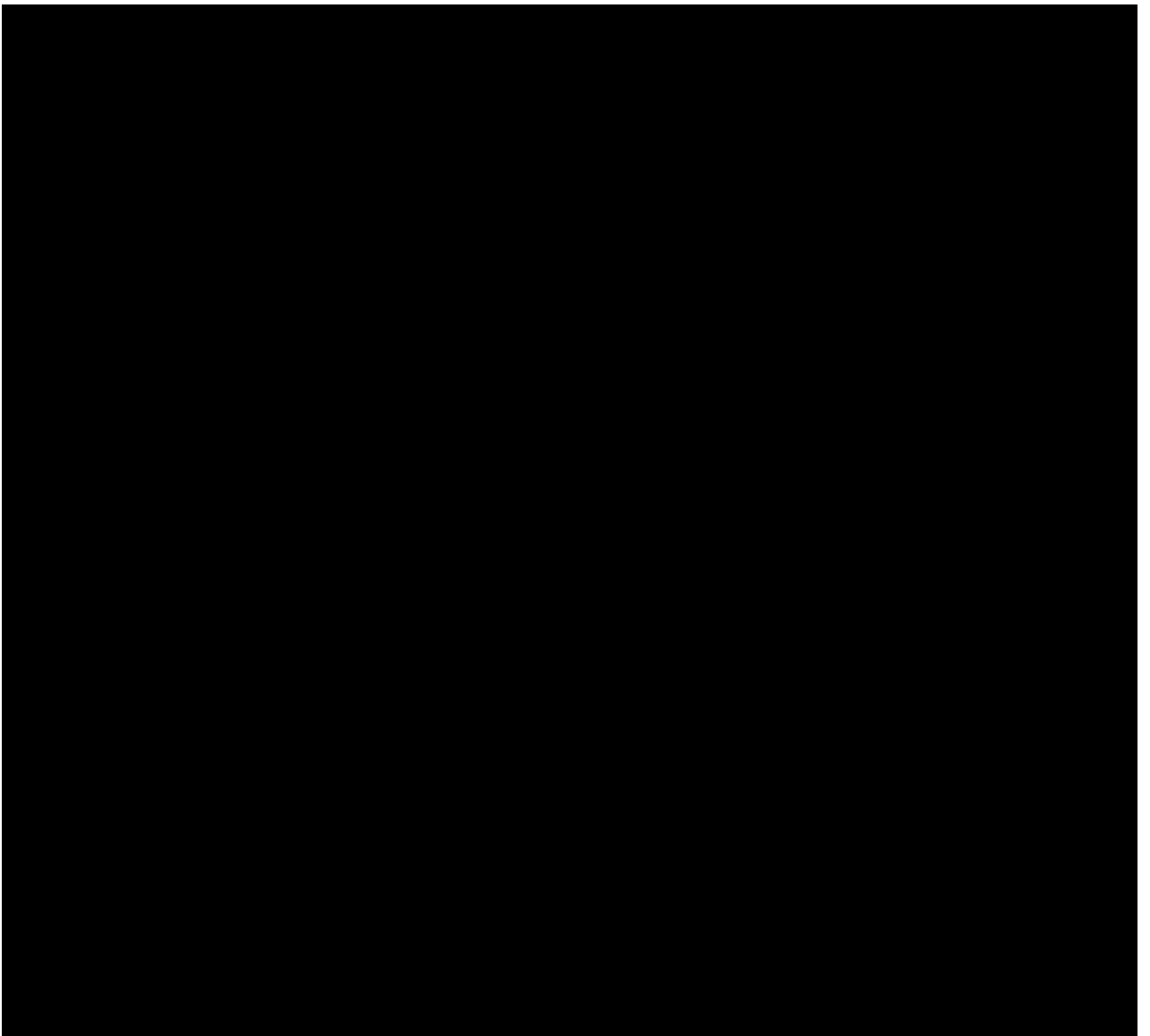


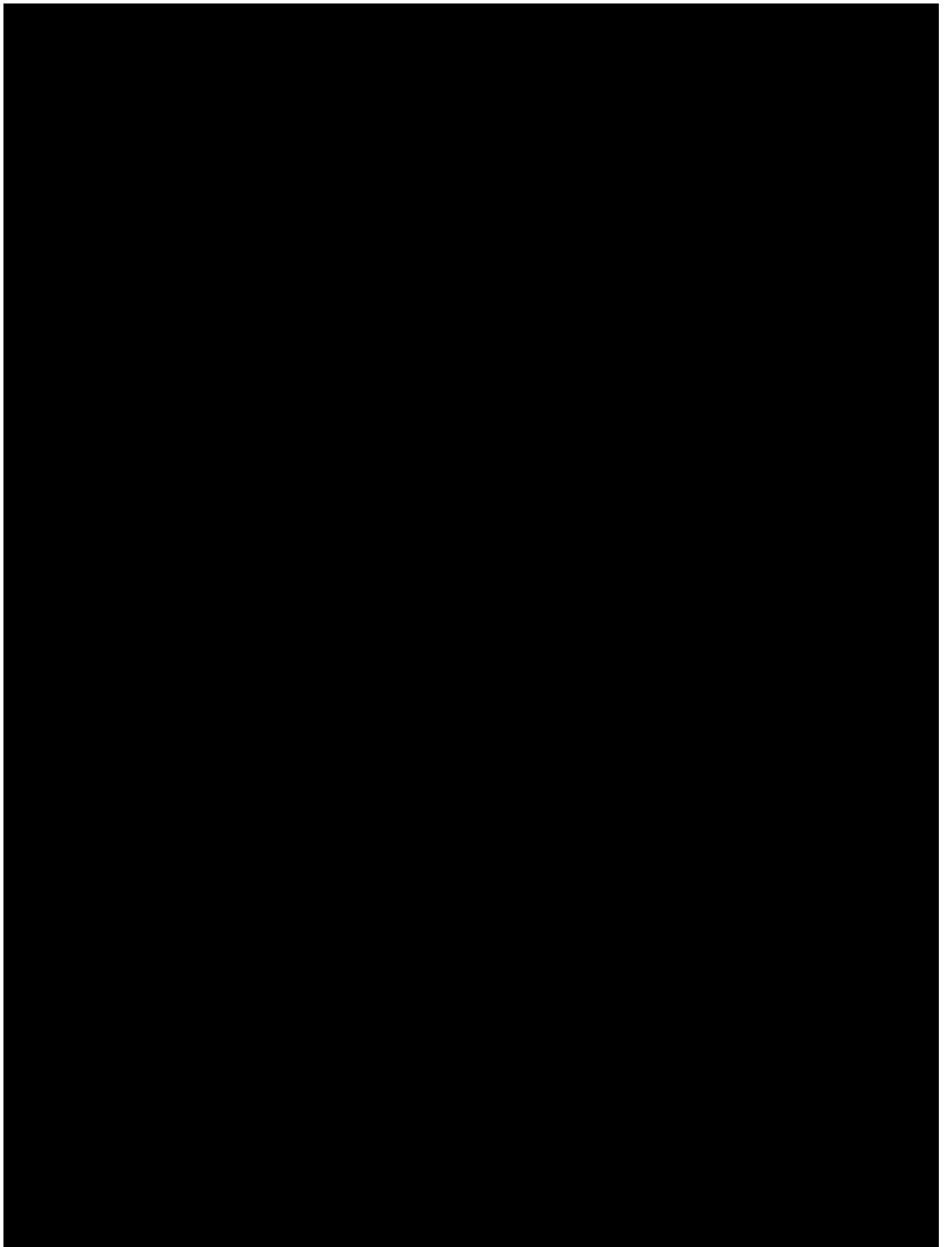


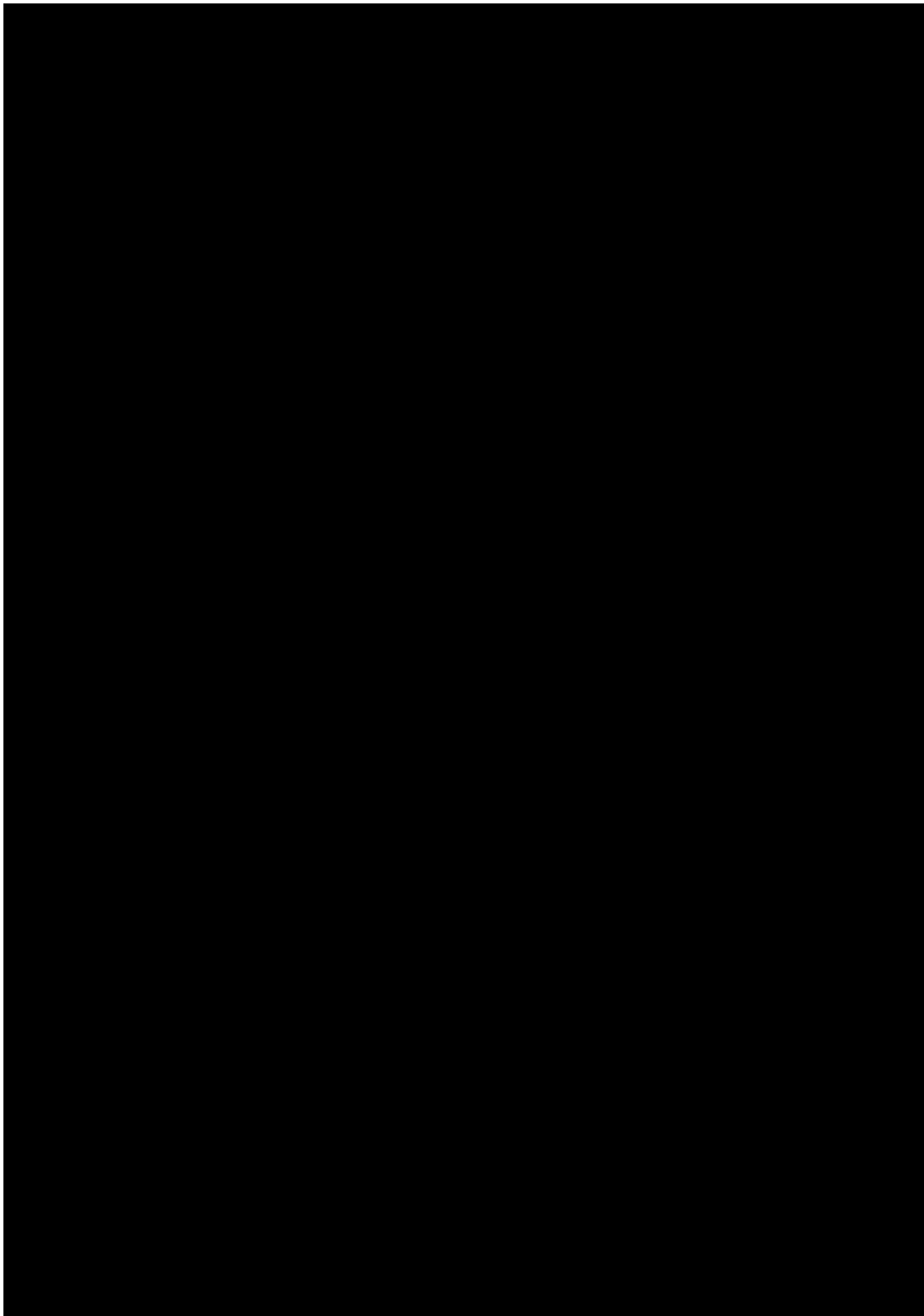


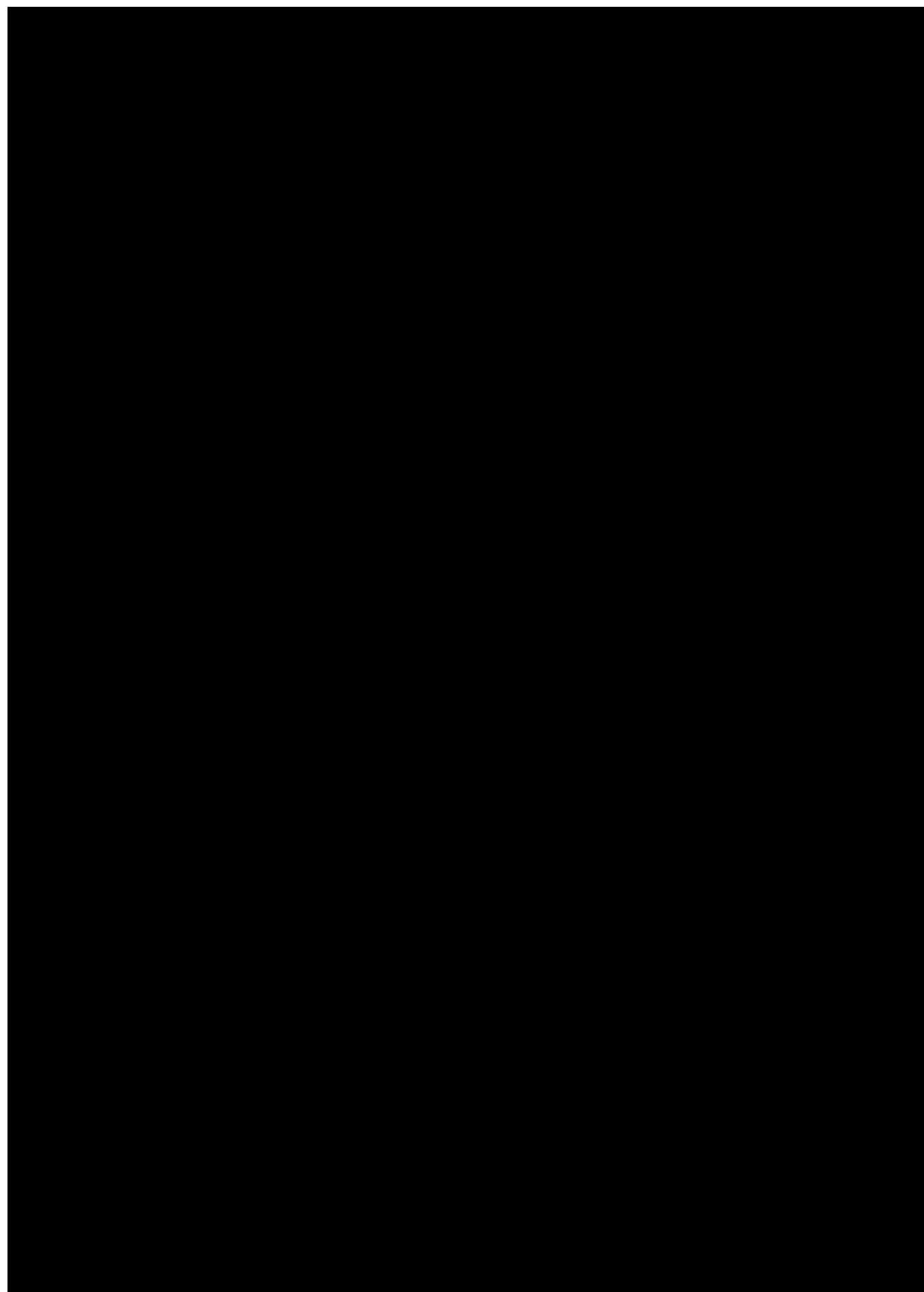


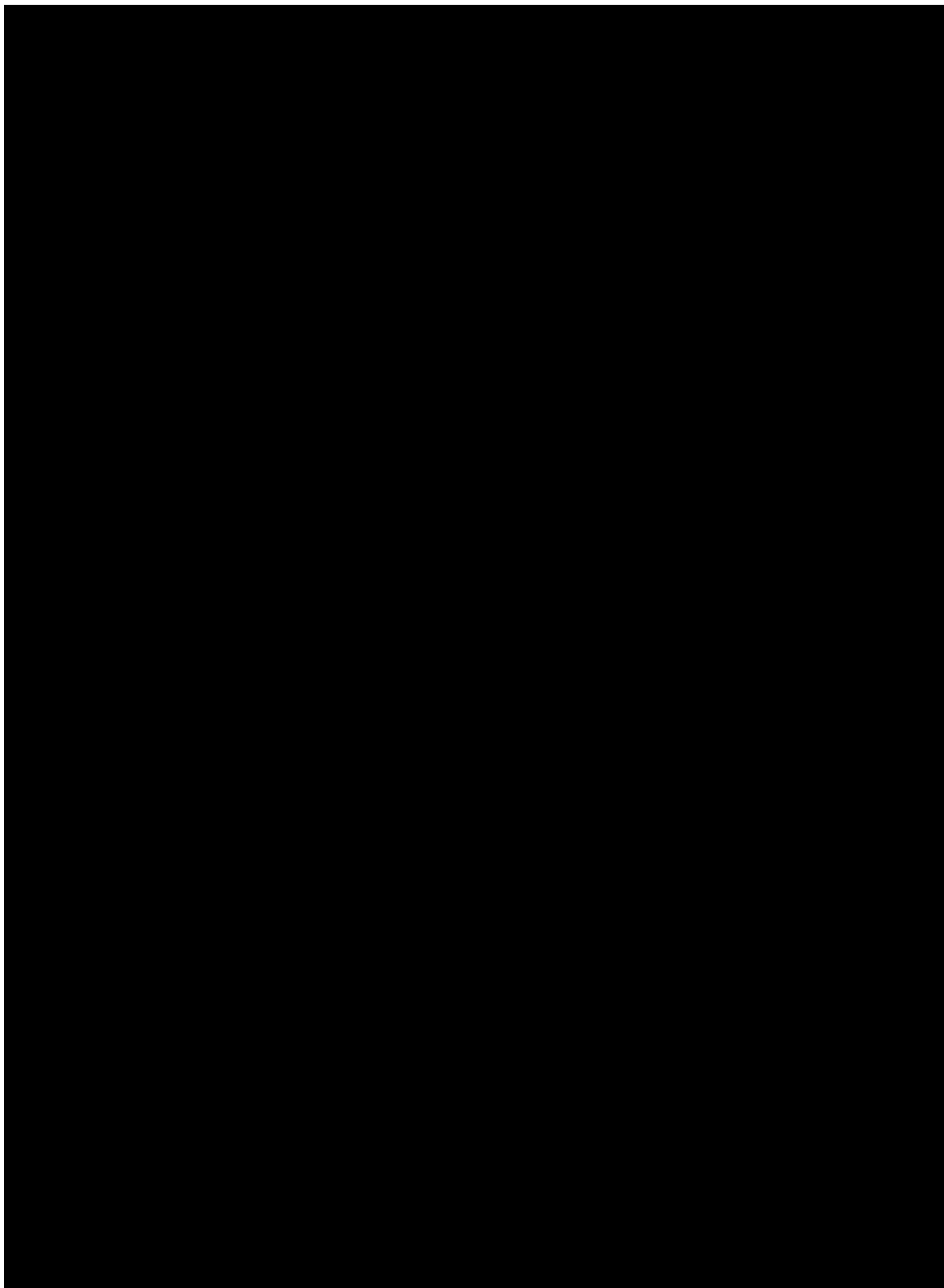


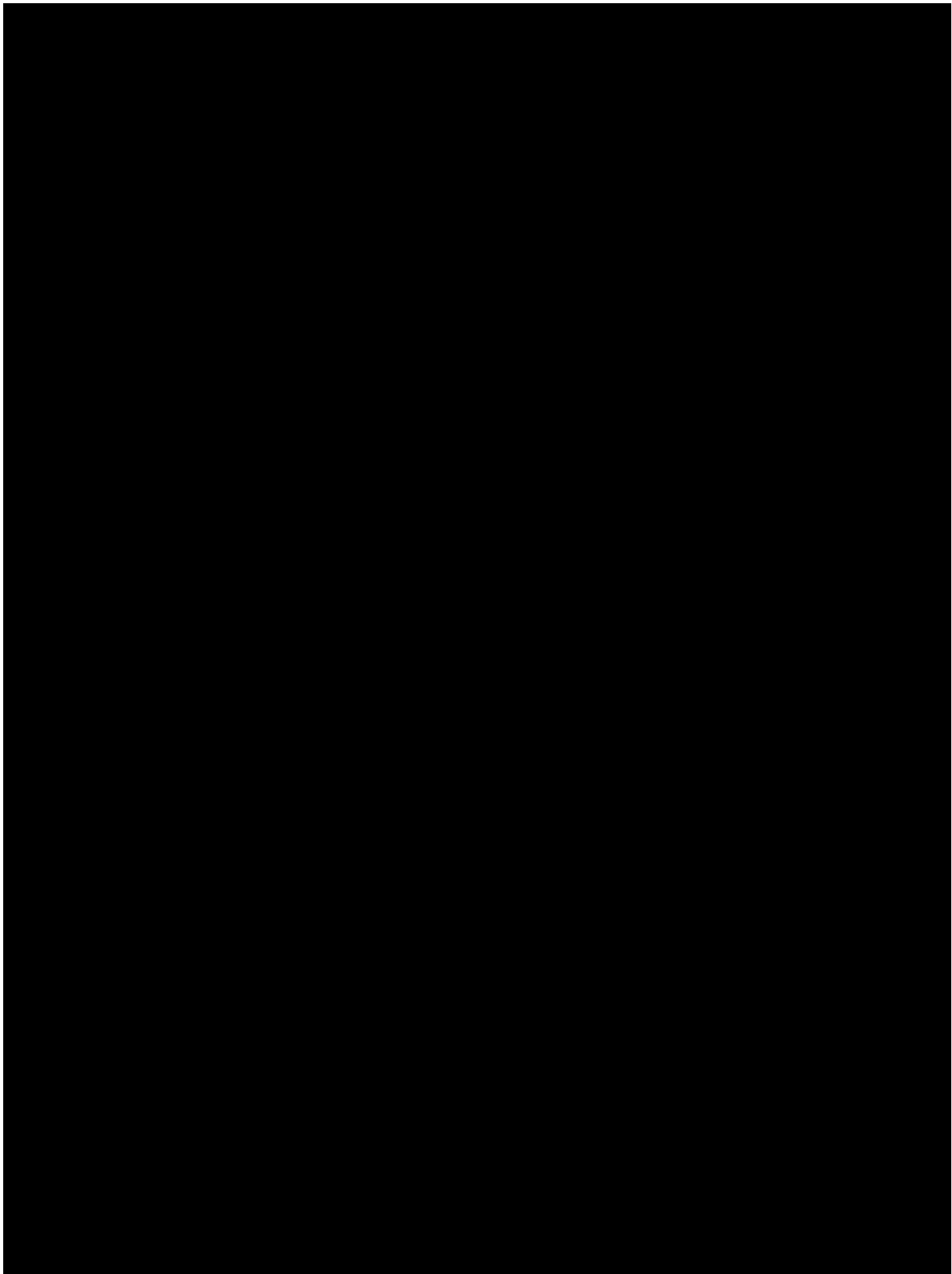


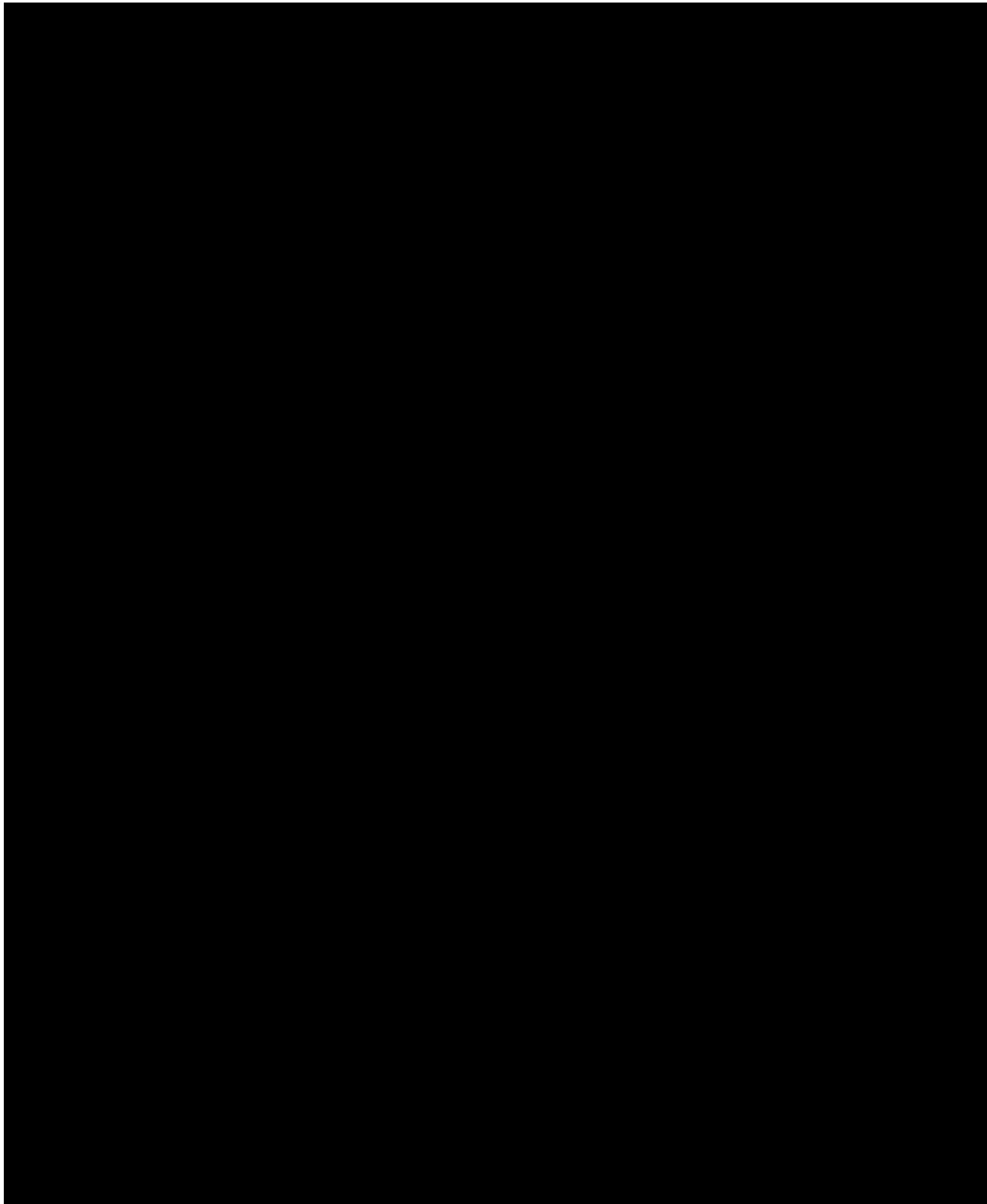


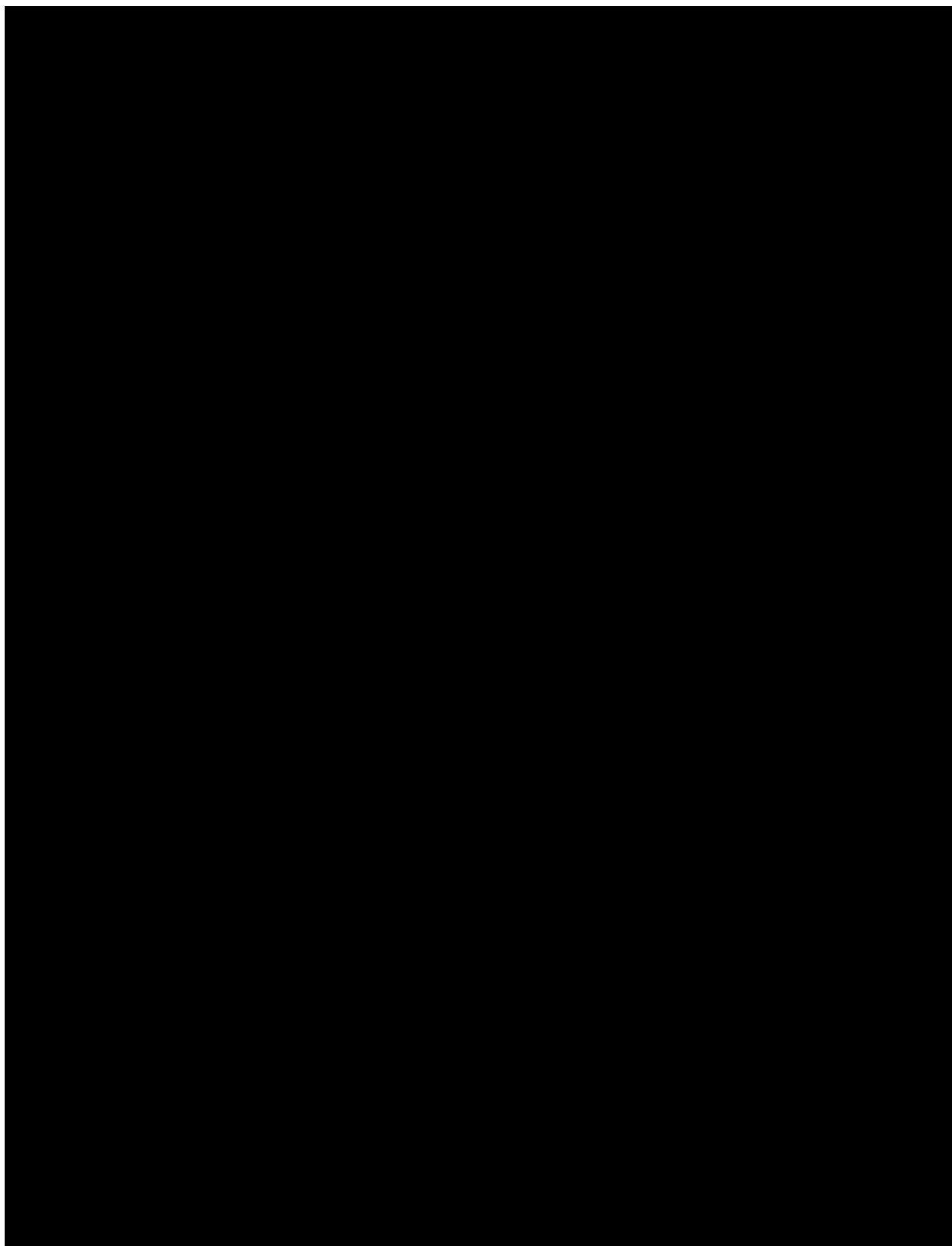


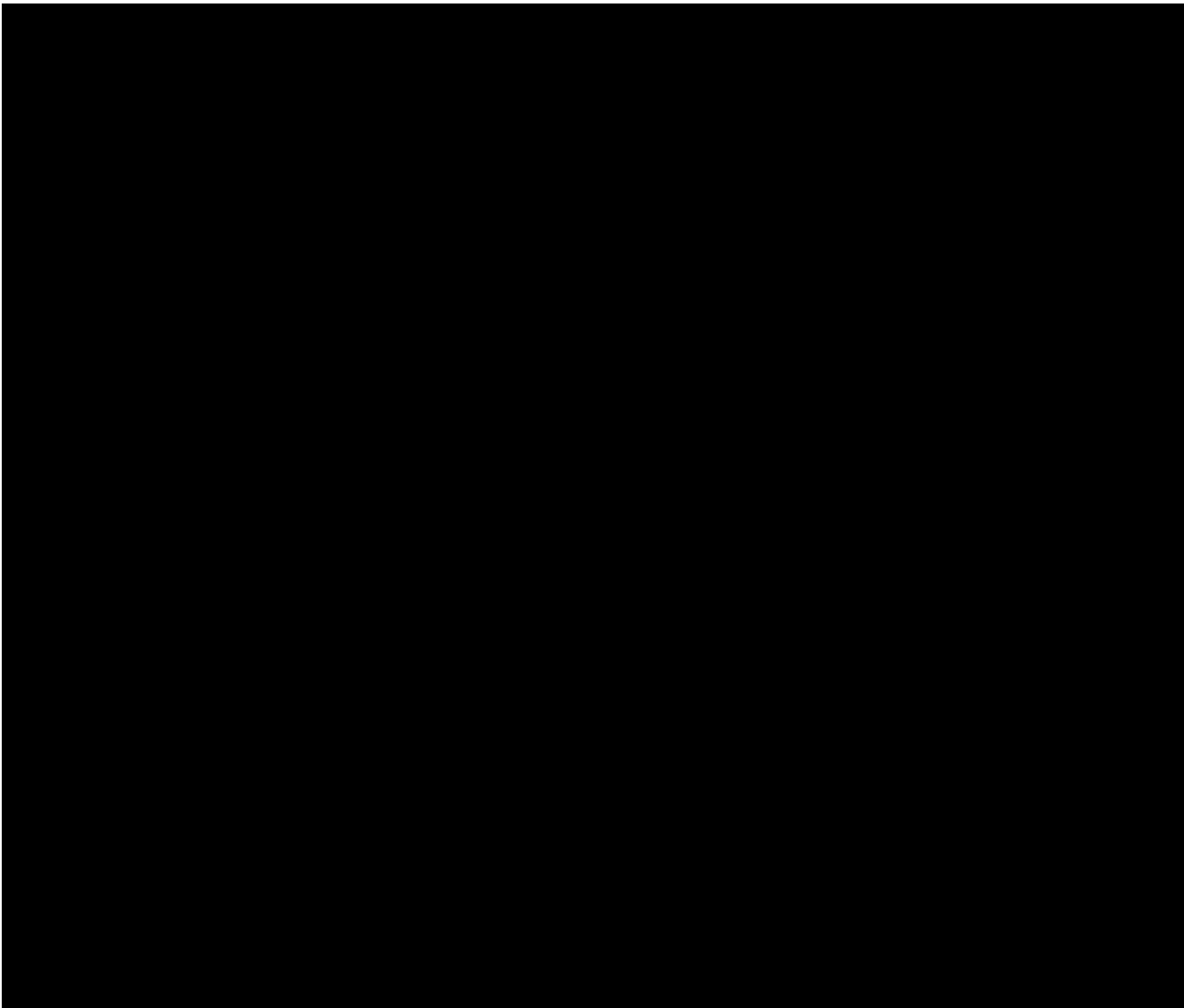


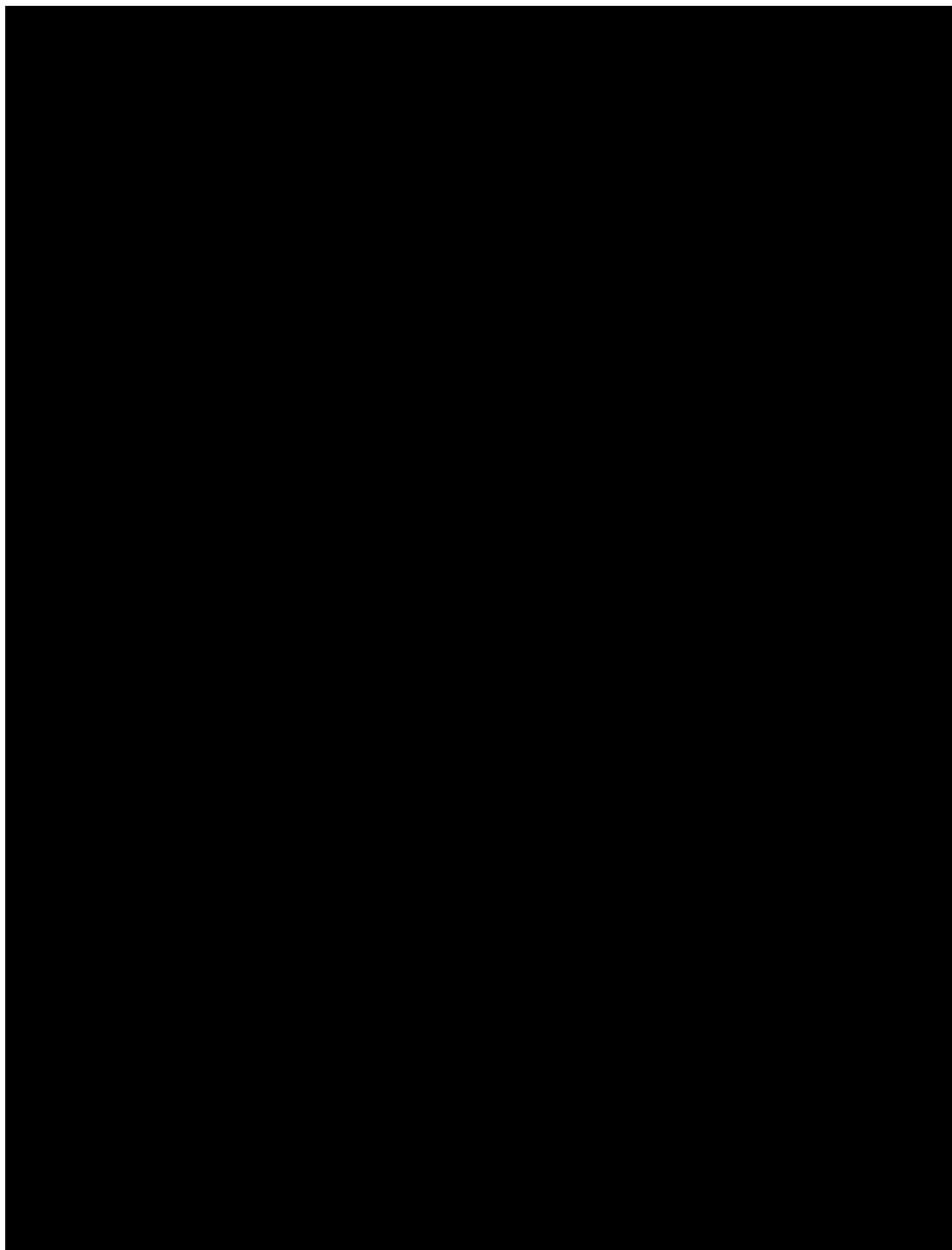


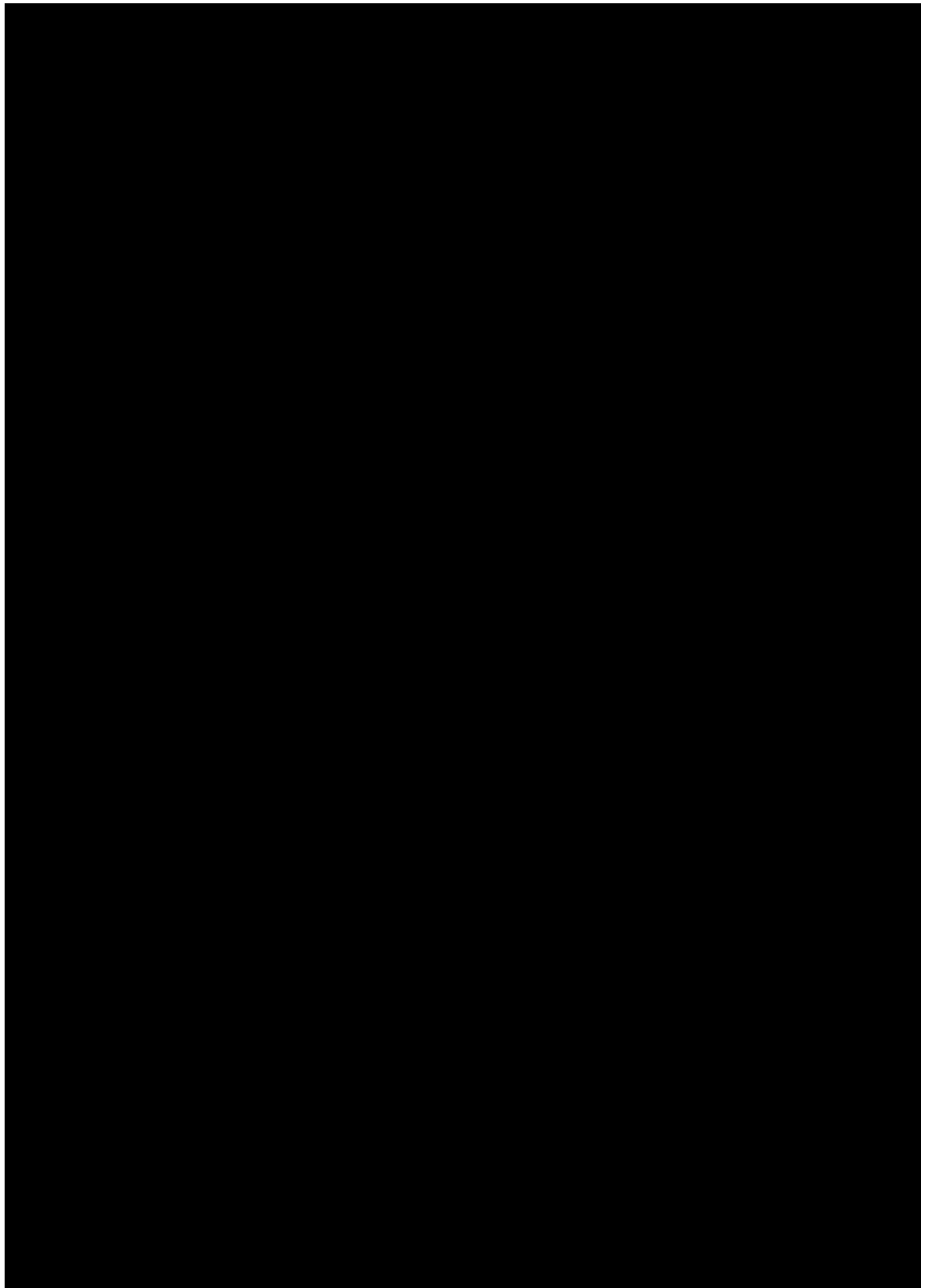


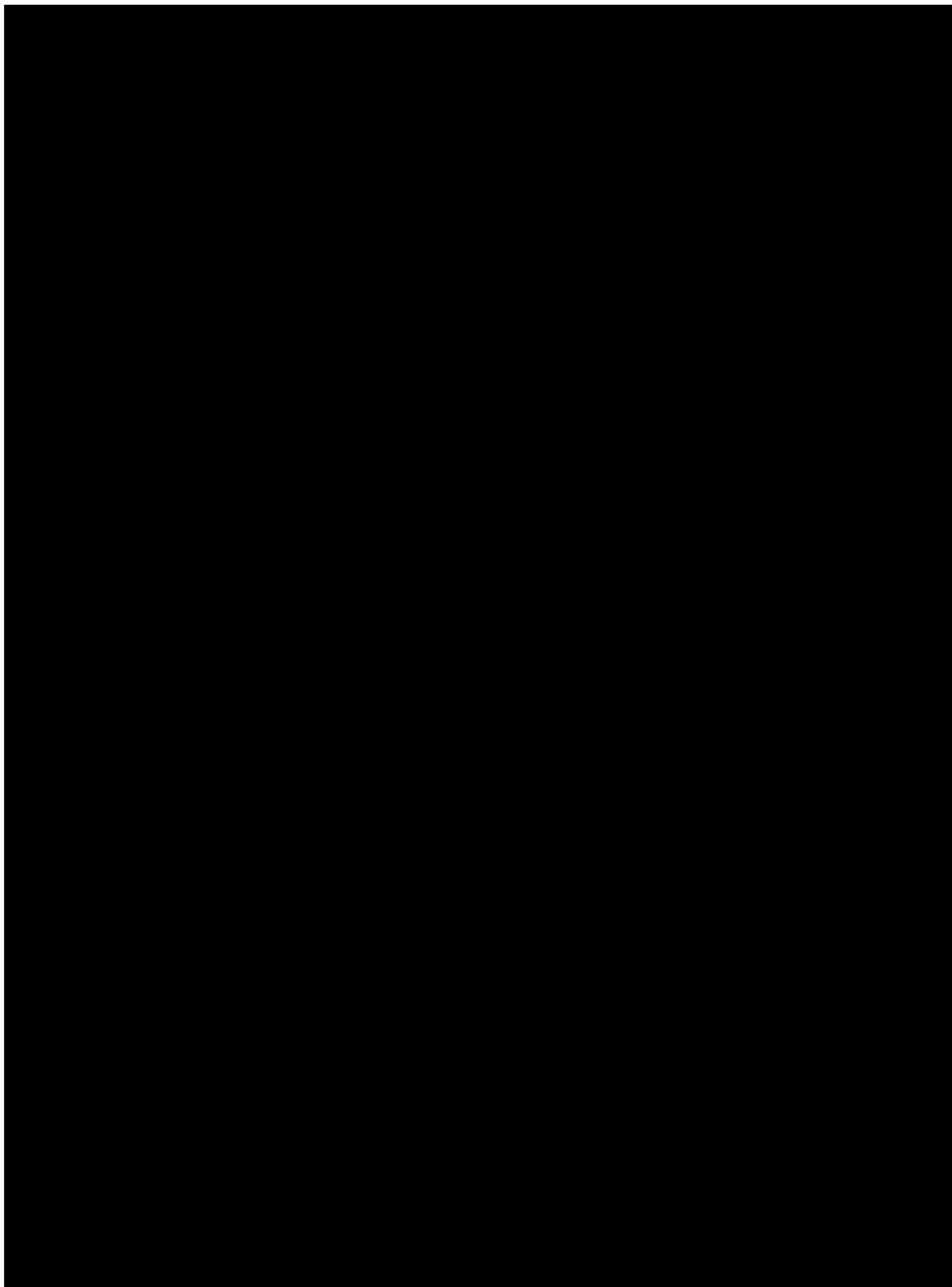


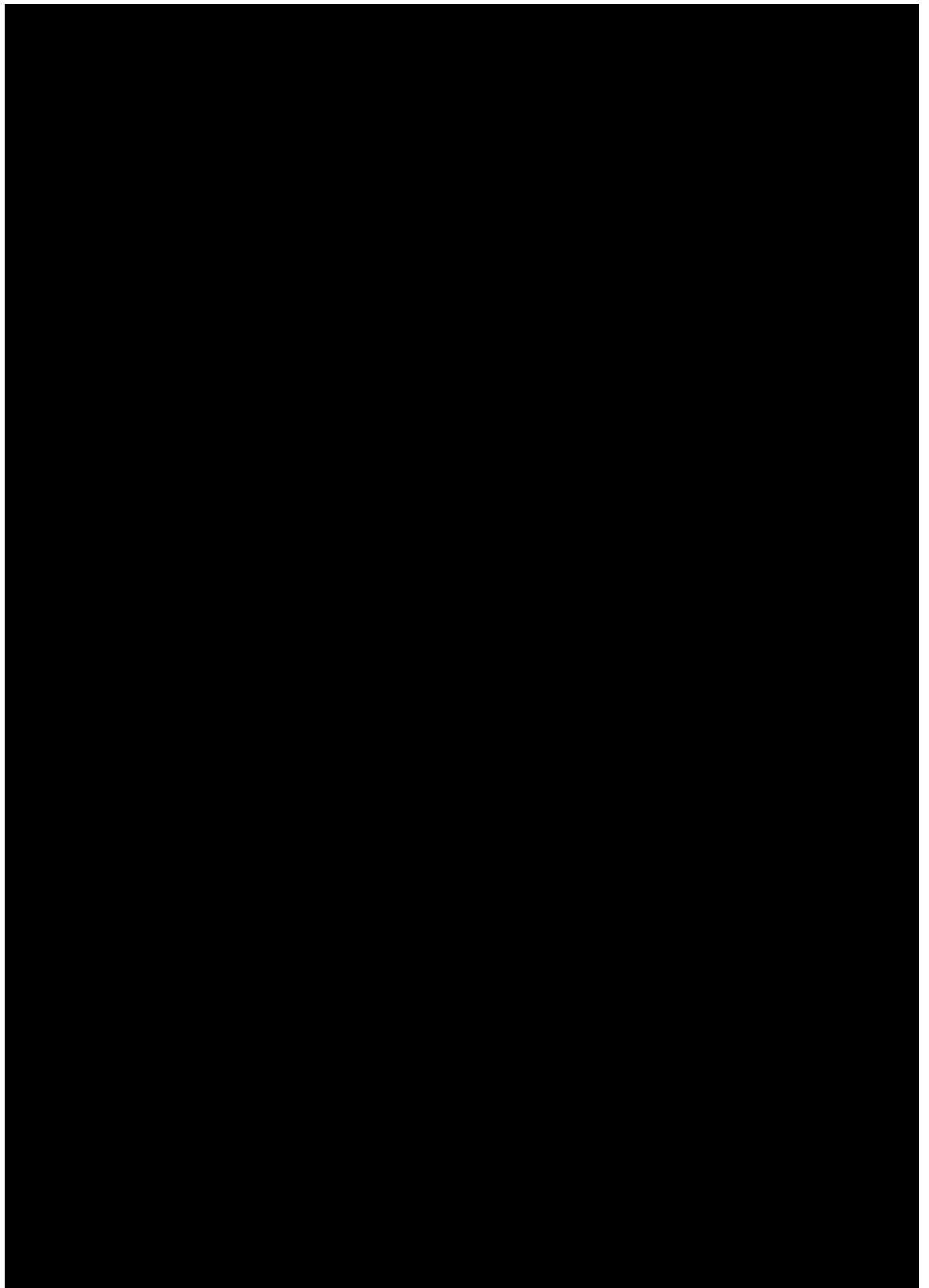


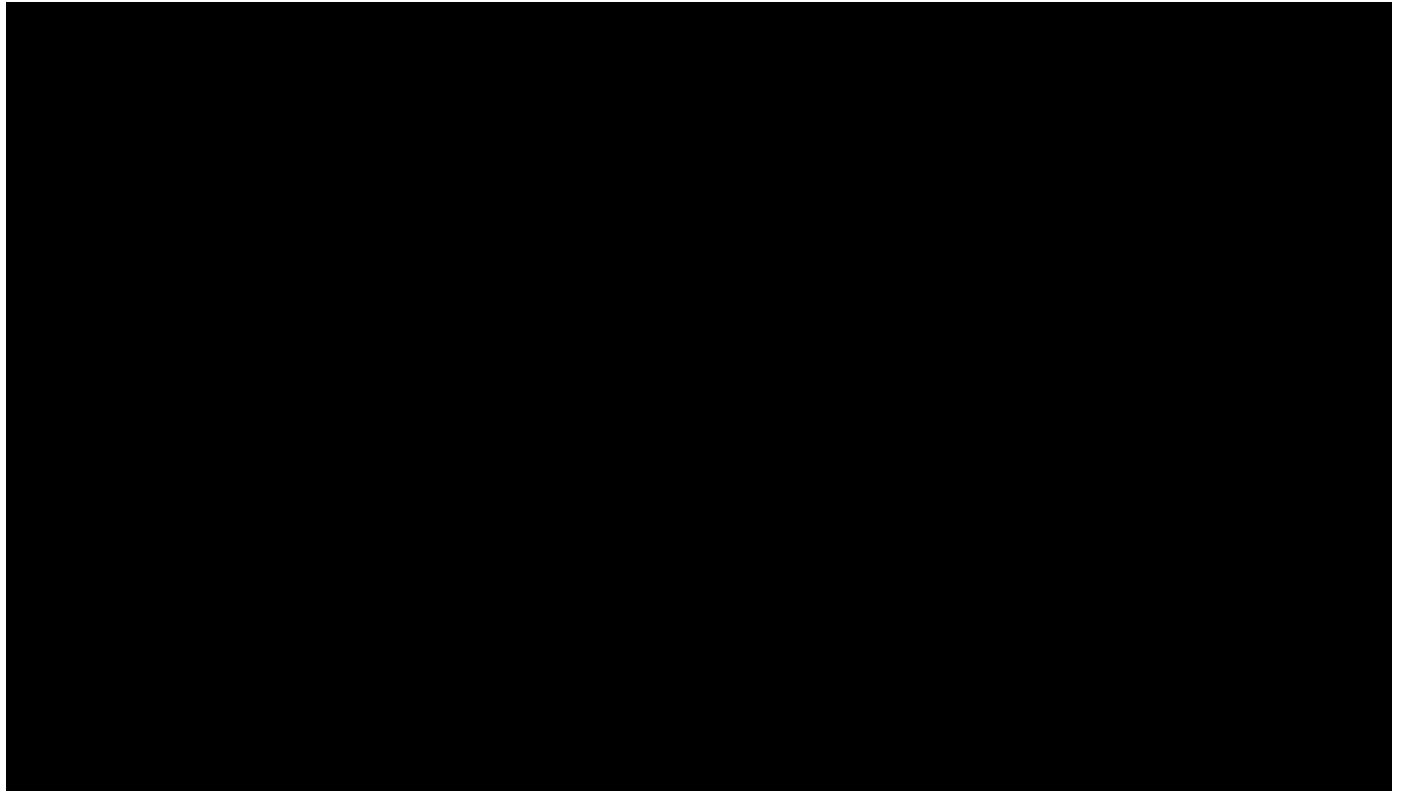


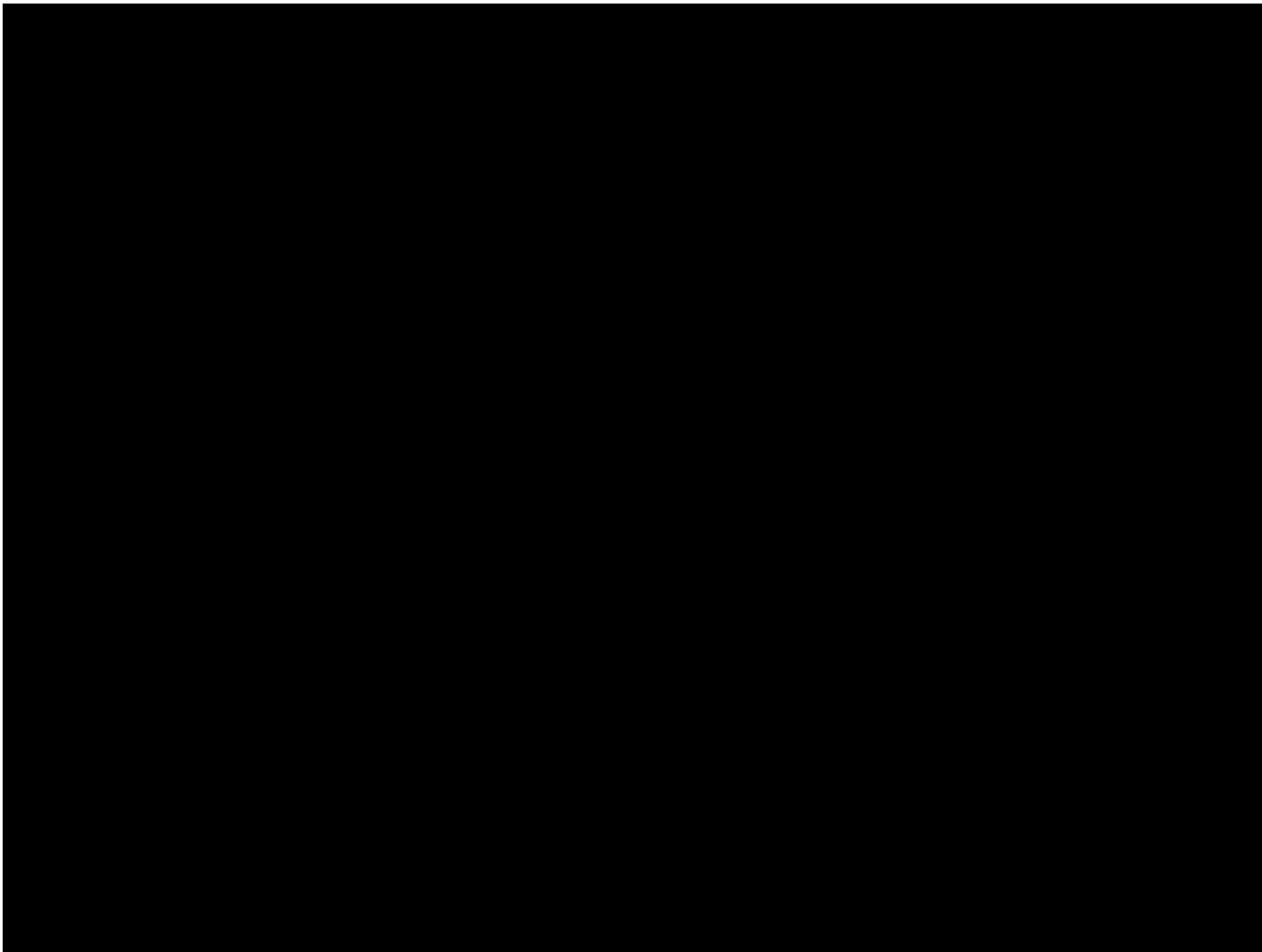




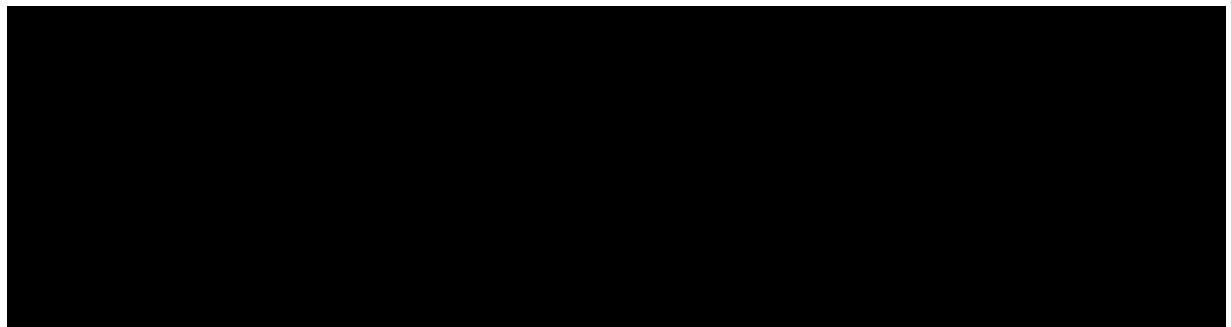




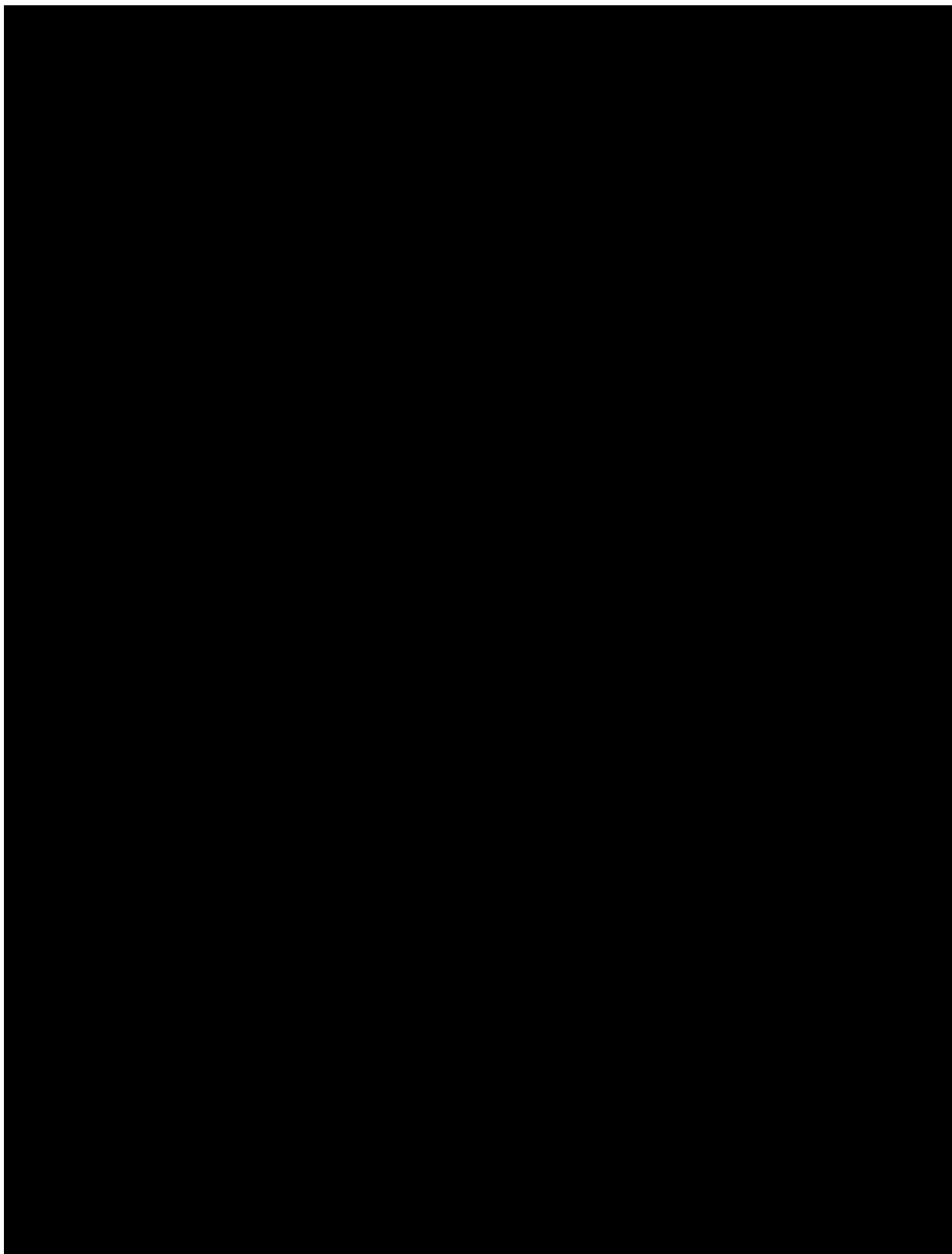




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[The following text is a dense, handwritten manuscript, likely a letter or a page from a book. It is written in a cursive script and is mostly illegible due to the quality of the scan. The text appears to be a continuous paragraph or a series of connected thoughts. The handwriting is fluid and somewhat slanted. There are some words that are more legible than others, but the overall content is obscured by the script and the scan quality. The text is written on a single page, with some lines extending to the right margin. The ink is dark, and the paper appears to be aged or slightly discolored. The overall impression is that of a personal or historical document.]



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 (Department of Health 1999). The number of people employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million, from 2.2 million in 1980 to 3.4 million in 1998.

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1990, the Health Service Act 1997, and the Health Service Act 1999. These acts have introduced a number of measures to improve the quality of care and services, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1990, the Health Service Act 1997, and the Health Service Act 1999.

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