

ภาคผนวก ข.35-3

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โปรแกรมการตรวจสอบสภาพพนักงาน



**บริษัท พีทีที โกลบอล เคมิคอล จำกัด (มหาชน)**

**Occupational Health Management**

**P-(Q-EH-OH)-001**

**โปรแกรมการตรวจสุขภาพพนักงาน**



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services that meet the needs of older people, and the importance of involving older people in the development of services. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to older people and the need to involve them in the development of services. The strategy also sets out the need to develop services that meet the needs of older people, and the importance of involving older people in the development of services.

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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 2020 (Office of 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 identified the need to develop a new paradigm of care for the ageing population, one that is based on the concept of 'active ageing'. This paradigm is based on the idea that older people should be able to live independently, to participate in social and community activities, and to maintain a high level of physical and mental health.

The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm. These include:

- Improving the physical and mental health of older people.
- Promoting social and community participation.
- Improving the living conditions of older people.
- Improving the access to services for older people.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for research in order to achieve this paradigm. These include:

- Research into the physical and mental health of older people.
- Research into social and community participation.
- Research into the living conditions of older people.
- Research into the access to services for older people.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for policy development in order to achieve this paradigm. These include:

- Policy development on the physical and mental health of older people.
- Policy development on social and community participation.
- Policy development on the living conditions of older people.
- Policy development on the access to services for older people.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for implementation in order to achieve this paradigm. These include:

- Implementation of the physical and mental health of older people.
- Implementation of social and community participation.
- Implementation of the living conditions of older people.
- Implementation of the access to services for older people.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for evaluation in order to achieve this paradigm. These include:

- Evaluation of the physical and mental health of older people.
- Evaluation of social and community participation.
- Evaluation of the living conditions of older people.
- Evaluation of the access to services for older people.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for monitoring in order to achieve this paradigm. These include:

- Monitoring of the physical and mental health of older people.
- Monitoring of social and community participation.
- Monitoring of the living conditions of older people.
- Monitoring of the access to services for older people.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for reporting in order to achieve this paradigm. These include:

- Reporting on the physical and mental health of older people.
- Reporting on social and community participation.
- Reporting on the living conditions of older people.
- Reporting on the access to services for older people.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for review in order to achieve this paradigm. These include:

- Review of the physical and mental health of older people.
- Review of social and community participation.
- Review of the living conditions of older people.
- Review of the access to services for older people.





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 1995 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

One of the main challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of the services that it provides. This is a complex task, and one that requires a number of different approaches.

One of the main approaches to improving efficiency is the introduction of competition. This involves the restructuring of public services, so that they are able to compete with private services.

Another approach is the introduction of new management practices. This involves the adoption of new management techniques, such as the use of performance indicators, and the introduction of new management structures.

There are a number of other initiatives that are being implemented, including the introduction of new technologies, and the restructuring of public services. These initiatives are all aimed at improving the efficiency of the public sector.

It is important to note that the public sector is not a monolith. It is made up of a number of different organizations, each of which has its own objectives and priorities. Therefore, any initiative to improve efficiency must take account of the needs of all of these organizations.

There is a need for a coordinated approach to improving the efficiency of the public sector. This approach should take account of the needs of all of the organizations that make up the public sector, and should be based on a number of key principles.

One of the key principles is the need to improve the efficiency of the services that are provided. This should be done by introducing competition, and by adopting new management practices.

Another key principle is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the population. This should be done by restructuring public services, and by introducing new technologies.

There are a number of other key principles that should be taken into account, including the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the population, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the population.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (1996) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, to improve the efficiency of the system, and to improve the financial performance of the system. The Department of Health (1996) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be patient-centred, to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be efficient.

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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 (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly, one that is based on the concept of 'active ageing'. This paradigm is based on the idea that older people should be able to live independently, to participate in social and community activities, and to maintain a high level of physical and mental health.

The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm. These include: (1) the need to improve the physical and mental health of older people; (2) the need to improve the social and community participation of older people; (3) the need to improve the independence of older people; and (4) the need to improve the quality of life of older people. These areas are all inter-related and need to be addressed in a holistic manner.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the key challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

Another key challenge facing the public sector is the need to improve the quality of the services that are delivered. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new standards, the introduction of new management practices, and the introduction of new technologies. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the quality of the services that are delivered.

A third key challenge facing the public sector is the need to improve the accessibility of the services that are delivered. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new standards, the introduction of new management practices, and the introduction of new technologies. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the accessibility of the services that are delivered.

Finally, a fourth key challenge facing the public sector is the need to improve the sustainability of the services that are delivered. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new standards, the introduction of new management practices, and the introduction of new technologies. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the sustainability of the services that are delivered.

In conclusion, the public sector is facing a number of challenges, and there is a need to improve the efficiency, quality, accessibility, and sustainability of the services that are delivered. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, the introduction of new management practices, the introduction of new standards, the introduction of new management practices, and the introduction of new technologies. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency, quality, accessibility, and sustainability of the services that are delivered.

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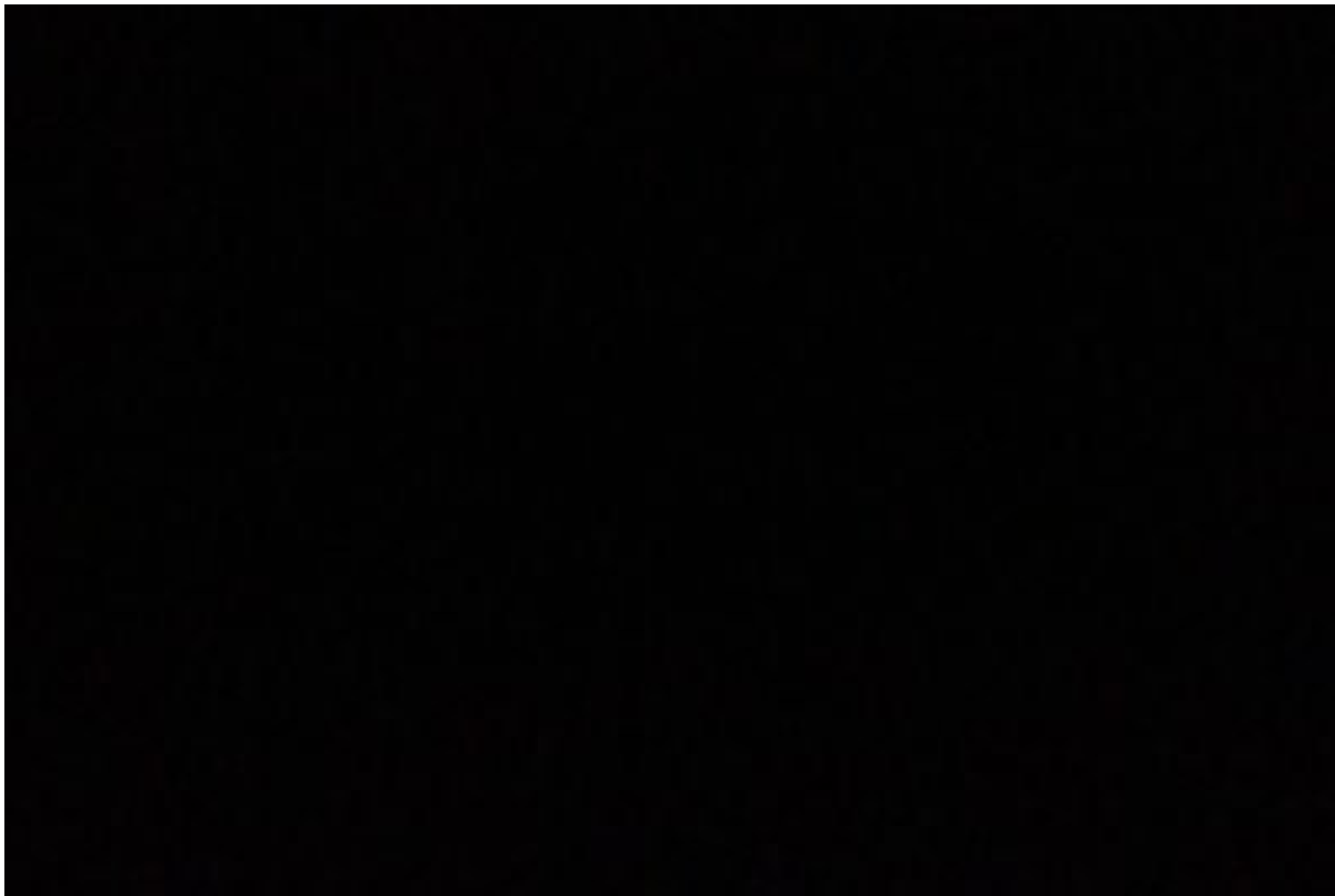








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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office of National Statistics, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the future of health care for older people. The strategy is based on the principle that older people should be able to live in their own homes for as long as possible, and that health care should be provided in a way that is appropriate to their needs. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live in their own homes for as long as possible; (2) health care should be provided in a way that is appropriate to their needs; (3) older people should be able to participate in decisions about their care; (4) older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment; (5) older people should be able to access the services they need; (6) older people should be able to live in a community that is supportive of their needs.

The strategy is based on the principle that older people should be able to live in their own homes for as long as possible. This is a key principle of the strategy, and it is one that is shared by many other countries. The strategy is based on the principle that health care should be provided in a way that is appropriate to their needs. This is a key principle of the strategy, and it is one that is shared by many other countries. The strategy is based on the principle that older people should be able to participate in decisions about their care. This is a key principle of the strategy, and it is one that is shared by many other countries.

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