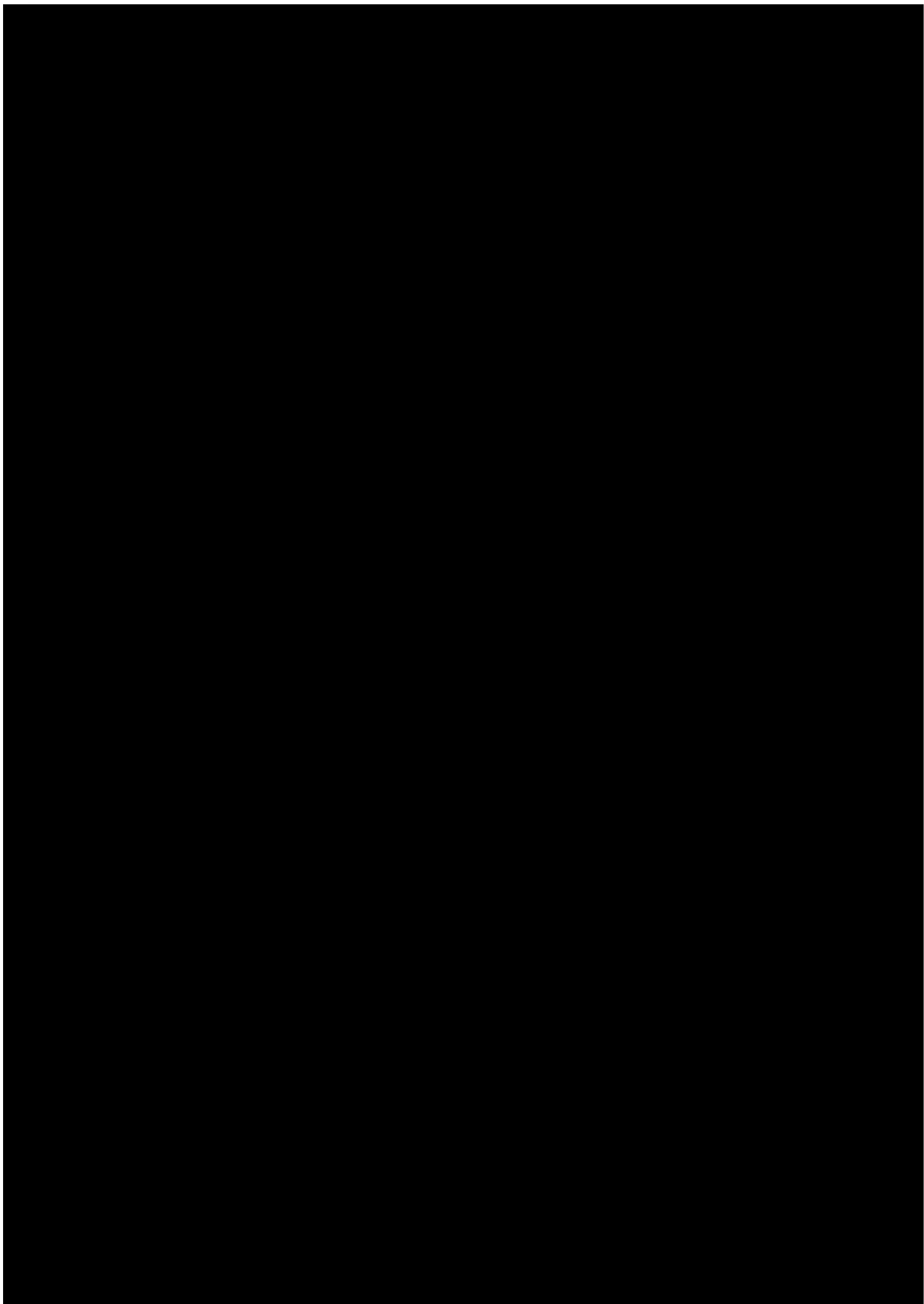
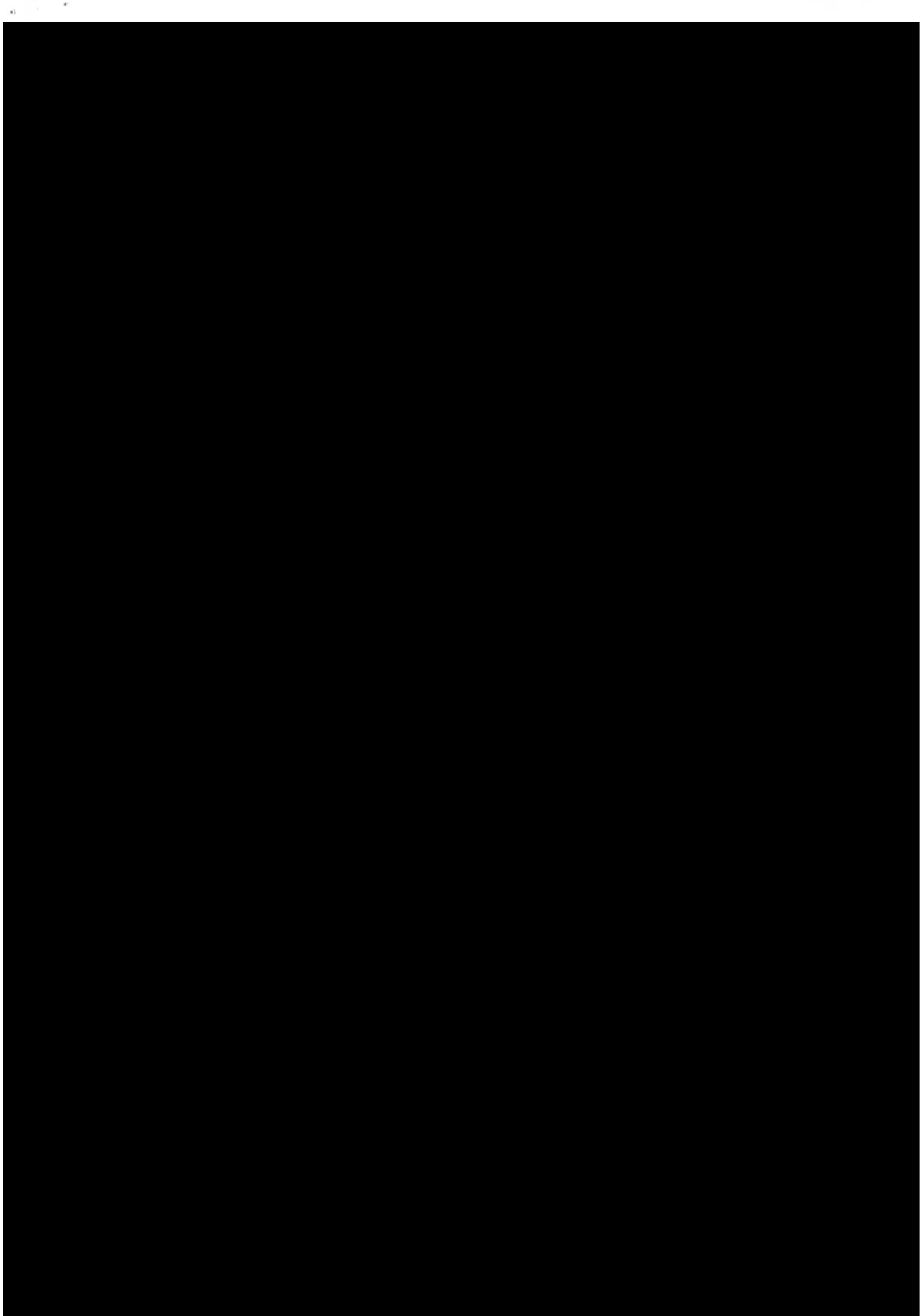


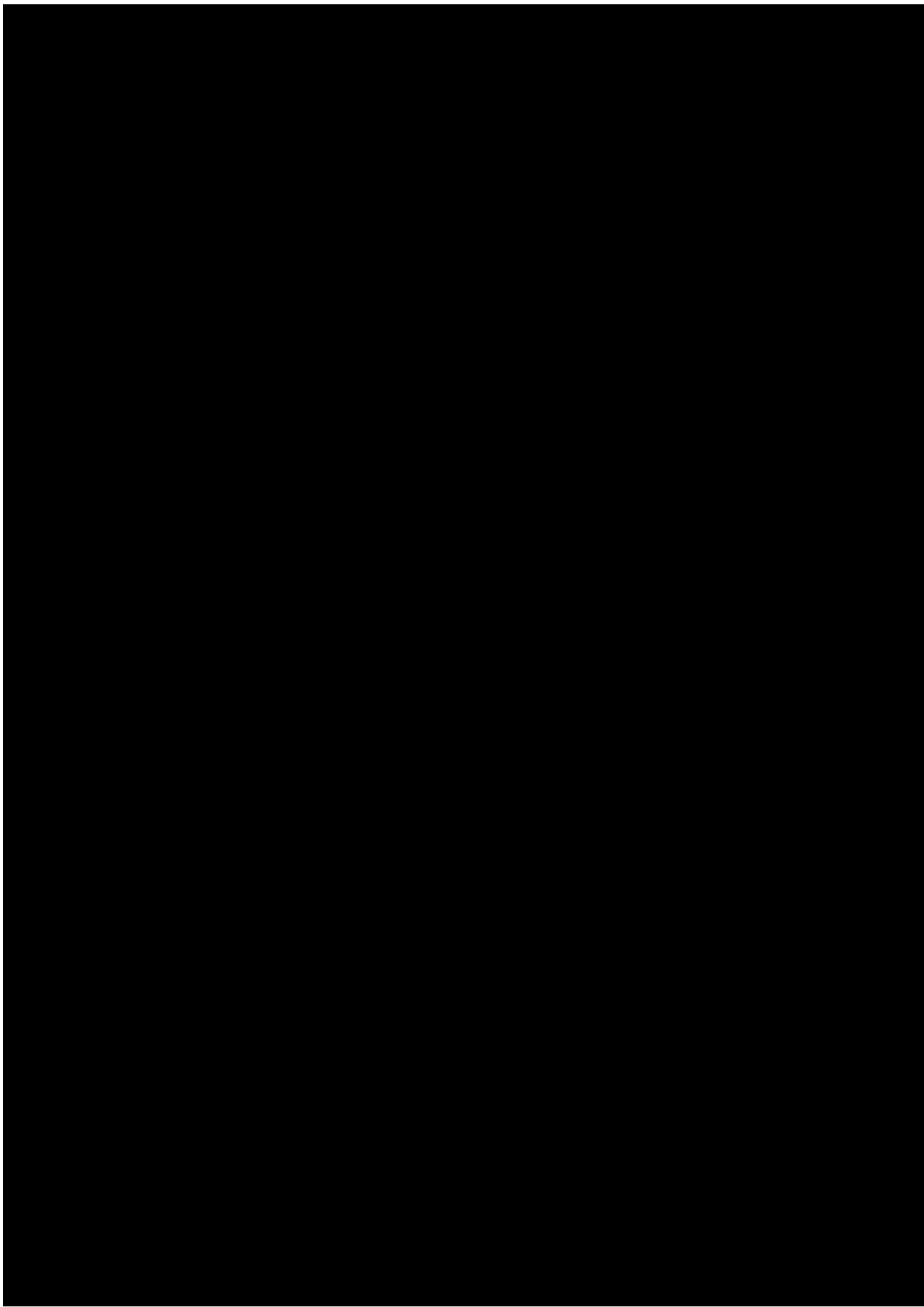
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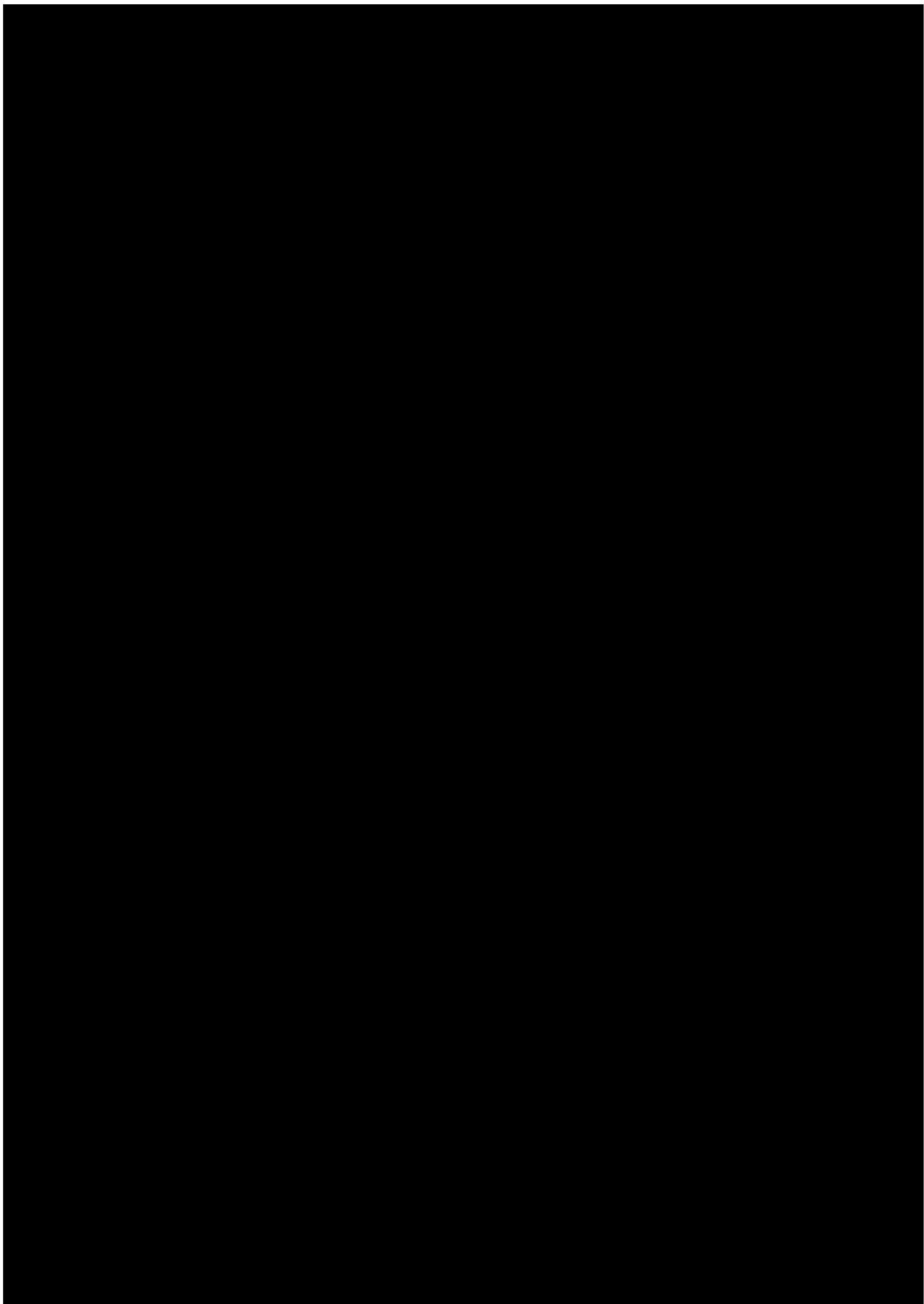
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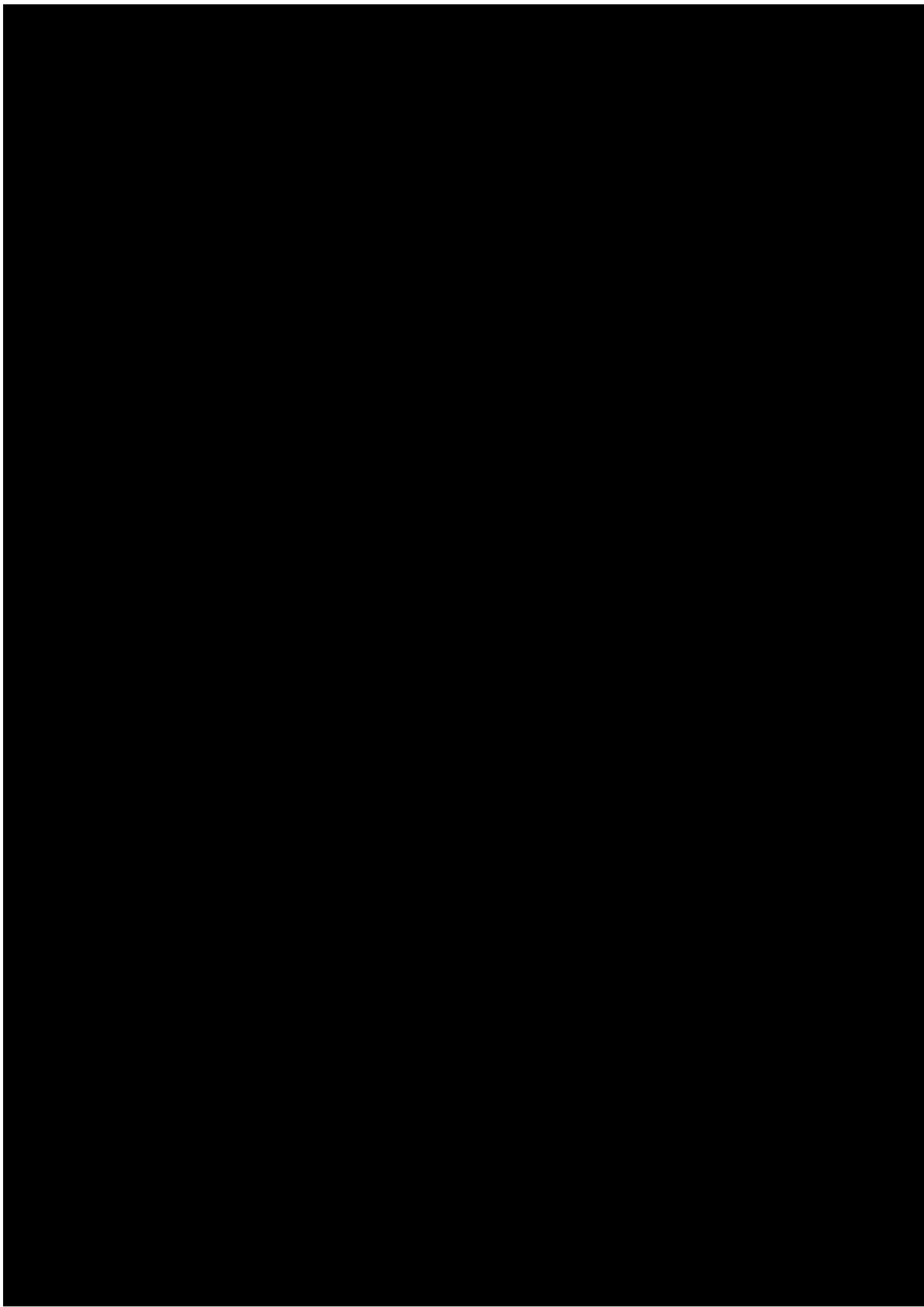
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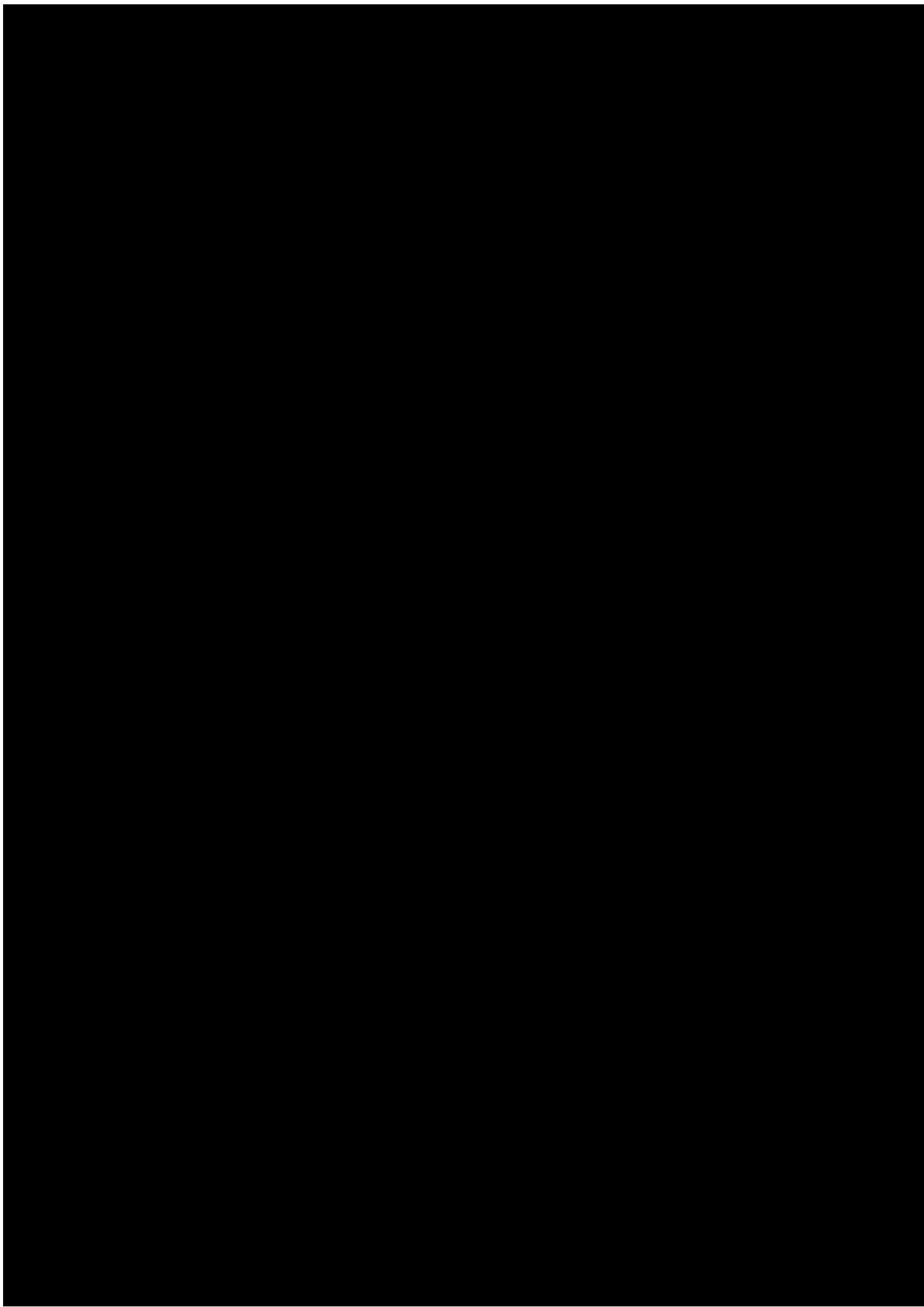


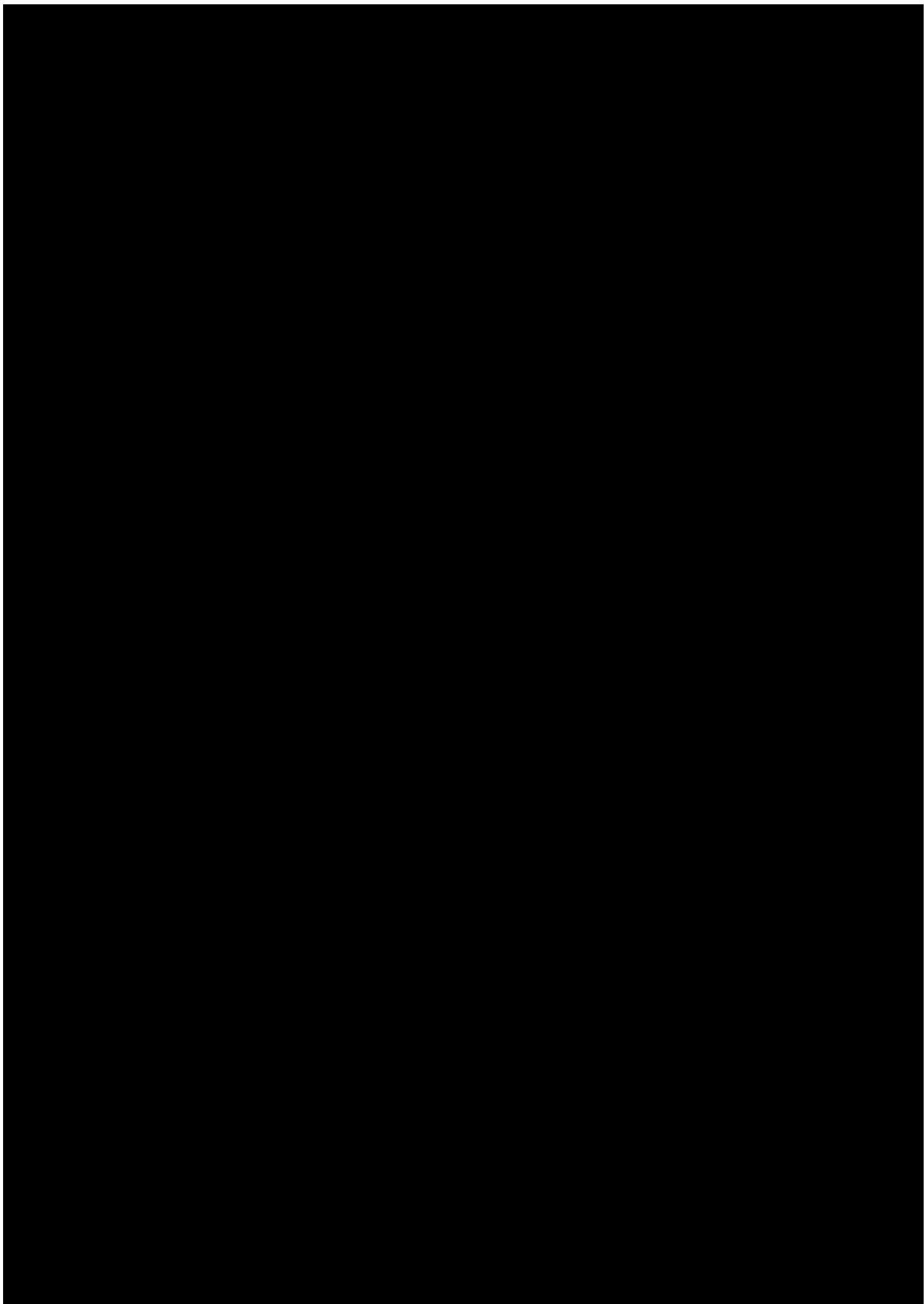


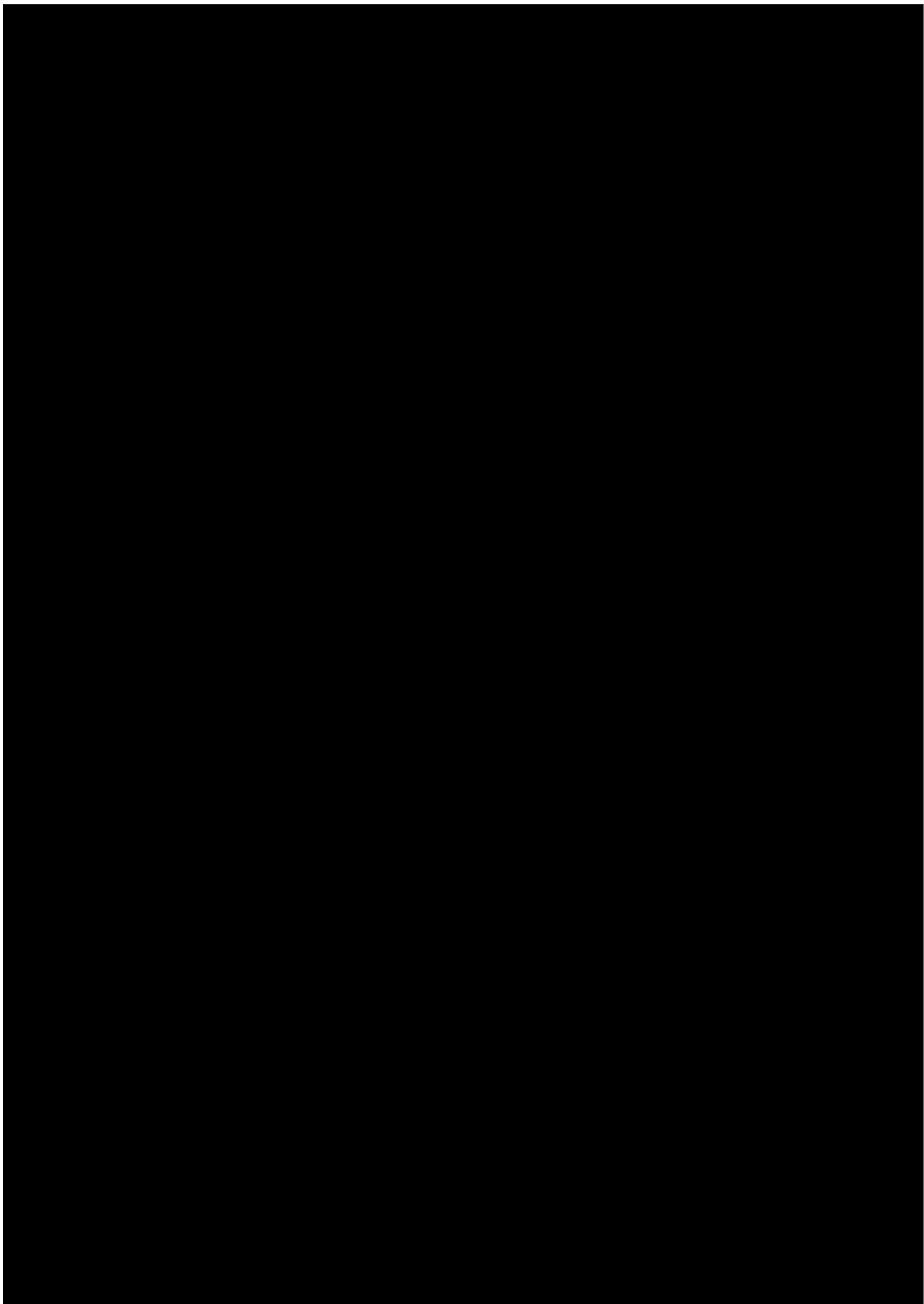


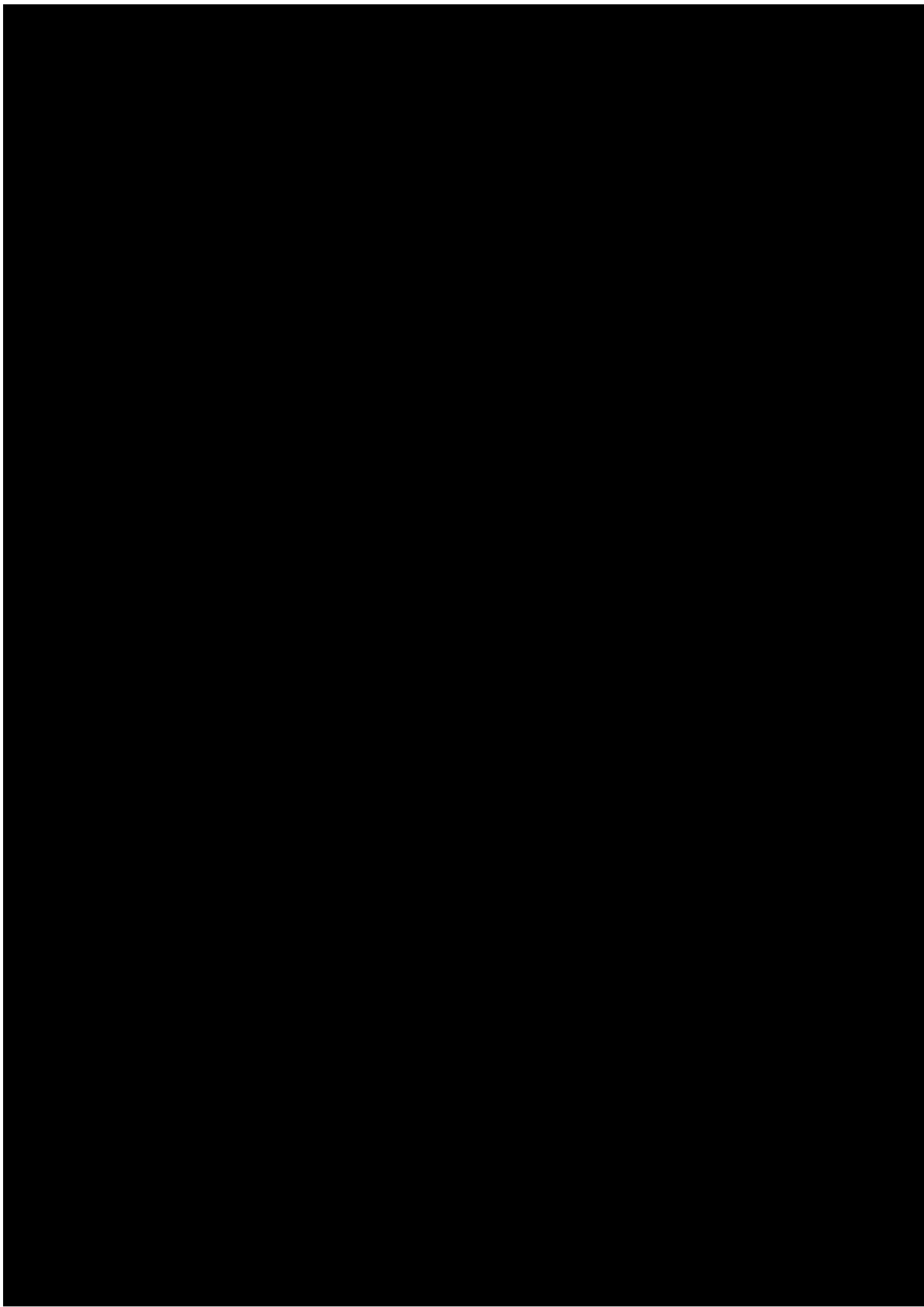


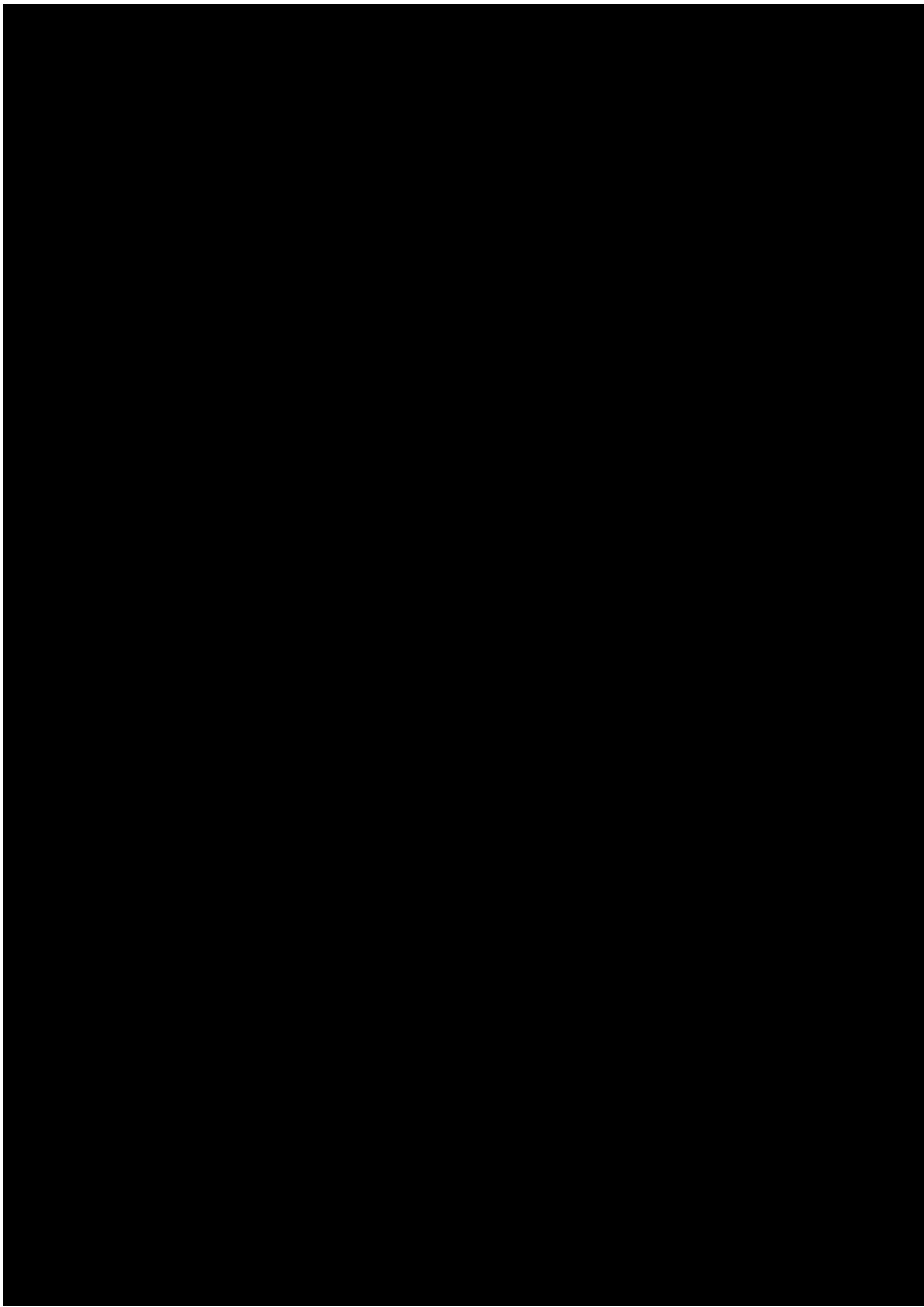


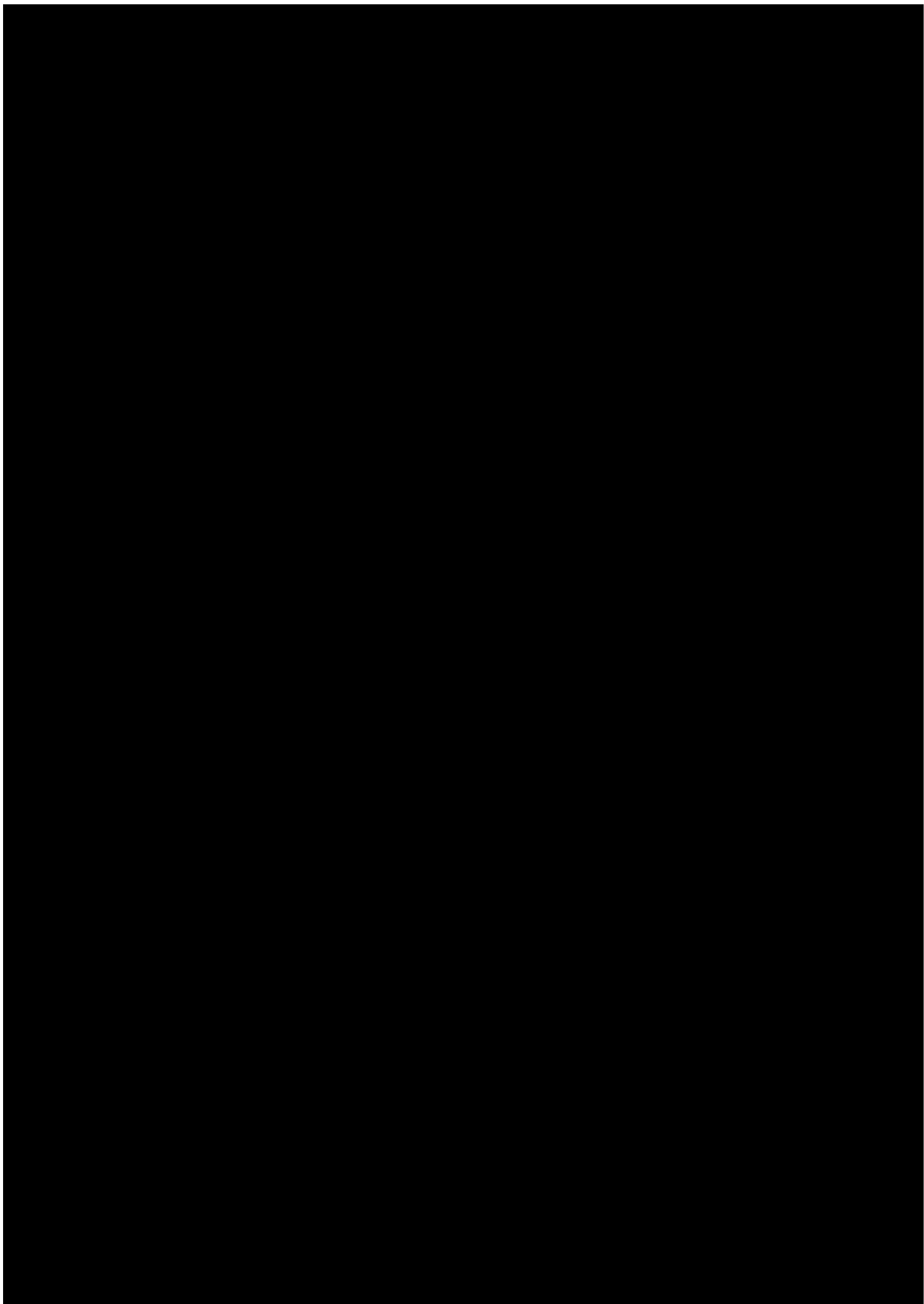


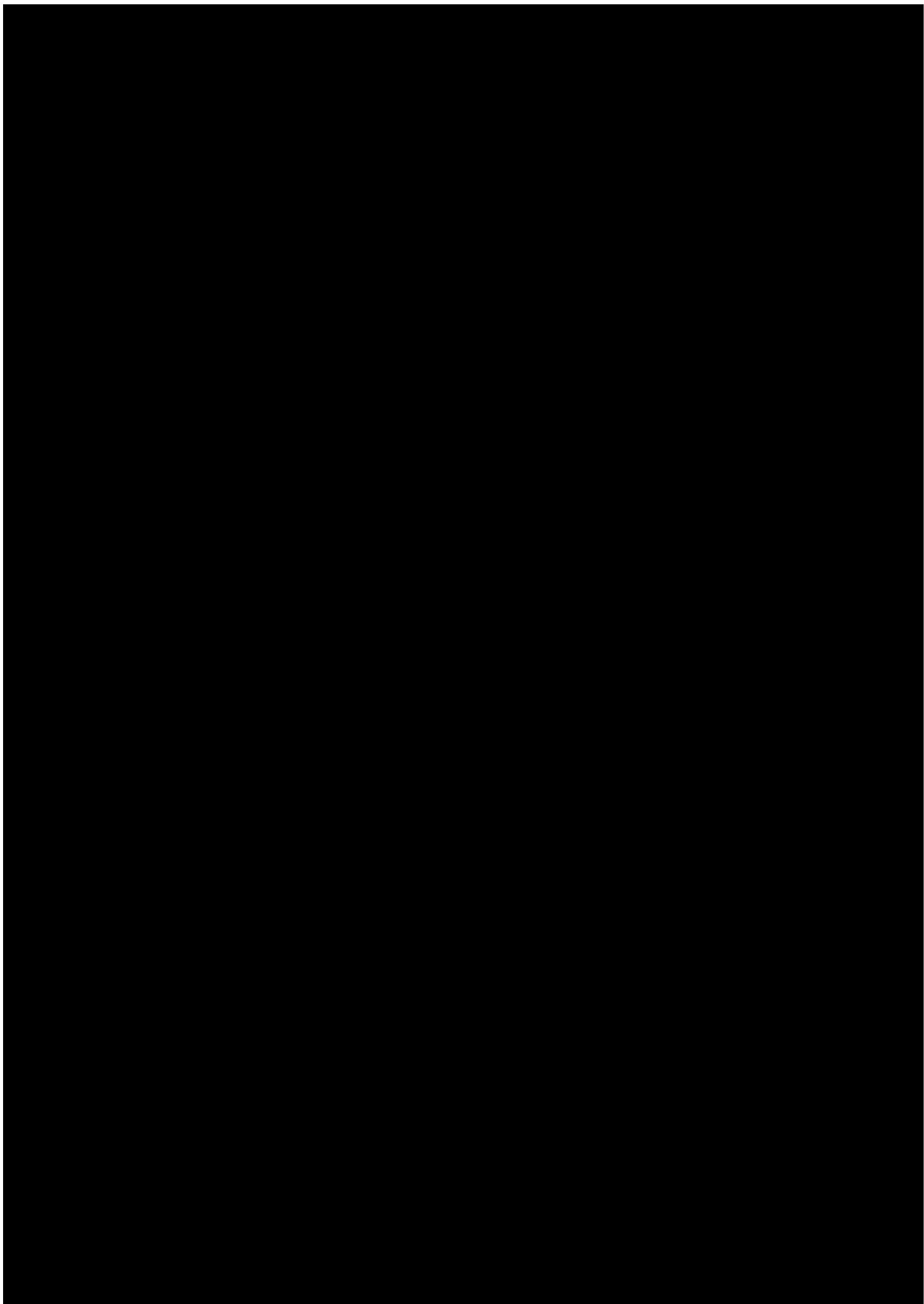




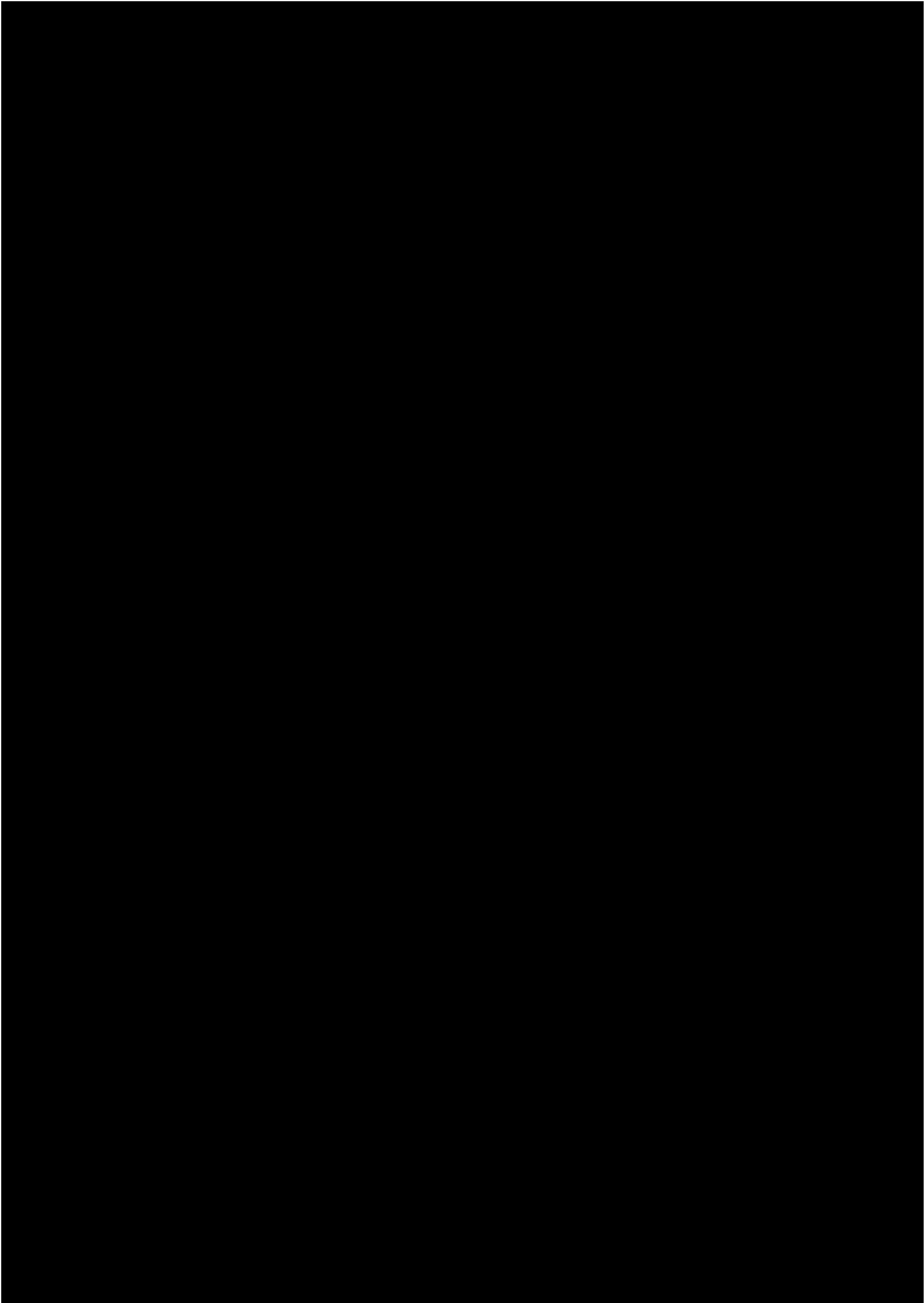


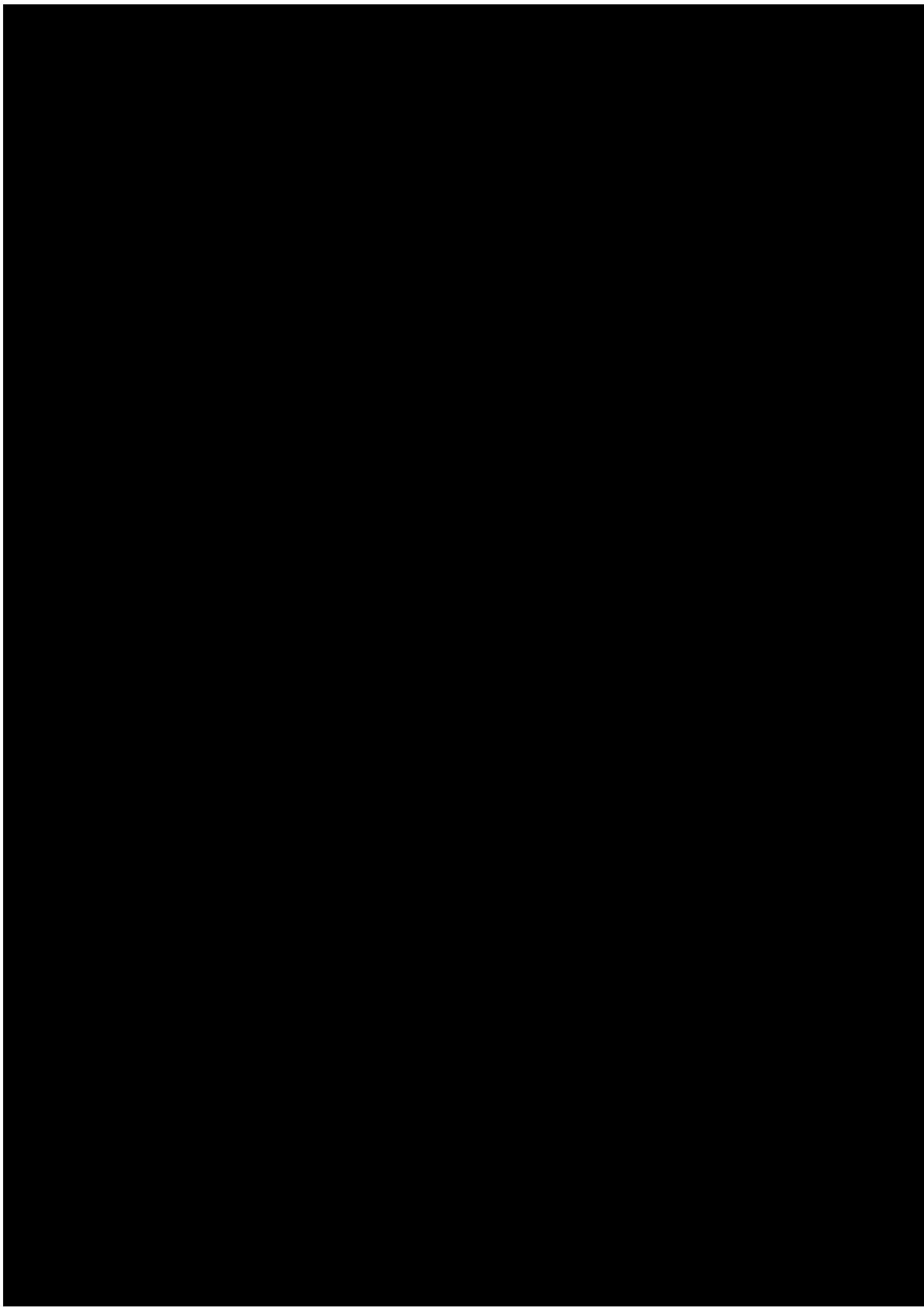


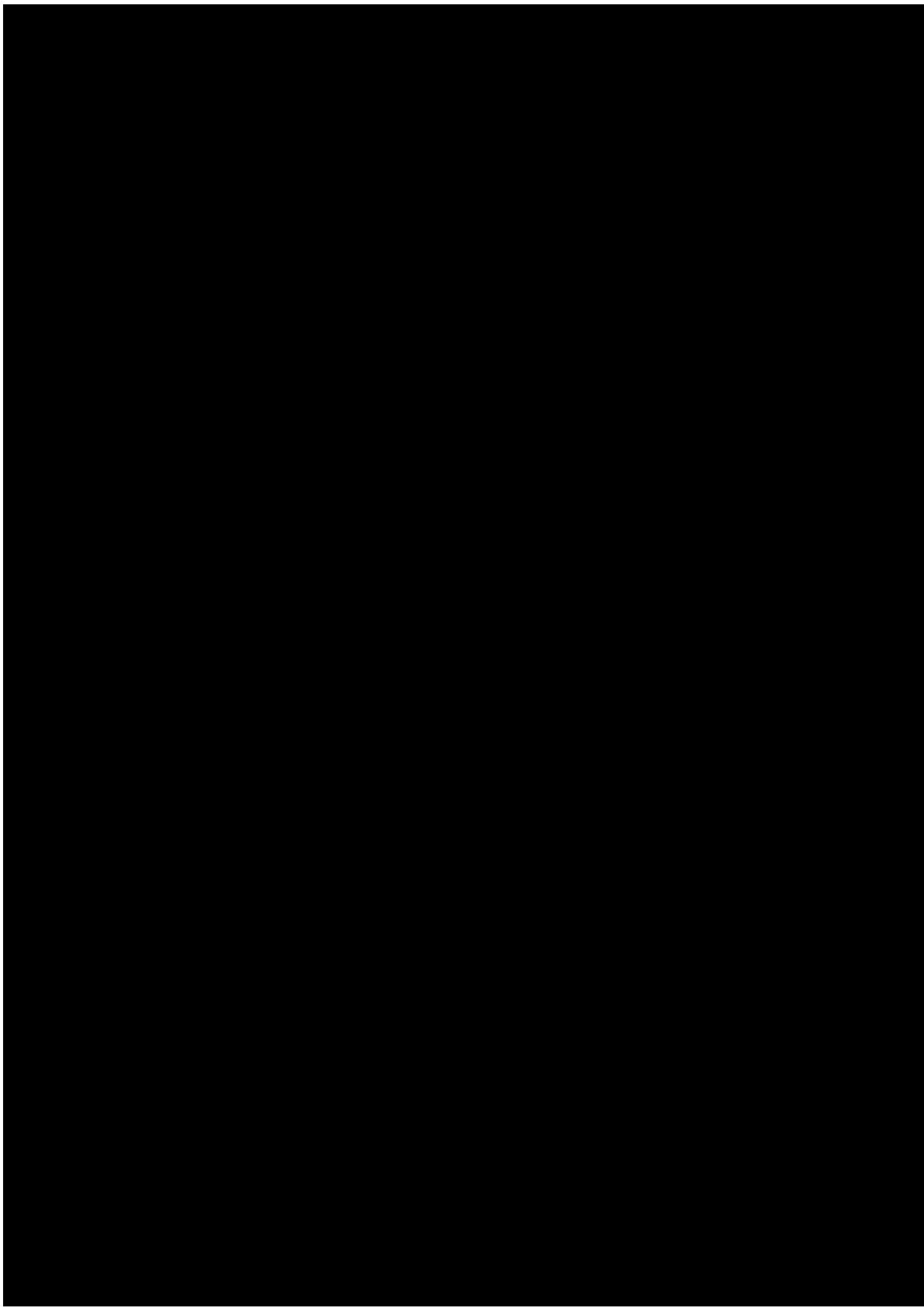


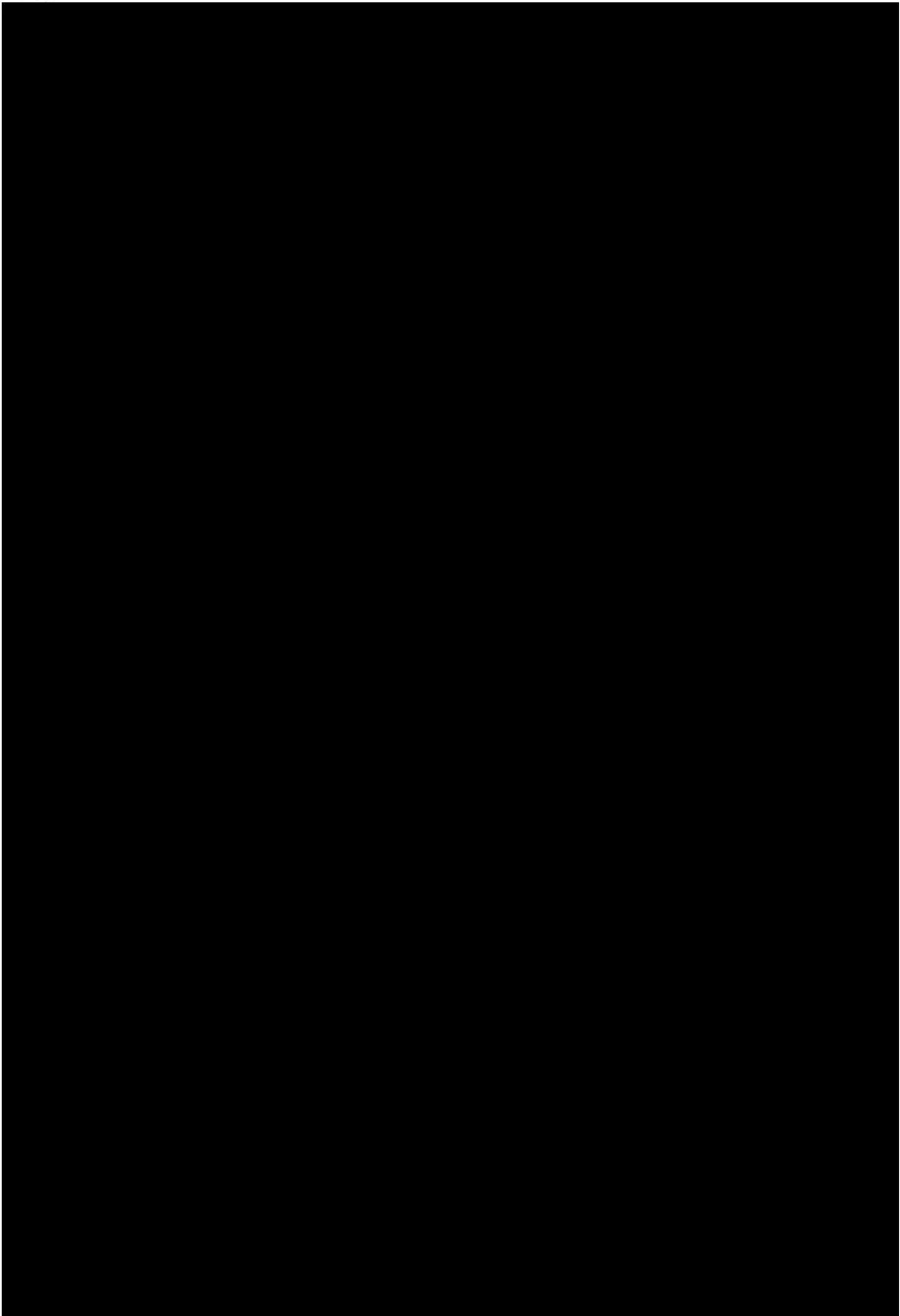






























the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1980 to 3.6 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 65 years and over has increased by 0.2 billion, from 0.2 billion in 1980 to 0.4 billion in 1999.

These changes in the world population have led to a significant increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the life expectancy at birth.

The decline in the death rate has been a major factor in the increase in the world population. The death rate has declined from 19.5 per 1,000 in 1980 to 10.5 per 1,000 in 1999. This decline has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the infant mortality rate, a decline in the mortality rate from infectious diseases, and a decline in the mortality rate from non-communicable diseases.

The decline in the birth rate has also been a major factor in the increase in the world population. The birth rate has declined from 2.5 per 1,000 in 1980 to 1.5 per 1,000 in 1999. This decline has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the fertility rate, a decline in the age at first birth, and a decline in the number of children per woman.

The decline in the life expectancy at birth has also been a major factor in the increase in the world population. The life expectancy at birth has declined from 72 years in 1980 to 67 years in 1999. This decline has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the life expectancy at birth from infectious diseases, a decline in the life expectancy at birth from non-communicable diseases, and a decline in the life expectancy at birth from injuries and violence.

These changes in the world population have led to a significant increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the life expectancy at birth.

The increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are in the labour force. The number of people in the labour force has increased from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the life expectancy at birth.

The increase in the number of people who are in the labour force has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are employed. The number of people employed has increased from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the life expectancy at birth.

The increase in the number of people who are employed has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are in the workforce. The number of people in the workforce has increased from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the life expectancy at birth.

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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]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [12].

There is a need to develop a vaccine against *S. flexneri* to protect children in developing countries. The development of a vaccine against *S. flexneri* is hampered by the lack of a suitable animal model for the disease. The development of a vaccine against *S. flexneri* is hampered by the lack of a suitable animal model for the disease. The development of a vaccine against *S. flexneri* is hampered by the lack of a suitable animal model for the disease.

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