

to the state, the private sector, and civil society, and the state's role in the health system.

The authors note that the state's role in health care is a complex one, and that it is not always clear what the state should do. They argue that the state should be seen as a "player" in the health system, rather than a "referee." This means that the state should be actively involved in the health system, rather than just watching and regulating it.

The authors also argue that the state should be seen as a "partner" in the health system, rather than a "payer." This means that the state should be seen as a partner in the health system, rather than just a payer of health care costs.

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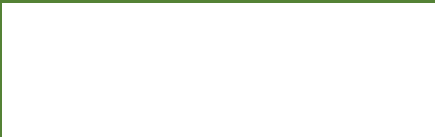
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the 1990s, the number of people with diabetes has increased in all industrialized countries (1).

Diabetes is a chronic disease with a high prevalence. In the Netherlands, the prevalence of diabetes is 6.5% (2). The prevalence of diabetes is expected to increase in the next decades, because of the increasing prevalence of obesity and the increasing life expectancy (3).

Diabetes is a disease with a high morbidity and mortality. The mortality of diabetes is 1.5 times higher than that of the general population (4). The morbidity of diabetes is high, because of the complications of diabetes, such as retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy, and cardiovascular disease (5).

The complications of diabetes are the main cause of disability and death in people with diabetes. The complications of diabetes are preventable, if the disease is treated properly (6). The complications of diabetes are preventable, if the disease is treated properly (6).

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of the study. The study was approved by the ethics committee of the Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Stellenbosch. All participants gave their informed consent before participating in the study. The study was conducted in the laboratory of the Department of Occupational Therapy, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa.

2. Methods

2.1. Subjects

Forty-four young adults (22 females and 22 males) with no history of stroke, were recruited from the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa. The participants were screened for stroke risk factors, such as hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidaemia, smoking, alcohol consumption, and family history of stroke.

The participants were screened for stroke risk factors using the following criteria: hypertension was defined as a systolic blood pressure of ≥ 140 mmHg or a diastolic blood pressure of ≥ 90 mmHg; diabetes was defined as a fasting blood glucose level of ≥ 126 mg/dL; hyperlipidaemia was defined as a total cholesterol level of ≥ 240 mg/dL; smoking was defined as a current or former smoker; alcohol consumption was defined as a regular consumption of alcohol; and family history of stroke was defined as a first-degree relative with a history of stroke.

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the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in most countries. In the United Kingdom, the public sector has grown from 17.5% of the total workforce in 1980 to 25.5% in 1997. In the United States, the public sector has grown from 10.5% of the total workforce in 1980 to 14.5% in 1997. In the Netherlands, the public sector has grown from 12.5% of the total workforce in 1980 to 18.5% in 1997. In the United States, the public sector has grown from 10.5% of the total workforce in 1980 to 14.5% in 1997. In the Netherlands, the public sector has grown from 12.5% of the total workforce in 1980 to 18.5% in 1997.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has grown in most countries. One reason is that the population has aged, and this has led to an increase in the number of people who are retired and who are dependent on the state for their income. Another reason is that the state has taken on more responsibilities, such as providing education, health care, and social security. A third reason is that the state has become more involved in the economy, and this has led to an increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

The growth of the public sector has led to a number of problems. One problem is that the public sector has become a major employer, and this has led to a loss of competition and innovation. Another problem is that the public sector has become a major source of government revenue, and this has led to a loss of tax revenue from the private sector. A third problem is that the public sector has become a major source of government expenditure, and this has led to a loss of funds for other public services.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be reformed. One way is to reduce the number of people who are employed in the public sector. This can be done by privatizing public services, or by reducing the number of public employees. Another way is to increase the number of people who are employed in the private sector. This can be done by providing tax incentives for private employers, or by providing training and education for private employees. A third way is to reduce the amount of government expenditure on the public sector. This can be done by reducing the number of public services, or by reducing the amount of money that is spent on each public service.

The public sector is a complex and controversial issue. There are a number of different views on how it should be reformed. Some people believe that the public sector should be reduced, while others believe that it should be expanded. It is important to consider the different views on this issue, and to find a way to reform the public sector that is acceptable to all sides.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (19.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons why the number of people aged 65 and over has increased. One of the main reasons is that people are living longer. The life expectancy at birth in the UK is now 78 years for men and 82 years for women. This is a significant increase from the 1950s, when life expectancy at birth was 71 years for men and 76 years for women.

Another reason why the number of people aged 65 and over has increased is that people are staying in the UK for longer. In the 1950s, many people who were born in the UK emigrated to other countries. However, in the 1990s, many people who were born in the UK returned to the UK, and this has led to an increase in the number of people aged 65 and over.

There are a number of challenges that the UK faces as a result of the increasing number of people aged 65 and over. One of the main challenges is that the number of people aged 65 and over is increasing faster than the number of people aged 15 and under. This means that the number of people aged 65 and over is increasing as a proportion of the total population.

Another challenge is that the number of people aged 65 and over who are in need of care is increasing. This is because people are living longer, and this means that they are more likely to need care in their later years. The number of people aged 65 and over who are in need of care is estimated to be 2.5 million in 2000, and this is expected to increase to 3.5 million by 2020.

There are a number of ways in which the UK can meet the challenges of an ageing population. One of the main ways is to improve the health and well-being of people aged 65 and over. This can be done by providing better access to health care, and by promoting healthy living. Another way is to provide better support for people aged 65 and over who are in need of care.

There are a number of ways in which the UK can provide better support for people aged 65 and over who are in need of care. One of the main ways is to provide better access to care services. This can be done by increasing the number of care workers, and by providing better training for care workers. Another way is to provide better support for people aged 65 and over who are in need of care in their own homes.

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the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all of the countries studied. The increase in public sector employment has been particularly large in the United Kingdom, where the public sector has grown from 11.3% of the total labour force in 1980 to 18.3% in 1999. In the United States, the public sector has grown from 10.3% of the total labour force in 1980 to 13.7% in 1999. In the Netherlands, the public sector has grown from 10.3% of the total labour force in 1980 to 12.5% in 1999. In the Scandinavian countries, the public sector has grown from 10.3% of the total labour force in 1980 to 12.5% in 1999.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million (Department of Health 2000). The number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care is expected to increase further in the next 10 years (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons why the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care is expected to increase. One reason is that the population of the UK is expected to increase from 56 million in 1996 to 61 million in 2011 (Department of Health 2000).

Another reason is that the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care is expected to increase because of the increasing number of people who are aged 65 and over (Department of Health 2000).

A third reason is that the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care is expected to increase because of the increasing number of people who are employed in health care in the private sector (Department of Health 2000).

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A twelfth reason is that the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care is expected to increase because of the increasing number of people who are employed in health care in the sixth sector (Department of Health 2000).

A thirteenth reason is that the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care is expected to increase because of the increasing number of people who are employed in health care in the seventh sector (Department of Health 2000).

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (15.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better* (Department of Health 2000). This paper sets out the following objectives:

- to improve the health and well-being of older people;
- to improve the opportunities for older people to live independently and to participate in society;
- to improve the opportunities for older people to live in their own homes and communities;
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The White Paper also sets out a number of key principles that will guide the development of policies and services for older people:

- *Choice* – older people should be able to choose the services and support they need and when they need them;
- *Independence* – older people should be able to live independently and to participate in society;
- *Well-being* – older people should be able to live in their own homes and communities and to enjoy a good quality of life.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key actions that will be taken to achieve these objectives:

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- to improve the opportunities for older people to live independently and to participate in society;
- to improve the opportunities for older people to live in their own homes and communities.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are blind has increased by 50% (World Health Organization 1998). The number of people who are blind in the United Kingdom is estimated to be 200,000 (Department of Health 1999). The majority of these people are aged 65 years or over (Department of Health 1999). The majority of people who are blind in the United Kingdom are blind as a result of age-related eye disease (Department of Health 1999).

There are a number of reasons why people who are blind may be at risk of social isolation. People who are blind may have difficulty in seeing their friends and family, and may have difficulty in seeing their own home. People who are blind may have difficulty in seeing their own faces, and may have difficulty in seeing the faces of other people. People who are blind may have difficulty in seeing their own hands, and may have difficulty in seeing the hands of other people.

People who are blind may have difficulty in seeing their own feet, and may have difficulty in seeing the feet of other people. People who are blind may have difficulty in seeing their own clothes, and may have difficulty in seeing the clothes of other people. People who are blind may have difficulty in seeing their own hair, and may have difficulty in seeing the hair of other people. People who are blind may have difficulty in seeing their own skin, and may have difficulty in seeing the skin of other people.

People who are blind may have difficulty in seeing their own eyes, and may have difficulty in seeing the eyes of other people. People who are blind may have difficulty in seeing their own ears, and may have difficulty in seeing the ears of other people. People who are blind may have difficulty in seeing their own nose, and may have difficulty in seeing the nose of other people. People who are blind may have difficulty in seeing their own mouth, and may have difficulty in seeing the mouth of other people.

People who are blind may have difficulty in seeing their own fingers, and may have difficulty in seeing the fingers of other people. People who are blind may have difficulty in seeing their own toes, and may have difficulty in seeing the toes of other people. People who are blind may have difficulty in seeing their own hands, and may have difficulty in seeing the hands of other people. People who are blind may have difficulty in seeing their own feet, and may have difficulty in seeing the feet of other people.

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People who are blind may have difficulty in seeing their own mouth, and may have difficulty in seeing the mouth of other people. People who are blind may have difficulty in seeing their own fingers, and may have difficulty in seeing the fingers of other people. People who are blind may have difficulty in seeing their own toes, and may have difficulty in seeing the toes of other people. People who are blind may have difficulty in seeing their own hands, and may have difficulty in seeing the hands of other people.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (12% of the population). The number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million (3% of the population). The number of people in the public sector who are employed in education has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million (2.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has grown so rapidly. One reason is that the population is ageing. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 10 million in 1990 to 15 million in 2000. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are dependent on the state for their care and support.

Another reason is that the public sector has become more efficient. The number of people employed in the public sector has increased, but the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are also employed in the private sector has decreased. This has led to a net increase in the number of people employed in the public sector.

A third reason is that the public sector has become more attractive. The public sector has become a more desirable place to work because of the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are also employed in the private sector. This has led to a net increase in the number of people employed in the public sector.

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the 1990s, and the 1990s have been a period of rapid growth in the number of people who have been employed in the service sector. The service sector now employs 68% of the UK workforce, and is expected to continue to grow rapidly in the future (Department for Work and Pensions 2004).

There are a number of reasons why the service sector is expected to continue to grow rapidly in the future. One of the main reasons is that the service sector is becoming increasingly important to the UK economy. The service sector is now the largest source of tax revenue for the UK government, and it is also the largest source of government expenditure. This means that the service sector is becoming increasingly important to the UK government's budget.

Another reason why the service sector is expected to continue to grow rapidly in the future is that it is becoming increasingly important to the UK's international trade. The service sector is now the largest source of exports for the UK, and it is also the largest source of imports. This means that the service sector is becoming increasingly important to the UK's international trade.

There are a number of other reasons why the service sector is expected to continue to grow rapidly in the future. One of the main reasons is that the service sector is becoming increasingly important to the UK's social and economic well-being. The service sector is now the largest source of employment for the UK, and it is also the largest source of income for the UK population. This means that the service sector is becoming increasingly important to the UK's social and economic well-being.

Another reason why the service sector is expected to continue to grow rapidly in the future is that it is becoming increasingly important to the UK's innovation and research and development. The service sector is now the largest source of innovation and research and development for the UK, and it is also the largest source of investment in innovation and research and development. This means that the service sector is becoming increasingly important to the UK's innovation and research and development.

There are a number of other reasons why the service sector is expected to continue to grow rapidly in the future. One of the main reasons is that the service sector is becoming increasingly important to the UK's infrastructure and public services. The service sector is now the largest source of infrastructure and public services for the UK, and it is also the largest source of investment in infrastructure and public services. This means that the service sector is becoming increasingly important to the UK's infrastructure and public services.

Another reason why the service sector is expected to continue to grow rapidly in the future is that it is becoming increasingly important to the UK's culture and heritage. The service sector is now the largest source of culture and heritage for the UK, and it is also the largest source of investment in culture and heritage. This means that the service sector is becoming increasingly important to the UK's culture and heritage.

There are a number of other reasons why the service sector is expected to continue to grow rapidly in the future. One of the main reasons is that the service sector is becoming increasingly important to the UK's environment and natural resources. The service sector is now the largest source of environment and natural resources for the UK, and it is also the largest source of investment in environment and natural resources. This means that the service sector is becoming increasingly important to the UK's environment and natural resources.

Another reason why the service sector is expected to continue to grow rapidly in the future is that it is becoming increasingly important to the UK's health and social care. The service sector is now the largest source of health and social care for the UK, and it is also the largest source of investment in health and social care. This means that the service sector is becoming increasingly important to the UK's health and social care.



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.1 million to 13.5 million (13.5% of the population) (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There are a number of reasons why the number of people aged 65 and over has increased. One reason is that people are living longer. The average life expectancy at birth in the UK is 77 years for men and 81 years for women (Office for National Statistics 2000). Another reason is that people are having children later in life. The average age of women when they have their first child has increased from 20 years in 1960 to 27 years in 1999 (Office for National Statistics 2000).

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has led to a number of changes in the way that society is organized. One change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are retired. This has led to a need for more retirement homes and care homes.

Another change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are living alone. This has led to a need for more social services and support groups.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that the economy is organized. One change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are working in the service sector. This has led to a need for more service jobs.

Another change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are working in the public sector. This has led to a need for more public services.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that the government is organized. One change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are voting in general elections. This has led to a need for more political parties.

Another change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are working in the public sector. This has led to a need for more public services.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that the media is organized. One change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are watching television. This has led to a need for more television channels.

Another change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are reading newspapers. This has led to a need for more newspapers.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that the education system is organized. One change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are attending university. This has led to a need for more universities.

Another change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are working in the public sector. This has led to a need for more public services.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that the health system is organized. One change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are using the health service. This has led to a need for more health services.

Another change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are working in the public sector. This has led to a need for more public services.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that the housing system is organized. One change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are living in council houses. This has led to a need for more council houses.

Another change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are working in the public sector. This has led to a need for more public services.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that the transport system is organized. One change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are using public transport. This has led to a need for more public transport services.

Another change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are working in the public sector. This has led to a need for more public services.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that the leisure system is organized. One change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are using leisure facilities. This has led to a need for more leisure facilities.

Another change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are working in the public sector. This has led to a need for more public services.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that the environment is organized. One change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are using the environment. This has led to a need for more environmental services.

Another change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are working in the public sector. This has led to a need for more public services.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that the culture system is organized. One change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are using cultural facilities. This has led to a need for more cultural facilities.

Another change is that there is now a larger proportion of people who are working in the public sector. This has led to a need for more public services.

