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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

**STUDY OF OBSTETRIC EMERGENCIES, IN
BENHA UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1996 TO 2000**

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for M.Sc. Degree of
Obstetrics and Gynecology*

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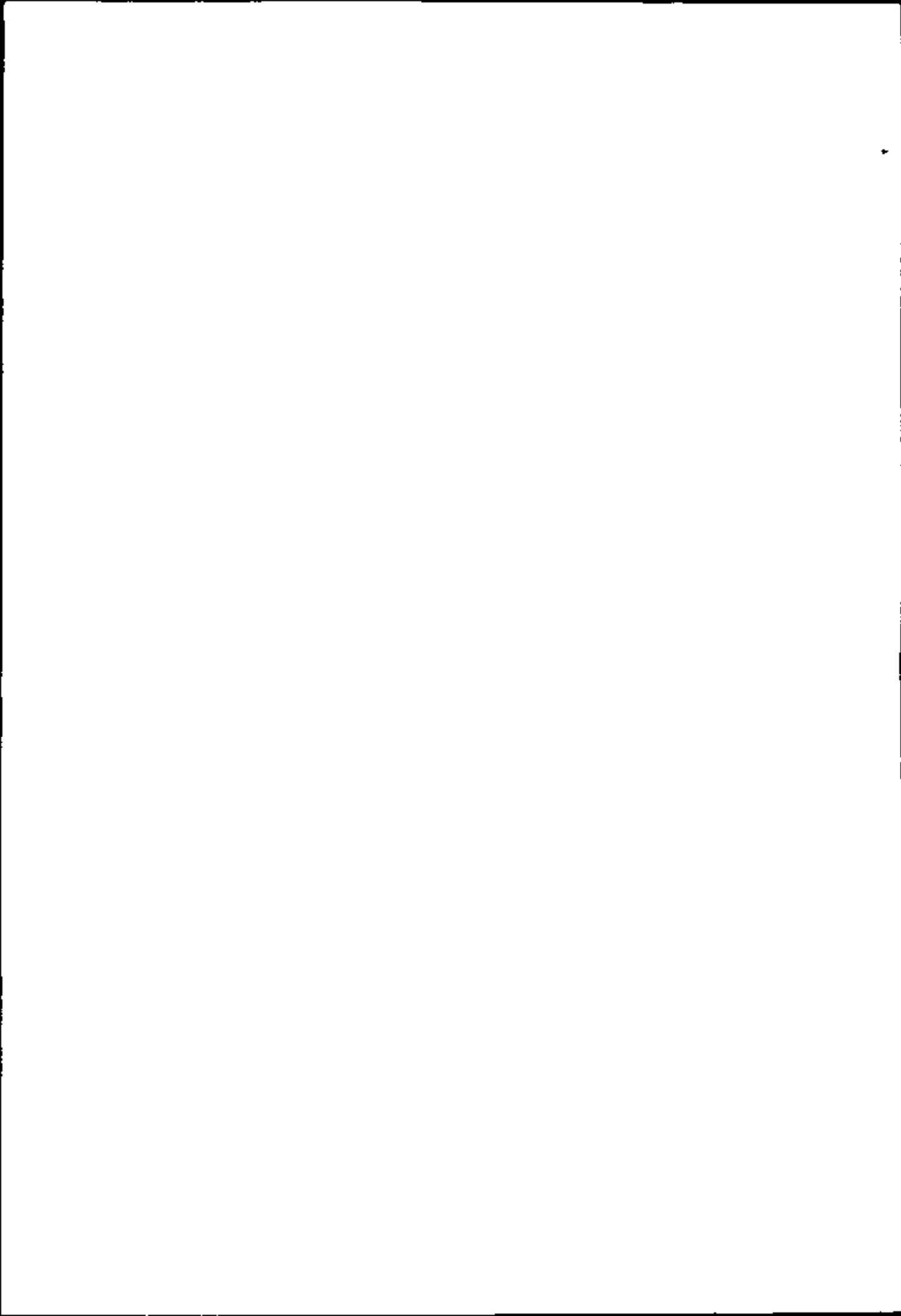
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2001



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﴿ قالوا سبحانك لا علم لنا إلا ما
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الحكيم ﴾

صدق الله العظيم

" البقرة ٣٢ "

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 older people, and the importance of the role of the general practitioner (GP) in this regard. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to improve the health care of older people as a priority for the NHS, and the importance of the role of the GP in this regard.

The purpose of this paper is to review the current state of research on the health care needs of older people, and to discuss the implications for the role of the GP.

Background

The population of the UK is ageing, and the number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 1.5 million by 2010 (Office of National Statistics 2000).

The health care needs of older people are complex, and the role of the GP is central to meeting these needs.

The purpose of this paper is to review the current state of research on the health care needs of older people, and to discuss the implications for the role of the GP.

Methods

A literature search was conducted using the following keywords: 'older people', 'health care needs', 'general practitioner', 'role of the GP'.

The search was limited to English language articles published in the last 10 years.

The search was conducted using the following databases: Medline, Psycinfo, Sociofile, and Social Science Citation Index.

Results

The search identified 100 articles. The majority of these articles (60%) were published in the last 5 years.

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Discussion

The results of this review suggest that the health care needs of older people are complex, and the role of the GP is central to meeting these needs.

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Conclusion

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Finally, I would like to express may thanks to any member supported me through this work.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (2000) 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 experience of patients. The Department of Health (2000) 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 fair.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACOG	American Colleges of obstetricians and gynecologists
CAPMAS	Central Agency of Public Mobilization and Statistics
CDC	Cairo Demographic Center
C.S	Cesarean Section
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MOH	Ministry of Health
PMR	Perinatal Mortality Rate.
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
USAID	United State Agency for International Development
VD	Vaginal delivery
WHO	World Health Organization

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. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are full-time. In 1995, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed full-time, compared with 58% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are secure. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed on permanent contracts, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are flexible. In 1995, 12% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time contracts, compared with 8% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well-located. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed in the public sector, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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