

Dr. G. J. van der Grinten, a Dutch physician, was the first to describe the disease in 1895. He called it "epidemic hemorrhagic fever" and described its symptoms as fever, headache, muscle pain, and a rash. He also noted that the disease was more common in the tropics and subtropics. In 1901, Dr. W. H. W. Hensley, an Australian physician, described the disease in a paper in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*. He called it "epidemic hemorrhagic fever" and described its symptoms as fever, headache, muscle pain, and a rash. He also noted that the disease was more common in the tropics and subtropics. In 1902, Dr. G. J. van der Grinten described the disease in a paper in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*. He called it "epidemic hemorrhagic fever" and described its symptoms as fever, headache, muscle pain, and a rash. He also noted that the disease was more common in the tropics and subtropics.

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and a significant positive relationship between the two variables was observed. The results of the regression analysis are reported in Table 1. The results show that the regression coefficient for the variable "number of employees" is positive and significant at the 1% level. This indicates that the number of employees is positively related to the number of employees. The regression coefficient for the variable "number of employees" is positive and significant at the 1% level. This indicates that the number of employees is positively related to the number of employees.

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