

HEALTH IN ISLINGTON: THE FACTS

Update 2009

DEMOGRAPHY

RESIDENT POPULATION

Population size and change

- ♦ There are estimated to be 195,489 people resident in Islington in 2009.
- ♦ There is a high level of population churn within the borough, mainly among the younger population.
- ♦ In 2009, net migration into Islington is estimated at +2,164.
- ♦ The population is expected to further increase by around 9% between 2009 and 2019, to 213,371. This is similar to the estimated population increase for London.

Births

- ♦ There were 2,753 live births recorded in Islington in 2009.
- ♦ Births are expected to increase by about 8% between 2009 and 2019 (from 2,753 to 2,987).
- ♦ In 2007, the fertility rate for Islington was 51 live births per 1,000 female population aged 15-44 years. This is significantly lower than the fertility rate for London (68 per 1,000), and for England and Wales (62 per 1,000).

Sex and age

- ♦ Of the 195,489 Islington residents in 2009, 49% are men and 51% are women.
- ♦ Islington's population is on average younger than the population of London and England. Nearly half (44%) are young adults aged between 20 and 39 years, whereas 36% and 27% of the population are young adults in London and England, respectively.
- ♦ Only 9% of the population in Islington is aged 65 and over, compared with 12% for London and 16% for England.

Ethnicity

- ♦ About three-quarters (74%) of Islington's population is White, compared to 70% of the population in London and 89% in England. In 2009, the estimated number of White people living in the borough is about 145,000.
- ♦ Of the 50,000 or so Islington residents who identified themselves as being from a Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) group in 2009, 20% are Black African, 17% are Black Caribbean, 12% are Black Other and 11% are Bangladeshi.
- ♦ Islington's BME populations are relatively young with 29% estimated to be aged under 15 years. This compares with 12% of the White population.
- ♦ In particular, the Bangladeshi population is young, with 37% aged under 15 years. While Bangladeshis make up only 3% of the total population, they comprise 6% of the population under 15 years.

Religion

- ♦ Robust data on the religious beliefs of Islington residents are only available from the last census which is now several years old.
- ♦ Slightly more than half (54%) of Islington residents identified themselves as Christian in the 2001 Census, 24% said they belonged to no religion and 8% identified themselves as Muslim. This pattern was slightly different compared to London, where 58% identified themselves as Christian, 8% as Muslims, and 16% said they belonged to no religion.

Disability

- ♦ As of August 2009, there were 40,728 people on the disability service register in Islington. Individuals with physical disability comprise the highest percentage (67%) of all disability types in Islington.
- ♦ In November 2008, about 11,210 Islington residents were receiving incapacity benefit, equivalent to 8% of the working age population. This compares to 5% for London and 6% for England.
- ♦ In August 2008, 10,400 Islington residents were receiving disability living allowance, equivalent to 6% of the total population. This compares to 4% for London and 5% for England.

Sexual orientation

- ♦ There are no routinely available data on the breakdown of the population by sexual orientation. Local knowledge and sexual health data suggest, however, that Islington has a relatively large population of gay men.

REGISTERED POPULATION

- ♦ In March 2009 there were 210,141 patients registered with the 38 GP practices in Islington.
- ♦ The registered population is larger than the resident population. This is due to non-Islington residents registering with Islington GPs and people leaving the borough without de-registering.
- ♦ Just over three percent of the registered population were recorded as living outside of Islington, equating to approximately 6,700 people.

WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Deprivation

- ♦ Islington is ranked the 8th most deprived borough in England and the 4th most deprived in London.
- ♦ Of the 118 super output areas in Islington (average 1,500 people), two thirds fall into the 20% most deprived output areas nationally.
- ♦ The most deprived wards are Finsbury Park, Holloway and Mildmay. The least deprived are Clerkenwell, Highbury East and Highbury West.

Mosaic™

- ♦ Mosaic™ is a geodemographic tool which classifies the UK population into 11 lifestyle groups and 61 types based on different characteristics.
- ♦ According to Mosaic™ the vast majority of Islington's population fall into three main groups:
 - Educated, young single people (56%)
 - Those living in social housing (32%)
 - Career professionals living in sought after locations (9%)
- ♦ There is no distinct pattern in the geographical spread of these different types of people in Islington: at a street-level, people with very different characteristics live side-by-side.

Asylum seekers

- ♦ As of the end of March 2009 there were 95 asylum seekers supported by Islington Council.

Unemployment

- ♦ In 2007, 73% of Islington's population was of working age. This was significantly higher than London (67%) and Great Britain (62%).
- ♦ Just under three-quarters (74%) of Islington working-age residents were economically active in 2008, compared to 76% in London and 79% in Great Britain.
- ♦ Of the economically active population in Islington in 2008, 7.9% were unemployed, which was higher than London (6.9%) and Great Britain (5.7%).
- ♦ As of June 2009, 23% of the Jobseekers' Allowance claimants in Islington were aged 18-24 years. This figure was not substantially different to the London average (24%).

Housing and homelessness

- ♦ In the first quarter of 2009, there were 875 households classified as statutory homeless in Islington.
- ♦ The most common health problems affecting homeless people in Islington are drug misuse, mental health, alcohol misuse, dermatological and respiratory disease.

Education

- ♦ While there have been substantial improvements in educational attainment in Islington schools over time, attainment remains below the regional and national averages.
- ♦ In 2007, 77% of 11 year olds achieved level 4 or above at key stage 2 in English and 74% in maths. The equivalent attainment in English was 80% in both London and England. In maths, it was 76% and 77% respectively.
- ♦ In 2008, 56% of pupils at the end of key stage 4 in Islington schools achieved 5 or more GCSE A*-C passes, lower than the London and England averages (both 65%).
- ♦ In 2008/09, 42% of Islington nursery and primary school children were eligible for free school meals based on means testing (Islington Council now provides free school meals for all children). The equivalent proportions were 24% and 16%, for London and England respectively.
- ♦ 58% of primary school children in Islington in 2008/09 spoke English as their first language, which was similar to the London average (57%). There were about 140 different languages spoken as first language among the remaining 42% of children.
- ♦ The healthy schools programme aims to improve the health outcomes of the whole school community by promoting health within the curriculum. In March 2009, 97% (59/61) of Islington schools had national healthy schools status.

Crime

- ♦ Violence against other people, theft, criminal damage and burglary constituted four-fifths of crimes committed in Islington in 2007/08.
- ♦ There were a total of 23,500 offences committed in Islington in 2007/08, about 122 offences per 1,000 population a year. This is significantly higher than London (95 per 1,000) and England (65 per 1,000).

Prisons

- ♦ Islington has two prisons which both have a high percentage of prisoners on remand with complex healthcare needs.
- ♦ HMP Pentonville is a male category B prison with a throughput of approximately 38,000 prisoners per year, of whom about 6,660 are new receptions (new into custody or from another prison). HMP Holloway is a female category B prison and young offenders institute, with about 2,110 new prisoners.
- ♦ The majority of prisoners in Holloway and Pentonville prisons are aged under 45 years: 90% and 87% respectively.

LIFESTYLE AND RISK FACTORS

BEHAVIOURAL FACTORS

Smoking

- ♦ Approximately 27% of the adult population in Islington are expected to be smokers. This is similar to the London and England averages (23% and 24% respectively).
- ♦ Islington's Stop Smoking Service exceeded their target for 2008/09 with 2,480 people successfully having quit smoking at the four-week follow-up, equivalent to a quit rate of 16 per 1,000 adult resident population. This was the highest in London.
- ♦ Approximately 274 per 100,000 people aged 35 or over died of smoking-related causes in Islington in 2005-07. This rate was significantly higher than England (210 per 100,000).

Healthy eating

- ♦ In Islington, 27% of adults are expected to consume the recommended portions of 5 or more fruit and vegetables a day, similar to London and England (30% and 26% respectively).
- ♦ Daily consumption of 3 or more fruit and vegetable portions in children is estimated to be 49% in Islington and 44% in England.

Physical activity

- ♦ In Islington in 2007/08, 25% of adult men and 17% of adult women were taking regular exercise (30 minutes or more of moderate exercise at least 3 times a week). In comparison, 24% for men and 19% for women in England were taking regular exercise.

Alcohol

- ♦ The recommended weekly limit of alcohol is 21 units for men and 14 units for women. In 2007/08, about 21% of Islington adults were estimated to engage in hazardous drinking, which was not significantly different from London (19%) and England (20%). Prevalence of binge drinking in Islington was 15% in 2007/08, which was again similar to the London and England averages (13% and 18% respectively).
- ♦ In 2007/08, the directly standardised rate of hospital stays for alcohol-related harm in Islington was 1,843 per 100,000 population. This rate was significantly higher than that for London and England (1,383 and 1,473 per 100,000 respectively).
- ♦ Directly standardised mortality for specific alcohol-related illnesses in Islington in 2007/08 was significantly higher for men (16 deaths per 100,000 population) than women (2 per 100,000). The rate for men was similar to the London and England rates (both 12 deaths per 100,000 population).

Substance misuse

- ♦ The rate for drug misuse in Islington was 26 per 1,000 15-64 year olds in 2006/07, significantly higher than the national drug misuse prevalence (10 per 1,000).
- ♦ In 2008/09 there were 1,583 Islington residents in drug treatment compared to 1,793 in 2006/07.
- ♦ Nearly four-fifths (79%) of new presentations to the drug treatment service were retained in the system 12 weeks after their first presentation.

Breastfeeding

- ♦ In 2008/09, 86% of mothers in Islington breastfed their babies at birth, compared to an average of 84% in London and 70% in England.
- ♦ Three-quarters (74%) of mothers in Islington were still breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks after the birth, consistent with the figure for London (72%), but higher than England (49%).

Teenage pregnancy

- ♦ The teenage conception rate in Islington in 2005-07 was 54 conceptions per 1,000 women aged 15-17 years. This rate was significantly higher than the London average of 46 per 1,000, and the England average of 41 per 1,000 women.
- ♦ Within Islington, teenage pregnancy rates vary by ward. In 2004-06, the lowest rate was in St Peter's (30 per 1,000 women aged less than 18 years) and the highest in Finsbury Park (81 per 1,000).

CLINICAL FACTORS

Hypertension

- ♦ In 2009, the directly standardised prevalence of hypertension is estimated to be 24% among the Islington population aged 16 and over, significantly lower than England (30%).
- ♦ The prevalence of hypertension increases sharply with age: ranging from 43% of those aged 45 to 64 to 75% among those aged 75 and above.

Obesity

Children

- ♦ In Islington in 2007/08, 12% of school children in reception year and 15% of school children in year 6 were overweight. These figures were similar to London and England.
- ♦ In 2007/08, 10% of school children in reception and 24% in year 6 were obese in Islington. In London the equivalent figures were 11% and 22% respectively, and in England they were 10% and 18% respectively.

Adults

- ♦ The prevalence of adult obesity in Islington was expected to be 16% in 2003-05, which is similar to the prevalence in London (18%), but significantly lower than prevalence in England (24%).

NATIONAL HEALTH INEQUALITIES INDICATORS

Life expectancy

- ♦ Islington has the second lowest life expectancy for men and sixth lowest for women out of all London boroughs.
- ♦ In 2003-07, life expectancy at birth was 74.5 years for men and 80.3 years for women, significantly lower than life expectancy in London (77.1 years for men and 81.7 years for women) and England (77.3 years for men and 81.5 years for women).
- ♦ Life expectancy has been increasing in Islington over time for both men and women. However, life expectancy remains lower than that for London and England, and the gap is widening as life expectancy is increasing in London and

England at a greater rate than in Islington.

- ♦ There is substantial variation in life expectancy between Islington wards: in 2003-07, life expectancy for men in Tollington was 72.6 years, whereas it was 77.8 years in Clerkenwell (a difference of 5.2 years). For women, Finsbury Park had the lowest life expectancy (78.1 years) and St. George's, the highest (82.5 years), a difference of 4.4 years.

Infant deaths

- ♦ The infant mortality rate (deaths under 1 year) for Islington was 5 per 1,000 live births in 2005-07. This was not significantly different to London or England (both 5 per 1,000 live births).

BURDEN OF ILL-HEALTH

ALL CAUSES

Prevalence

- ♦ In 2006, 21% of women in Islington reported having long term limiting illness, consistent with the London (21%) and England (25%) averages. Thirty-three percent of men in Islington reported having long term limiting illness, significantly higher than the London average (19%).

GP consultations

- ♦ Among GP practices in Islington in 2008/09, patients had on average 4 GP consultations per person per year. In England the equivalent number was 6 consultations.

Deaths

- ♦ In 2005-07, there were on average 1,154 deaths per year among Islington residents. Of these, 534 (46%) were premature deaths occurring in those aged less than 75 years.
- ♦ All-age all-cause mortality in Islington was 861 per 100,000 men and 549 per 100,000 women in 2005-07. This compares to 698 per 100,000 men and 476 per 100,000 women for London and 710 per 100,000 men and 500 per 100,000 women for England.
- ♦ Death rates in Islington have been declining over time: an overall decline of 23% between 1993-95 and 2005-07. However, the speed of decline has been slower than in London and England, therefore the mortality gap has widened.
- ♦ The crude death rates in Islington are particularly high among men and women born in the Republic of Ireland.

CIRCULATORY DISEASES

All circulatory disease

- ♦ Circulatory diseases are the major killer in Islington accounting for 35% of all deaths in 2005-07 (an average of 402 deaths per year) and 29% of premature deaths (an average of 120 premature deaths per year).
- ♦ The death rate from circulatory diseases has decreased over time in Islington but rates in London and England have been decreasing at a faster rate, leading to a wider gap.
- ♦ In 2005-07, directly standardised mortality from all circulatory diseases for all ages in Islington was 240 per 100,000 population, which was significantly higher than the rates for London (189 per 100,000 population) and England (193 per 100,000 population).
- ♦ Premature mortality from circulatory disease (deaths in those under 75 years) was also significantly higher in Islington compared to London and England. In 2005-07, the rates were 120, 84, and 79 per 100,000 population for Islington, London and England respectively.

Coronary heart disease (CHD)

Prevalence

- ♦ In 2008/09, 3,959 people registered with a general practice in Islington were recorded as having CHD, equating to a crude prevalence of 19 per 1,000 registered population.
- ♦ The estimated directly standardised prevalence of CHD in 2009 is 5% among Islington residents aged 16 and over. In comparison, the equivalent prevalence in England for 2009 is estimated at 7%.

Hospital admissions

- ♦ In 2007/08 there were 335 emergency hospital admissions for CHD in Islington, a directly standardised rate of 234 admissions per 100,000 population. This rate was similar to London and England (235 and 222 admissions per 100,000 respectively). There were 174 elective admissions for CHD in Islington during this period, a directly standardised rate of 125 per 100,000 population. The rate of elective admissions was significantly lower than London and England (233 and 205 per 100,000 respectively).

Deaths

- ♦ CHD is the single biggest cause of death in Islington with 197 deaths on average per year in 2005-07.
- ♦ In 2005-07, the directly standardised mortality rate for CHD for under 75 year olds was significantly higher for Islington than London and England. The Islington rate was 67 deaths per 100,000 population, whereas it was 45 per 100,000 for both London and England.
- ♦ In 2006/2007, Hillrise, Finsbury Park, and Highbury West wards experienced the highest death rates due to CHD in Islington. The rates in these wards were approximately 33% higher than the expected rates and significantly higher than the national rate.

Stroke

Prevalence

- ♦ In 2008/09, 2,282 people registered with a general practice in Islington were recorded with stroke, equating to a crude prevalence of 11 per 1,000 registered population.

Hospital admissions

- ♦ In 2007/08 there were 211 emergency hospital admissions for stroke in Islington, a directly standardised rate of 133 admissions per 100,000 population. This rate was significantly higher than London and England (103 and 98 admissions per 100,000 respectively). There were 14 elective admissions for stroke in Islington during this period, a directly standardised rate of 15 per 100,000 population. The rate of elective admissions was similar to London and England (12 and 13 per 100,000 respectively).

Deaths

- ♦ There are approximately 100 stroke deaths each year in Islington.
- ♦ In 2005-07, the directly standardised mortality rate for stroke for persons aged under 75 was 22 per 100,000 population in Islington, significantly higher compared to London (16 per 100,000) and England (15 per 100,000).

CANCER

All cancers

Prevalence

- ♦ In 2004-06, there were an average of 590 Islington residents diagnosed with cancer each year.
- ♦ This equates to a directly standardised incidence of 388 new cases per 100,000 population, which was significantly higher than the rate for London (347 per 100,000) but not significantly different to the rate for England (372 per 100,000).

Deaths

- ♦ Cancer accounted for 27% of all deaths in Islington in 2005-07 (an average of 311 deaths per year) and 33% of premature deaths (an average of 174 deaths per year).
- ♦ The directly standardised mortality rate for all cancers was 198 per 100,000 population in Islington in 2005-07, higher than London and England (169 and 176 per 100,000 population respectively).

Lung cancer

Incidence

- ♦ Lung cancer is the most common cancer in Islington with about 102 new cases per year.
- ♦ In 2004-06, Islington had one of the highest incidences of lung cancer in London, with a directly standardised rate of 68 per 100,000 population. In comparison, the directly standardised rate of lung cancer per 100,000 population was 46 in both London and England.

Survival

- ♦ Five-year relative survival was at 9% for those diagnosed with lung cancer between 2000 and 2002 in the North London Cancer Network PCTs. This was similar to London (8%) and England (7%).

Deaths

- ♦ On average, 19 people died of lung cancer per year in Islington in 2005-07.
- ♦ In 2005-07, the directly standardised mortality rate from lung cancer was 56 per 100,000 population in Islington, compared to a rate of 38 per 100,000 population in both London and England.

Cancer screening

- ♦ In March 2008, the provisional figure for screening uptake for breast cancer in Islington was 60%, lower than the national target of 70%.
- ♦ In March 2008, the provisional figure for cervical cancer screening uptake was 73% in Islington, also lower than the national target (80%).
- ♦ The uptake for bowel cancer screening was 36% in 2007/08. This is substantially lower than the likely national target of 60%.

DIABETES

Prevalence

- ♦ In 2008/09, approximately 7,530 people aged 15 years and over and registered with a general practice in Islington were recorded as having diabetes.
- ♦ This equates to a recorded crude prevalence of 4%, which is lower than the expected prevalence of 5% given the characteristics of Islington's registered population. The undiagnosed prevalence of 1% is equivalent to approximately 1,000 undiagnosed cases of diabetes.

Hospital admissions

- ♦ In 2007/08 there were 124 emergency hospital admissions for diabetes in Islington, a directly standardised rate of 73 admissions per 100,000 population, similar to London and England (71 and 66 admissions per 100,000 respectively). There were 20 elective admissions for diabetes in Islington during this period, a directly standardised rate of 15 per 100,000 population. This rate was significantly lower than London and England (27 and 36 per 100,000 respectively).

CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE

Hospital admissions

- ♦ In 2007/08 there were 74 emergency hospital admissions for chronic liver disease in Islington, a directly standardised rate of 51 admissions per 100,000 population. This rate was significantly higher than London and England (23 and 22 admissions per 100,000 respectively). There were 55 elective admissions for chronic liver disease in Islington during this period, a directly standardised rate of 38 per 100,000 population. This rate was significantly higher than London and England (14 and 12 per 100,000 respectively).

Deaths

- ♦ In 2005-07, there were on average 19 deaths per year in Islington attributable to chronic liver disease including cirrhosis, equivalent to a directly standardised mortality rate of 13 per 100,000 population in Islington. This rate was similar to London and England (10 and 11 deaths per 100,000 population respectively).

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Low birth weight

- ♦ In 2007, 7% of live births to Islington mothers were of low birth weight babies (less than 2,500g). The proportion of low birth weight babies for London and England was not significantly different from Islington, at 8%.
- ♦ There was substantial variation among Islington wards in the percentage of babies born with a

low birth weight, ranging from 5% in Highbury East and St Mary's wards to 10% in Junction ward.

Infant deaths

- ♦ There were 43 deaths of infants aged under one year in Islington in 2005-07. There were 32 deaths of infants aged under 28 days and 26 deaths of infants aged under seven days.
- ♦ The neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 28 days) was 4 per 1,000 live births in 2005-07. This was not significantly different to London or England (both 3 per 1,000 live births).
- ♦ The perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths within seven days of birth) was 10 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths in 2005-07. This was significantly higher than the rate for London (9 per 1,000 live births) and England (8 per 1,000 live births).

Immunisation

- ♦ The national target for immunisation coverage is 95%. The childhood immunisation uptake in Islington in 2007/08 was:

Immunisation	1 year	2 years	5 years
Diph/Tet/Polio /Hib prim	83%	85%	86%
Diph/Tet/Polio booster	-	-	42%
MenC	83%	89%	-
MMR	-	69%	75%
MMR2	-	-	43%

- ♦ The 2008/09 academic year was the first year of the HPV vaccination programme, focussing on girls aged 12 to 13 (year 8), as well as an additional cohort of 17 to 18 year olds. In the first year of the programme 66% of all year 8 girls in Islington schools received all three doses of the HPV vaccine.

MENTAL HEALTH

Prevalence

- ♦ In 2008/09, 660 people registered with a general practice in Islington were recorded as having dementia, equating to a crude prevalence of 3 per 1,000 registered population.
- ♦ In 2008/09, 2,986 people registered with a general practice in Islington were recorded as having a diagnosis of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder or other psychoses, equating to a crude prevalence of 14 per 1,000 registered population.
- ♦ There are an estimated 3,200 children and young people aged 5-17 experiencing a mental health disorder during any week in Islington in 2009, 36% (or 840) higher than expected. Local needs assessment found that 47% of need was seen by local Child and Adolescent Mental

Health Services (CAMHS), with a higher proportion of need seen in 5-10 year olds (49.4%) compared with 11-17 year olds (42.3%).

Deaths

- ♦ In 2005-07, approximately 24 people died of suicide and undetermined injury in Islington in each year, equating to a directly standardised rate of 13 deaths per 100,000 population. This rate was significantly higher than the rates for London and England (both 8 deaths per 100,000 population).
- ♦ Islington had the highest rate of suicide and undetermined death for men in 2005-07 (19 deaths per 100,000). The equivalent figures for London and England were 11 and 12 per 100,000 men respectively.

RESPIRATORY DISEASE

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

Prevalence

- ♦ In 2009, the modelled prevalence of COPD in Islington is 42 per 1,000 population. This is significantly higher than London and England (modelled prevalence of 39 and 37 per 1,000 population respectively).
- ♦ In 2008/09, 2,579 people registered with a general practice in Islington were recorded with COPD, equating to a crude prevalence of 12 per 1,000 registered population.

Deaths

- ♦ In 2005-07, there were on average 55 deaths per year in Islington attributable to COPD, which equates to a directly standardised mortality rate of 33 per 100,000 population. This is not significantly different from London or England (both 27 deaths per 100,000 population).

Asthma

- ♦ In 2008/09, 11,635 people registered with a general practice in Islington were recorded as having asthma, equating to a crude prevalence of 55 per 1,000 registered population.

Tuberculosis

- ♦ There were 87 cases of tuberculosis in Islington in 2006, which is equivalent to a rate of 41 per 100,000 population. Islington had the 12th lowest rate in London, three times the notification rate of England and Wales (14 per 100,000).

SEXUAL HEALTH

HIV

- ♦ There were 1,110 Islington residents living with diagnosed HIV in 2007. This equates to a rate of 8 diagnosed HIV positive residents per 1,000 population aged 15-59, significantly higher than the London average (5 per 1,000 population),

and the third highest rate of all London PCTs. Gay men are disproportionately affected by HIV in Islington.

Chlamydia

- ♦ In 2008/09, 19% of 15 to 24 year-olds in Islington were tested for Chlamydia under the National Chlamydia Screening Programme (NCSP), with 8% of those testing positive. In comparison, 18% of 15 to 24 year-olds in London were tested for Chlamydia, and 6% of those tested positive. In England, 16% of 15 to 24 year-olds were tested for Chlamydia and 7% of those tested positive.

ACCIDENTAL INJURY

Deaths

- ♦ In 2005-07, approximately 27 people in Islington died on average in each year as a result of accidents. This equates to a directly standardised rate of 14 deaths per 100,000, similar to the rates for London and for England (12 and 16 per 100,000 population respectively).
- ♦ There were approximately 90 injuries and deaths from road accidents per year in 2005-07 in Islington. This is a rate of 51 per 100,000 population, similar to the England average of 54 deaths per 100,000 population.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For references to data sources and further information, please contact NHS Islington's Public Health Intelligence Team.

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