



# **NHS Diagnostic Waiting Times and Activity Data**

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## **February 2016 Monthly Report**

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NHS England

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# 1 Executive summary

This report presents a monthly summary of diagnostic waiting times and activity across the NHS in England. This monthly report is part of a routine series of publications produced by NHS England.

The data presented in this report measures the current waiting times of patients still waiting for any of 15 key diagnostic tests or procedures at the month end. This data is split by number of weeks waiting, and by test. The waiting times reported are for those patients who have been referred for a test, but whose test had not taken place by the end of the reporting period. Referrals may be from a variety of sources including GPs.

One of the main measurements covered in this report is the number and proportion of patients waiting six weeks or longer for a diagnostic test, from time of referral.

This six week diagnostic wait was initially introduced as a 'milestone' from March 2008 towards achieving the standard Referral to Treatment wait of 18 weeks by December 2008, but diagnostic waiting times now form part of the NHS Constitution. This gives patients the legal right to treatment within 18 weeks of referral (18 week RTT) and as part of this, pledges that patients should not be required to wait 6 weeks or longer for a diagnostic test.

NHS England's planning guidance states that there is a threshold of 99% for this pledge. The financial penalty for non-delivery of the standard is set out in the NHS Standard Contract 2015/16.

The 15 key diagnostic tests included in this report are:

## Imaging

- Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
- Computerised Tomography (CT)
- Non-obstetric Ultrasound
- Barium Enema
- Dual-Energy X-Ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) Scan

## Physiological Measurements

- Audiology Assessments
- Echocardiography
- Electrophysiology
- Neurophysiology – peripheral neurophysiology
- Respiratory Physiology – sleep studies
- Urodynamics – pressures & flows

## Endoscopy

- Gastroscopy
- Colonoscopy
- Flexible Sigmoidoscopy
- Cystoscopy

For detailed descriptions of each diagnostic test please see the [collection guidance document](#).

Some of the key terms used throughout this report are outlined below:

- **6+ Waits**  
A count of the number of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer for a diagnostic test at month end from referral.
- **Activity**  
A count of the number of diagnostic tests undertaken during the month.
- **Diagnostic Test**  
A test or procedure of which the primary function is to identify a patient's disease or condition to allow a medical diagnosis to be made.
- **Waiting List**  
A count of the number of patients that are waiting for a diagnostic test at the end of the month.

A more comprehensive glossary is available in the Annex.

All England figures quoted are commissioner based. Commissioner based returns reflect data for patients for whom English commissioners are responsible.

## 1.1 National Statistics

The UK Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

## 2 February 2016 Key Findings

- The total number of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer from referral for one of the 15 key diagnostic tests at the end of February 2016 was 10,900. This was 1.3% of the total number of patients waiting at the end of the month.
- Nationally, the operational standard of less than 1% of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer was not met this month.
- Compared with February 2015 the total number of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer decreased by 1,300, while the proportion of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer decreased by 0.2 percentage points.
- The proportion of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer at the end of the month was 1.3% in February 2016. This is the lowest this proportion has been since November 2014.
- In the last twelve months, the proportion of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer at the end of a month has varied between 1.3% (in February 2016) and 2.2% (in August 2015).
- At the end of February 2016, the test with the smallest proportion of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer was Barium Enema with 0.1% of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer. The test with the highest proportion was Urodynamics, with 7.1% of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer.
- An alternative measure of diagnostic waiting times is the average (median) waiting time. The estimated average time that a patient had been waiting for a diagnostic test was 2.0 weeks at the end of February 2016.
- There were 863,100 patients waiting for a key diagnostic test at the end of February 2016. This is an increase of 49,800 from February 2015. In the last twelve months the total number of patients waiting for a diagnostic test has continued to increase with an average monthly increase of 0.5%.
- A total of 1,708,000 diagnostic tests were undertaken in February 2016. This is an increase of 163,700 from February 2015. In the last twelve months activity has continued to increase with an average monthly increase of 0.8%.
- Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust and Kettering General Hospital NHS Foundation Trust did not submit data this month.

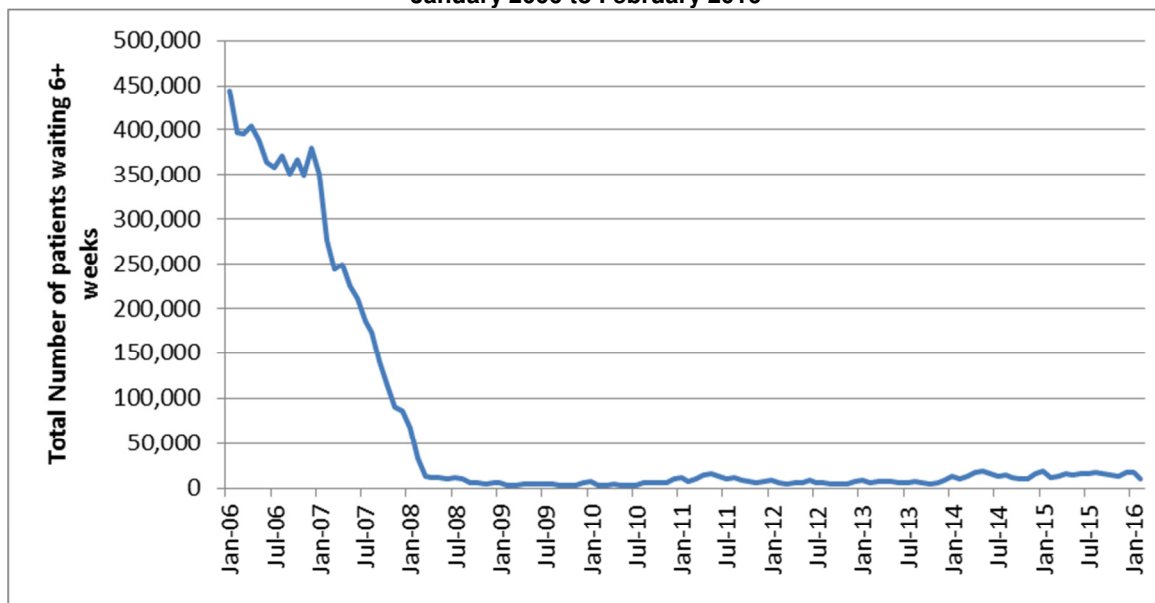
### 3 National Trends

This section analyses trends in monthly diagnostic waiting times and activity data that has been collected since January 2006.

#### 3.1 6+ Week Waits

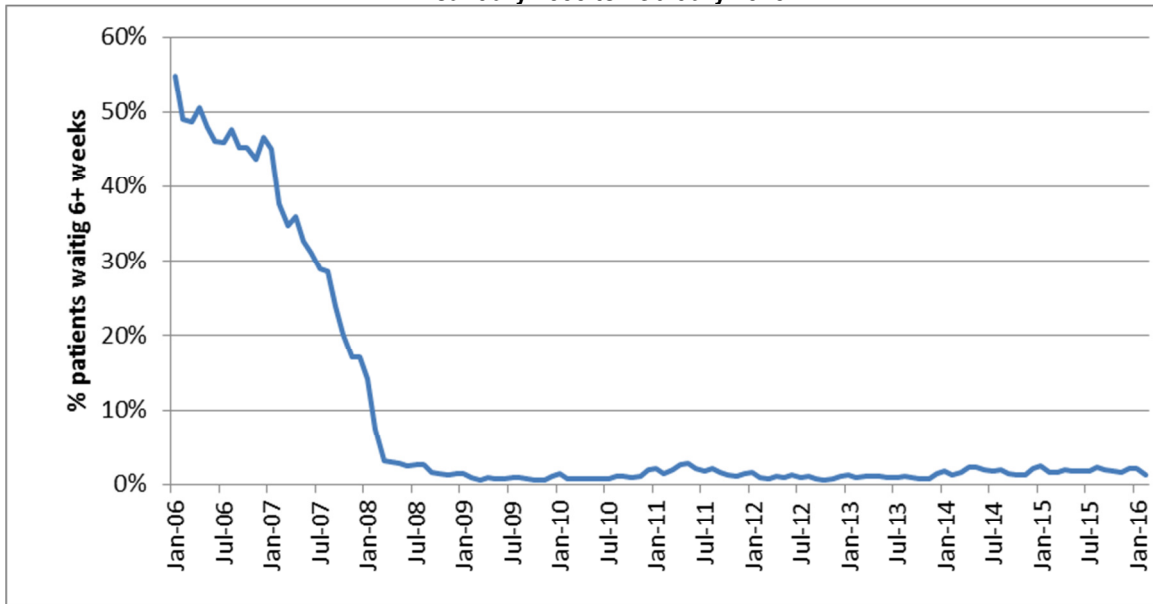
- 3.1.1. The total number of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer dropped sharply between January 2007 and March 2008 and has remained broadly stable since (Chart 1). This reduction is most likely the result of Trusts working towards the NHS Improvement Plan (June 2004) milestone that no one should wait longer than 6 weeks for a diagnostic test by March 2008.
- 3.1.2. Since March 2008 there have been fluctuations in the total number of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer. Between October 2013 and May 2014 there was a significant increase in the number of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer. That number has since continued to fluctuate. In February 2016 there was a decrease in the number of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer from the previous month, and this is the lowest figure since November 2014.

**Chart 1: Total number of patients waiting 6+ weeks at month end for all tests January 2006 to February 2016**



- 3.1.3. The proportion of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer shows a similar drop between January 2007 and the 6 week milestone in March 2008 before stabilising (Chart 2). In the last twelve months, the proportion of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer at the end of a month has varied between 1.3% (in February 2016) and 2.2% (in August 2015). The 1% operational standard was last met in November 2013.

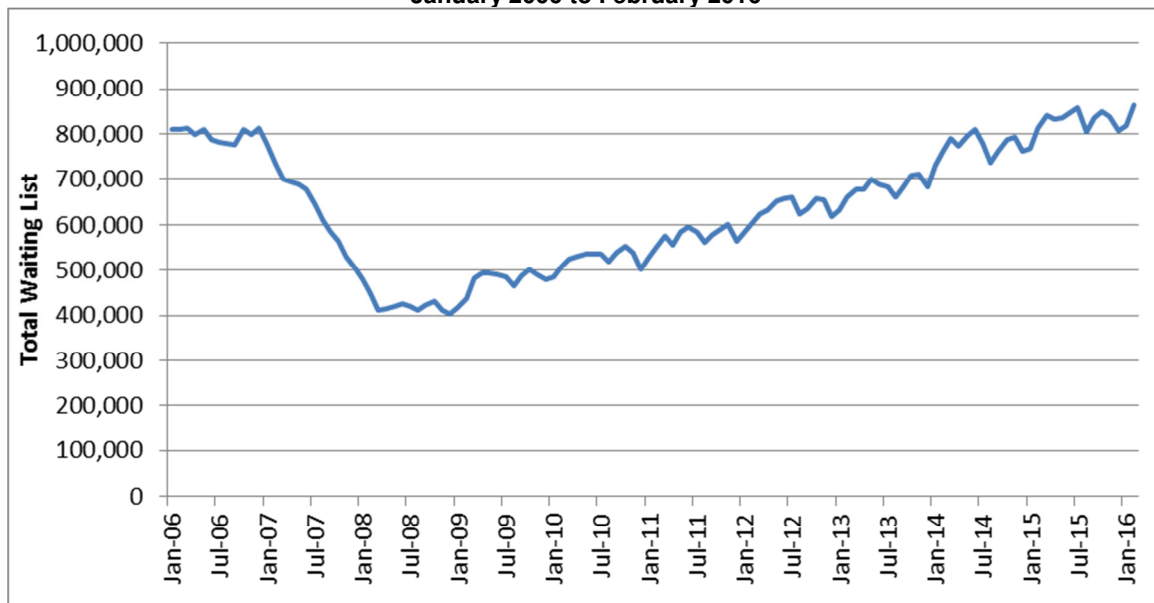
**Chart 2: Percentage of patients waiting 6+ weeks at month end for all tests  
January 2006 to February 2016**



### 3.2 Total Waiting List

3.2.1. As seen with the number and proportion of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer, the total number of patients waiting at the month end dropped dramatically between January 2007 and the 6 week milestone in March 2008 (Chart 3). Between March 2008 and January 2009 the total waiting list remained stable, after which the underlying trend has shown an increase. In the last twelve months the average monthly increase was 0.5%

**Chart 3: Total number of patients waiting at month end for all tests  
January 2006 to February 2016**

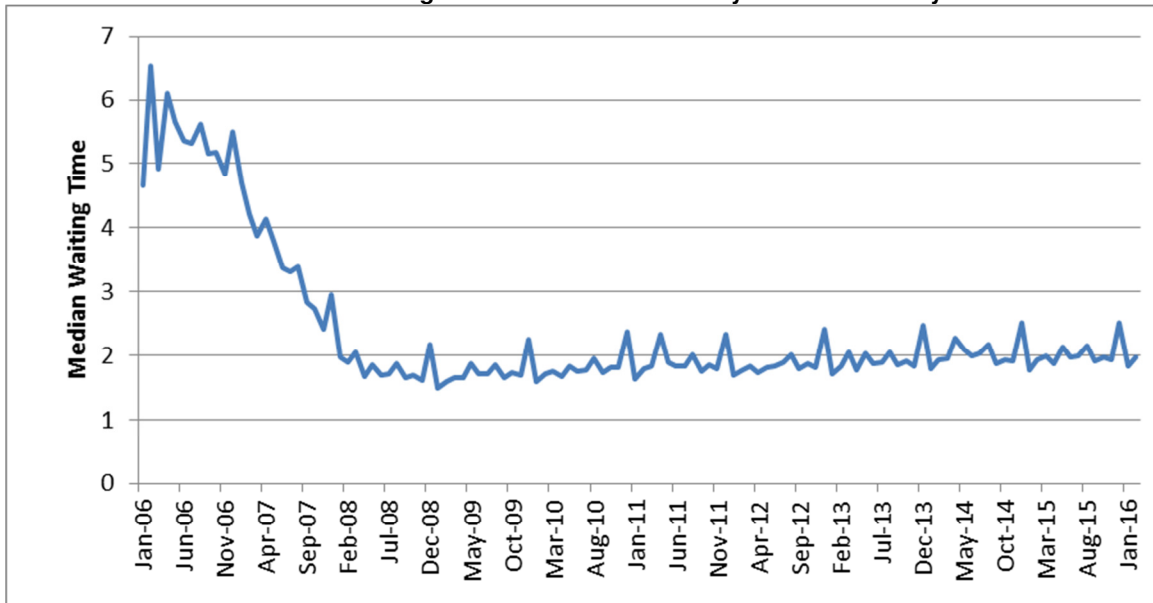




### 3.3 Median Waiting Time

3.3.1. The average (median) waiting time displays a similar trend to the total waiting list and 6+ waits. After a rapid decrease in the first two years leading to the 6 week milestone, the median waiting time has remained stable (Chart 4). The data shows significant increases during December every year, as a result of the increased number of bank holidays and resulting staff shortages. In the last twelve months, the median waiting time has remained stable at around 2.0 weeks, with a high of 2.5 weeks (December 2015) and a low of 1.8 weeks (January 2016).

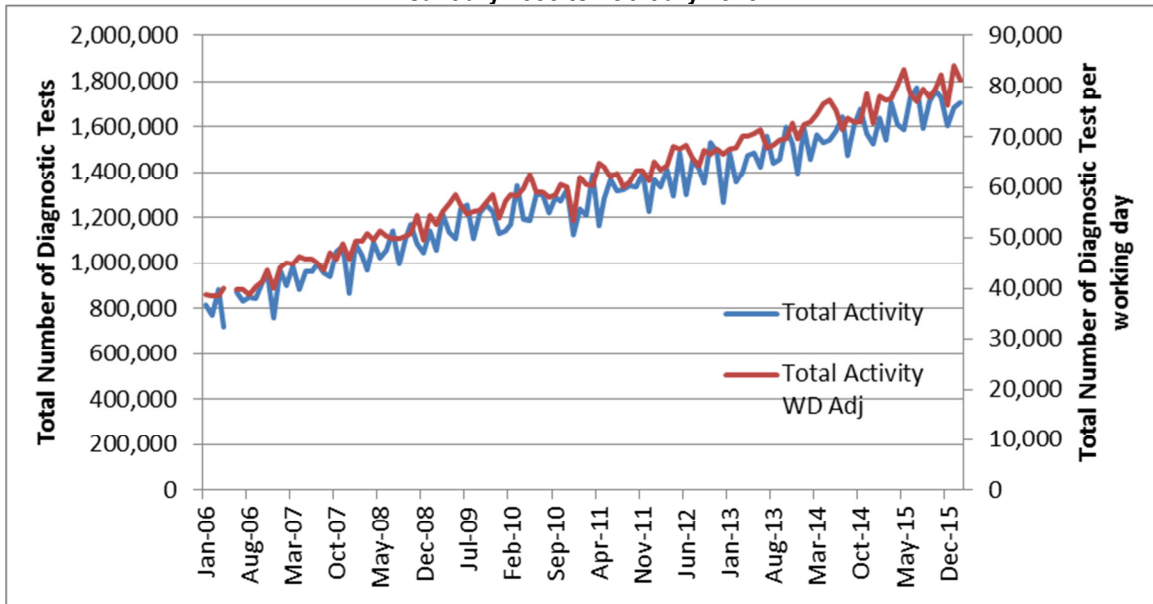
Chart 4: Median waiting time for all tests – January 2006 to February 2016



### 3.4 Total Activity

- 3.4.1. The monthly activity figure can fluctuate significantly month to month, with particularly notable decreases in December due to the bank holidays. However, the underlying trend has shown an increase since January 2006. If the data is adjusted to show activity per working day, the monthly variation becomes less pronounced. (Chart 5).
- 3.4.2. Monthly activity has increased over the last 12 months. The average monthly increase in activity was 0.8%, while the average monthly increase in activity per working day was 0.4%.

**Chart 5: Total activity and working day adjusted activity per month for all tests  
January 2006 to February 2016**



Please note that activity data was not collected in May 2006 and as a result all activity time series graphs will show missing values for that month

3.4.3. In the previous twelve months, individual tests have shown slight changes in activity. The largest changes have been for Sleep Studies, where the average monthly increase was 1.7%. The tests with the largest reduction in activity were Barium Enemas, where the average monthly decrease was 2.7% (Table 1).

**Table 1: Total Activity, by test – February 2015 and February 2016**

	Feb-15	Feb-16	Average monthly growth
MRI	239,696	269,518	<b>1.0%</b>
CT	382,739	425,553	<b>0.9%</b>
Non Obstetric Ultrasound	524,383	574,533	<b>0.8%</b>
Barium Enema	2,869	2,072	<b>-2.7%</b>
Dexa Scan	30,255	33,217	<b>0.8%</b>
Audiology Assessments	96,984	103,162	<b>0.5%</b>
Echocardiography	101,831	117,949	<b>1.2%</b>
Electrophysiology	2,584	2,411	<b>-0.6%</b>
Peripheral Neurophysiology	16,009	17,228	<b>0.6%</b>
Sleep Studies	9,438	11,562	<b>1.7%</b>
Urodynamics	5,996	6,273	<b>0.4%</b>
Colonoscopy	34,656	39,358	<b>1.1%</b>
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	19,521	22,446	<b>1.2%</b>
Cystoscopy	24,379	24,972	<b>0.2%</b>
Gastroscopy	52,915	57,735	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>All Tests</b>	<b>1,544,255</b>	<b>1,707,989</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

## 4 February 2016 Data

This section analyses the February 2016 diagnostic waiting times and activity data, and includes comparisons between tests, area teams, providers and commissioners.

### 4.1 6+ Week Waits

- 4.1.1. At the end of February 2016, there were a total of 10,900 patients waiting 6 weeks or longer from referral for one of the 15 key diagnostic tests. This was 1.3% of the total number of patients waiting at the end of the month.
- 4.1.2. Compared with February 2015, the number of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer decreased by 1,300, while the proportion of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer decreased by 0.2 percentage points.
- 4.1.3. Compared with February 2015, the test with the largest increase in the proportion of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer was Peripheral Neurophysiology which increased by 1.9 percentage points. The test with the largest decrease was Cystoscopy, which decreased by 2.6 percentage points.(Table 2)

**Table 2: Proportion of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test – February 2015 and February 2016**

	Feb-15	Feb-16	Difference (%age points)
MRI	1.1%	1.1%	<b>0.0%</b>
CT	0.5%	0.4%	<b>0.0%</b>
Non Obstetric Ultrasound	0.4%	0.2%	<b>-0.2%</b>
Barium Enema	0.1%	0.1%	<b>-0.1%</b>
Dexa Scan	0.4%	0.7%	<b>0.3%</b>
Audiology Assessments	1.1%	1.7%	<b>0.6%</b>
Echocardiography	3.0%	1.3%	<b>-1.6%</b>
Electrophysiology	0.5%	1.0%	<b>0.5%</b>
Peripheral Neurophysiology	1.2%	3.1%	<b>1.9%</b>
Sleep Studies	3.8%	5.4%	<b>1.6%</b>
Urodynamics	6.5%	7.1%	<b>0.5%</b>
Colonoscopy	5.0%	5.1%	<b>0.1%</b>
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	5.6%	3.9%	<b>-1.7%</b>
Cystoscopy	6.4%	3.8%	<b>-2.6%</b>
Gastroscopy	4.7%	4.7%	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>All Tests</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>

Note: Figures may differ due to rounding.

4.1.4. Compared with February 2015, no test types have increased in the proportion of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer. Imaging Tests decreased by 0.1 percentage point, Physiological Measurements decreased by 0.1 percentage point, while Endoscopy decreased by 0.6 percentage points. See section 5.4 for which tests are included under the different test types. (Table 3)

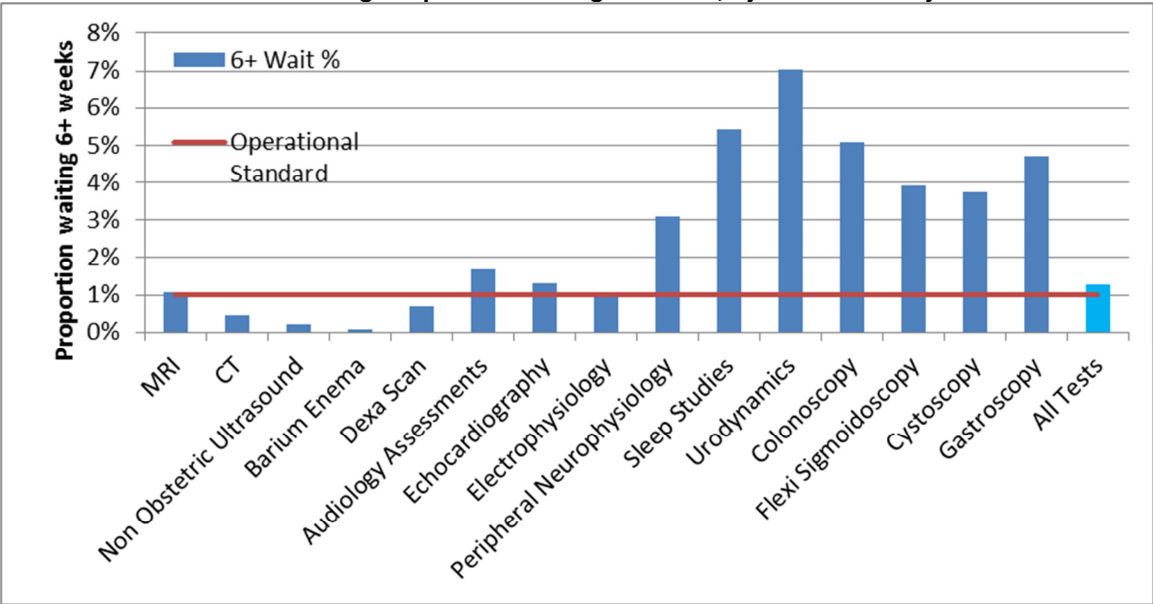
**Table 3: Proportion of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test type – February 2015 and February 2016**

	Feb-15	Feb-16	Difference (%age points)
Imaging	0.6%	0.5%	-0.1%
Physiological Measurement	2.3%	2.1%	-0.1%
Endoscopy	5.1%	4.6%	-0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>

Note: Figures may differ due to rounding.

4.1.5. The operational standard that less than 1% of patients should wait 6 weeks or more from referral for a diagnostic test was met in 5 of the 15 key tests this month. The test with the lowest proportion of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer was Barium Enema (0.1%). The test with the highest proportion of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer was Urodynamics (7.1%). (Chart 6).

**Chart 6: Percentage of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test – February 2016**



4.1.6. 39 of the 151 Acute Trusts that submitted data for February 2016 failed to meet the 1% operational standard.

4.1.7. 77 of the 209 Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) failed to meet the 1% operational standard. This is 41 less than the number of CCGs that failed the standard in the previous month and 19 less than in February 2015.

- 4.1.8. 1 of the 4 NHS England Regional Teams met the 1% operational standard. The proportion of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer for a diagnostic test varied by region between 0.9% and 1.7% (Table 4).

**Table 4: February 2016 Diagnostic Waiting Times and Activity by Regional Team**

Region	Number of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer at month end	Percentage of patients waiting 6 weeks or longer at month end	Total number of patients waiting at month end	Total activity undertaken in month	Median waiting time
North	2,626	1.0%	505,513	259,492	2.0
Midlands and East	2,237	0.9%	493,011	248,360	2.0
London	2,367	1.7%	268,761	137,587	1.9
South	3,655	1.7%	426,812	213,861	2.0
<b>England</b>	<b>10,936</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1,707,989</b>	<b>863,078</b>	<b>2.0</b>

\*Includes all independent sector providers.

- 4.1.9. Feedback from NHS trusts has indicated that variations can exist between different regions due to a variety of reasons from machines breaking down to staff shortages in trusts that usually only affect one area region.

## 4.2 Total Waiting List

- 4.2.1. At the end of February 2016 there were a total of 863,100 patients still waiting for a diagnostic test. This is an increase of 49,800 (6.1%) from February 2015.
- 4.2.2. The test with the largest waiting list was Non-Obstetric Ultrasound, which accounted for 35.8% of the total waiting list, or 309,300 patients. The test with the smallest waiting list was Electrophysiology, which accounted for 0.1% of the total waiting list, or 1,200 patients (Table 5)
- 4.2.3. There have been large increases in the number of patients waiting for certain tests. The largest growth has been for Sleep Studies where the waiting list increased by 31.3%, compared with February 2015. The largest reduction has been for Electrophysiology, where the waiting list decreased by 19.0%.

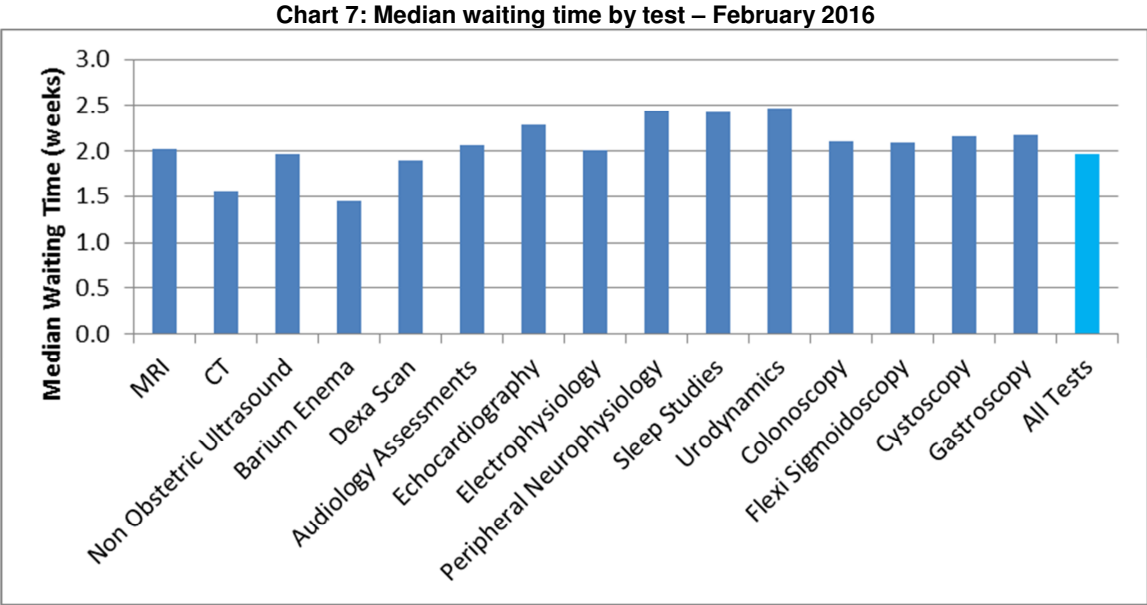
**Table 5: Total number of patients waiting at month end, by test – February 2015 and February 2016**

	Feb-15	Feb-16	Growth (%age)
MRI	163,231	179,754	<b>10.1%</b>
CT	102,811	104,667	<b>1.8%</b>
Non Obstetric Ultrasound	277,235	309,301	<b>11.6%</b>
Barium Enema	1,467	1,246	<b>-15.1%</b>
Dexa Scan	22,484	25,898	<b>15.2%</b>
Audiology Assessments	43,935	45,928	<b>4.5%</b>
Echocardiography	56,670	57,289	<b>1.1%</b>
Electrophysiology	1,529	1,239	<b>-19.0%</b>
Peripheral Neurophysiology	15,943	17,949	<b>12.6%</b>
Sleep Studies	5,906	7,752	<b>31.3%</b>
Urodynamics	4,617	4,438	<b>-3.9%</b>
Colonoscopy	35,034	34,077	<b>-2.7%</b>
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	18,061	15,947	<b>-11.7%</b>
Cystoscopy	14,415	14,320	<b>-0.7%</b>
Gastroscopy	49,941	43,273	<b>-13.4%</b>
<b>All Tests</b>	<b>813,279</b>	<b>863,078</b>	<b>6.1%</b>

Note: Barium Enema is a test that should be replaced by colonoscopy or CT Colonography, so the number of tests undertaken should be reducing.

### 4.3 Median Waiting Times

4.3.1. At the end of February 2016 the estimated median waiting time for all 15 diagnostic tests was 2.0 weeks from time of referral. This is 0.1 week larger than the previous month. The test with the shortest median waiting time was Barium Enema at 1.5 weeks. The test with the longest median waiting time was Urodynamics at 2.5 weeks (Chart 7).



### 4.4 Total Activity

- 4.4.1. In total 1,708,000 of the 15 key diagnostic tests were performed during February 2016. This is an increase of 163,700 (10.6%) from February 2015 (5.3% when adjusted for the number of working days).
- 4.4.2. The test with the highest activity was Non-Obstetric Ultrasound with 574,500 tests taking place. This accounted for 33.6% of all activity in February 2016. The test with the lowest activity was Barium Enema with 2,100 tests taking place. This accounted for 0.1% of all activity this month.
- 4.4.3. The number of tests conducted over the last twelve months has increased by 6.8% from the preceding twelve month period.

**Table 6: Total Activity & Growth by test**

	Feb-16	Feb-15	YTD 15/16	YTD 14/15	Growth Feb 15 vs Feb 14	Growth YTD 15/16 vs YTD 14/15	Adjusted Growth Feb 15 vs Feb 14	Adjusted Growth YTD 15/16 vs YTD 14/15
MRI	269,518	239,696	2,872,937	2,659,399	12.4%	8.0%	7.1%	8.0%
CT	425,553	382,739	4,587,141	4,255,656	11.2%	7.8%	5.9%	7.8%
Non Obstetric Ultrasound	574,533	524,383	6,279,922	5,983,796	9.6%	4.9%	4.3%	4.9%
Barium Enema	2,072	2,869	27,328	31,815	-27.8%	-14.1%	-31.2%	-14.1%
Dexa Scan	33,217	30,255	364,960	353,984	9.8%	3.1%	4.6%	3.1%
Audiology Assessments	103,162	96,984	1,137,163	1,092,256	6.4%	4.1%	1.3%	4.1%
Echocardiography	117,949	101,831	1,251,324	1,156,237	15.8%	8.2%	10.3%	8.2%
Electrophysiology	2,411	2,584	25,866	27,607	-6.7%	-6.3%	-11.1%	-6.3%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	17,228	16,009	186,842	178,501	7.6%	4.7%	2.5%	4.7%
Sleep Studies	11,562	9,438	127,724	106,643	22.5%	19.8%	16.7%	19.8%
Urodynamics	6,273	5,996	71,519	71,364	4.6%	0.2%	-0.4%	0.2%
Colonoscopy	39,358	34,656	416,906	383,112	13.6%	8.8%	8.2%	8.8%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	22,446	19,521	241,986	217,506	15.0%	11.3%	9.5%	11.3%
Cystoscopy	24,972	24,379	264,962	270,174	2.4%	-1.9%	-2.4%	-1.9%
Gastroscopy	57,735	52,915	628,325	554,160	9.1%	13.4%	3.9%	13.4%
<b>All Tests</b>	<b>1,707,989</b>	<b>1,544,255</b>	<b>18,484,905</b>	<b>17,342,210</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>

Note: Barium Enema is a test that should be replaced by colonoscopy or CT Colonography, so the number of tests undertaken should be reducing.



## 5 Annex

### 5.1 Methodology

5.1.1. NHS England compiles diagnostic waiting time and activity data through a central return. Data collected includes:

- The number of patients waiting at the month end, split by test and week.
- Total activity classified as either; Waiting List tests (excluding planned), Planned tests, or Unscheduled tests.

5.1.2. Providers submit data to NHS England via Unify2 where it checked and signed off by commissioners. For further details on how the data is collected and the Unify2 system, please refer to the [Data Quality and Methodology Statement](#).

### 5.2 Data Revision

5.2.1. Revisions to published figures are released on a six-monthly basis and in accordance with the NHS England Analytical Services (Operations) team's revision policy. For more information on the revision policy please refer to the [Unify2 Revisions Policy Document](#).

### 5.3 Data Availability

5.3.1. Monthly diagnostic waiting time and activity data is published on a monthly timetable. The next publication of this report and accompanying data will be 12<sup>th</sup> May 2016. [A full calendar of all statistical publications can be found here](#).

5.3.2. In addition to monthly publication, diagnostic waiting time and activity data is also published in a quarterly census and annual report.

5.3.3. [Quarterly census data can be found here](#).

5.3.4. [Annual Imaging and Radiodiagnostics data can be found here](#).

### 5.4 Glossary

#### **Area Team**

A geographical area of NHS England with direct commissioning responsibilities for GP services, dental services, pharmacy, and certain aspects of optical services.

#### **Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)**

A group of GP practices, which working with other healthcare professionals and in partnership with local communities and local authorities, commission NHS services for patients with in their local communities.

#### **Endoscopy**

A categorisation of diagnostic tests that include; Colonoscopy; Flexi sigmoidoscopy; Cystoscopy and Gastroscopy.

## **Imaging**

A categorisation of diagnostic tests that include; Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI); Computed Tomography (CT); Non-obstetric ultrasound; Barium Enema and DEXA Scan.

## **Median Waiting Time**

A measurement of the average time a patient is required to wait for a diagnostic test. The median is the middle value when waiting times are put in numerical order. 50% of patients will wait less than the median. The median is the preferred measurement of average waiting time as it is less susceptible to extreme values than the mean.

## **Physiological Measurement**

A categorisation of diagnostic tests that include; Audiology Assessments; Echocardiology; Electrophysiology: Peripheral Neurophysiology; Sleep Studies and Urodynamics.

## **Provider**

An organisation that provides NHS treatment or care, for example, an NHS Acute Trust, Mental Health Trust, Community provider, or an Independent Sector organisation.

## **5.5 Feedback welcomed**

We welcome feedback on the content and presentation of statistics within this report and those published on the NHS England website.

If you have any comments on this, or any other issues regarding these statistics, then please email [unify2@dh.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:unify2@dh.gsi.gov.uk)

Alternatively, we welcome your comments via our user feedback form.

Feedback about the user's experiences of using these statistics is available here.

## **5.6 Additional Information**

[Full details of diagnostics data for individual organisations are available here.](#)

For press enquiries please contact the NHS England media team on 0113 825 0958 or 0113 825 0959. Email enquiries should be directed to [nhsengland.media@nhs.net](mailto:nhsengland.media@nhs.net)

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