



NHS Diagnostic Waiting Times and Activity Data

NHS Diagnostic Waiting Times and Activity Data

September 2017 Monthly Report

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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 six 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 2017/18.

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 six 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 September 2017 Key Findings

- The total number of patients waiting six weeks or longer from referral for one of the 15 key diagnostic tests at the end of September 2017 was 17,900. This was 2.0% of the total number of patients waiting at the end of the month.
- Nationally, the operational standard of less than 1% of patients waiting six weeks or longer was not met this month.
- Compared with September 2016 the total number of patients waiting six weeks or longer increased by 4,900, while the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or longer increased by 0.5 percentage points.
- In the last 12 months, the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or longer at the end of a month has varied between 1.0% (February 2017) and 2.2% (August 2017).
- At the end of September 2017, the test with the smallest proportion of patients waiting six weeks or longer was Barium Enema with 0.7%. The test with the highest proportion was Urodynamics, with 8.8% of patients waiting six 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 1.9 weeks at the end of September 2017.
- There were 898,900 patients waiting for a key diagnostic test at the end of September 2017. This is an increase of 16,500 from September 2016. In the last 12 months the total number of patients waiting for a diagnostic test has continued to increase with an average monthly increase of 0.2%.
- A total of 1,804,100 diagnostic tests were undertaken in September 2017. This is an increase of 26,600 from September 2016. In the last 12 months activity has continued to increase with an average monthly increase of 0.1% (0.5% adjusted for working days).
- East and North Hertfordshire NHS Trust did not submit data this month due to recently updating their patient administration system.
- Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust submitted a partial return that excluded Endoscopy data.
- Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust submitted a partial return that excluded Cystoscopy activity and Endoscopy waiting times.

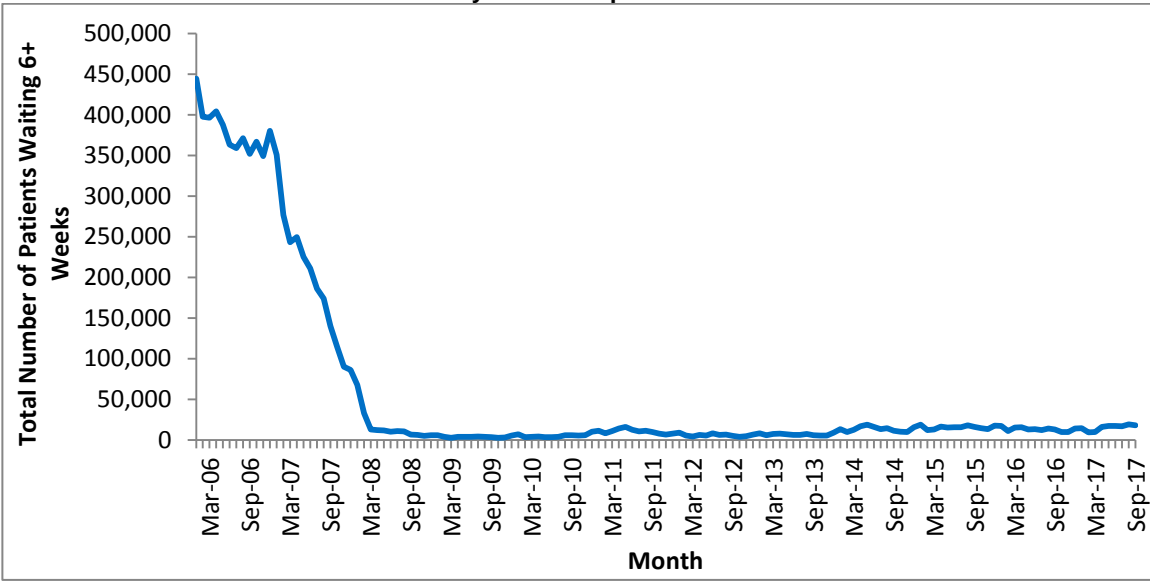
3 National Trends

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

3.1 6+ Week Waits

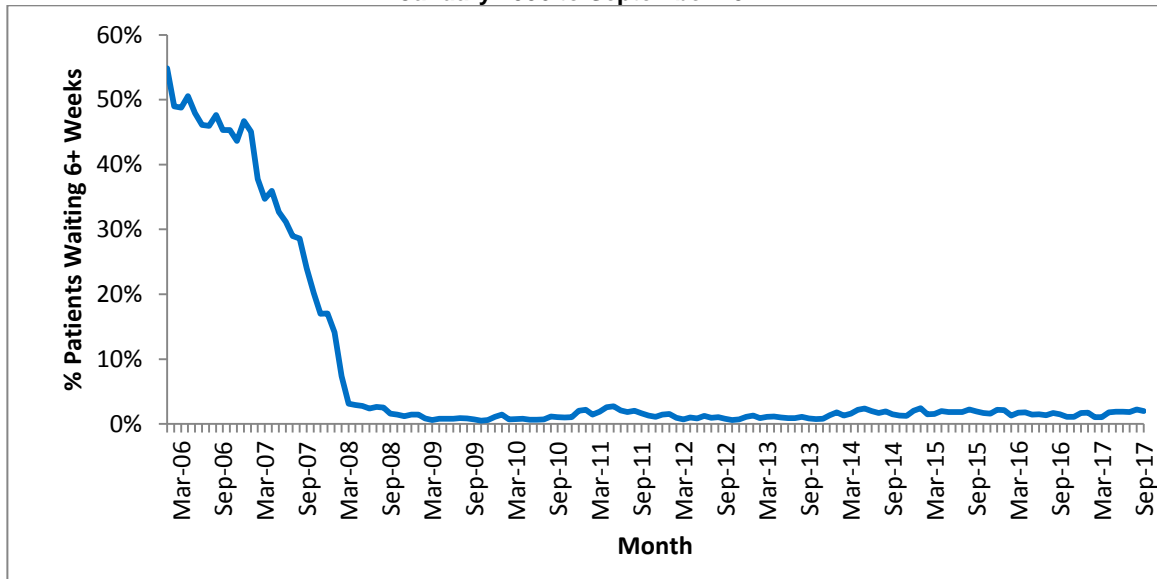
- 3.1.1. The total number of patients waiting six weeks or longer dropped sharply between January 2007 and March 2008 and has remained broadly stable since (Chart 1). This reduction is most likely the result of Trusts working towards the NHS Improvement Plan (June 2004) milestone that no one should wait longer than six 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 six weeks or longer. Between October 2013 and May 2014 there was a significant increase in the number of patients waiting six weeks or longer. That number has since continued to fluctuate. In September 2017 there was a decrease of 1,400 in the number of patients waiting six weeks or longer from the previous month.

Chart 1: Total number of patients waiting 6+ weeks at month end for all tests January 2006 to September 2017



- 3.1.3. The proportion of patients waiting six 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 12 months, the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or longer at the end of a month has varied between 1.0% (February 2017) and 2.2% (August 2017). The 1% operational standard was last met in November 2013.

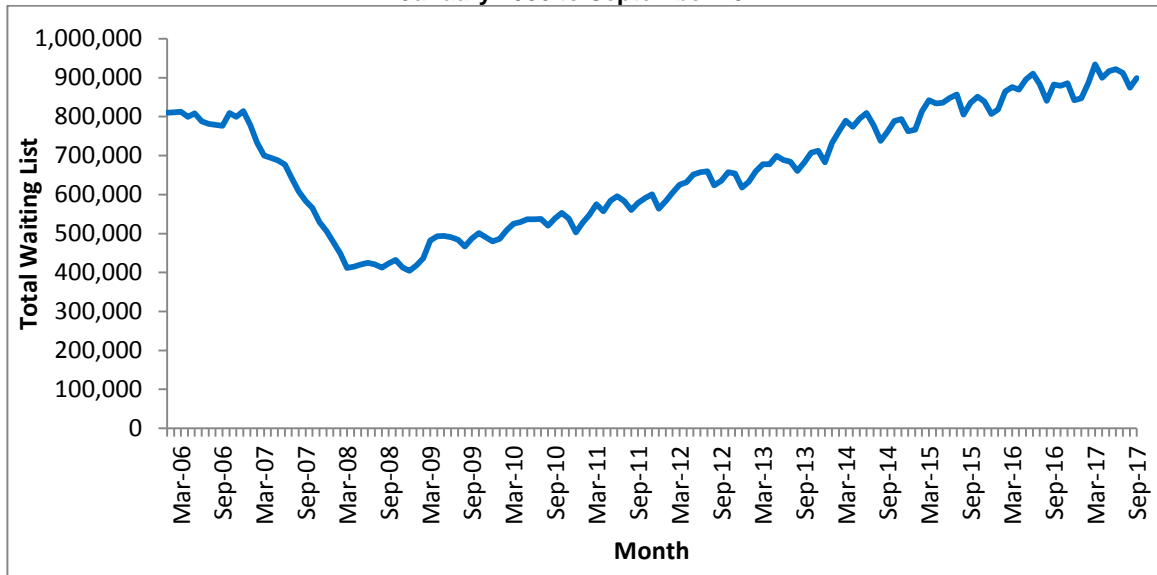
**Chart 2: Percentage of patients waiting 6+ weeks at month end for all tests
January 2006 to September 2017**



3.2 Total Waiting List

3.2.1. As seen with the number and proportion of patients waiting six 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 12 months the average monthly increase was 0.2%.

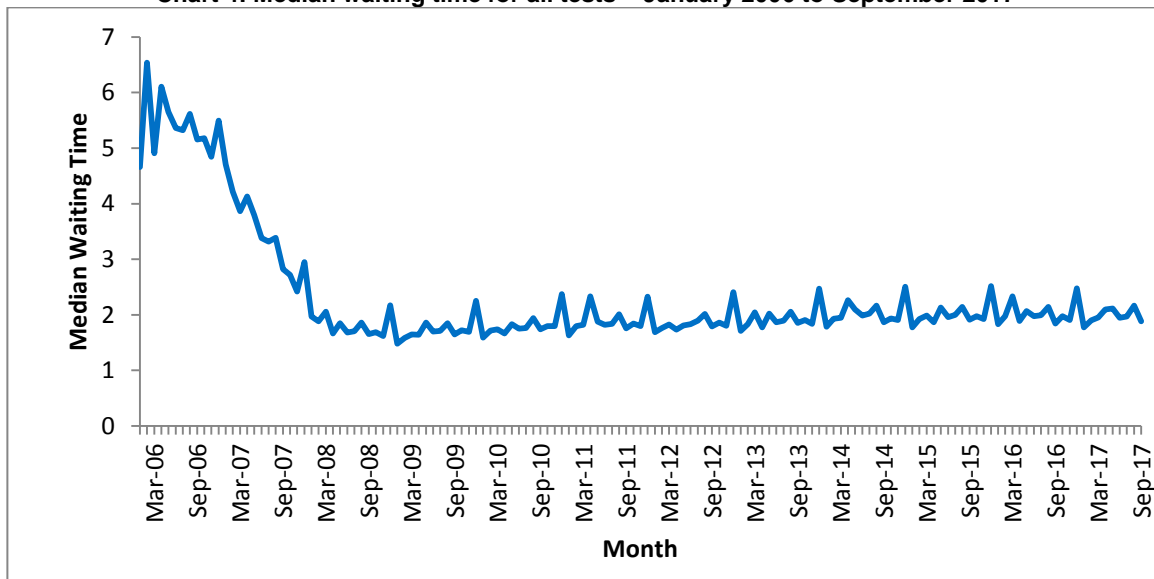
**Chart 3: Total number of patients waiting at month end for all tests
January 2006 to September 2017**



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 12 months, the median waiting time has remained stable at around 2.0 weeks, with a high of 2.5 weeks (December 2016) and a low of 1.8 weeks (January 2017).

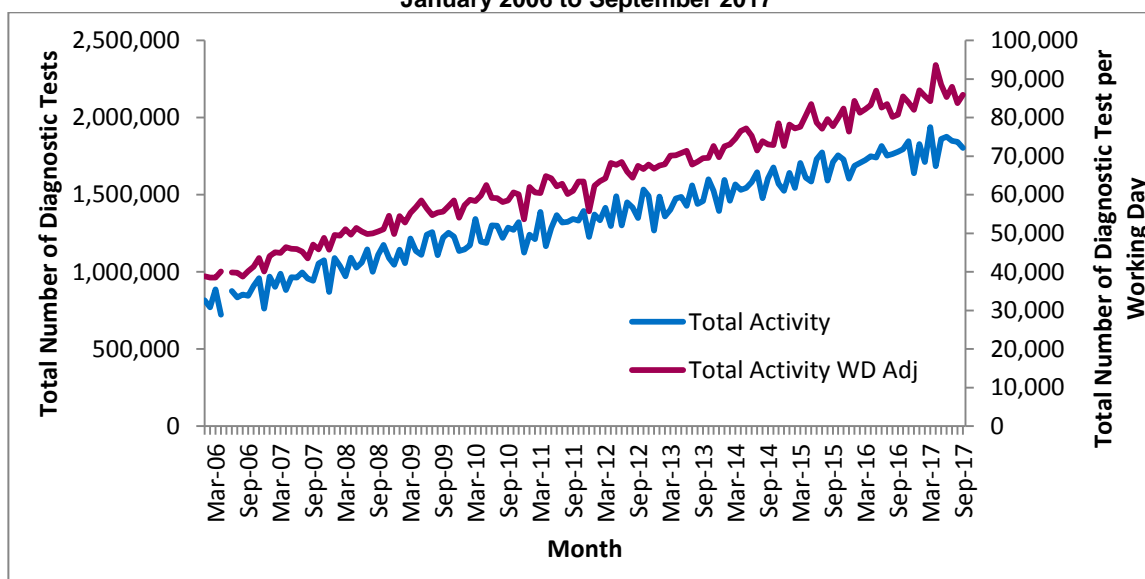
Chart 4: Median waiting time for all tests – January 2006 to September 2017



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 slightly increased over the last 12 months. The average monthly increase in activity was 0.1%; the average monthly change in activity per working day was an increase of 0.5%.

**Chart 5: Total activity and working day adjusted activity per month for all tests
January 2006 to September 2017**



Note: Activity data was not collected in May 2006 and all activity time series graphs will show missing values for that month

3.4.3. In the previous 12 months, individual tests have shown slight changes in activity. The largest changes have been for Electrophysiology, where the average monthly increase was 2.5%. The test with the largest reduction in activity was Sleep Studies, where the average monthly decrease was 0.6% (Table 1).

Table 1: Total activity, by test – September 2016 and September 2017

	Sep-16	Sep-17	Average monthly growth
MRI	282,997	292,182	0.3%
CT	445,181	464,893	0.4%
Non Obstetric Ultrasound	596,806	588,310	-0.1%
Barium Enema	1,932	1,814	-0.5%
Dexa Scan	35,877	34,070	-0.4%
Audiology Assessments	102,156	100,931	-0.1%
Echocardiography	123,665	124,346	0.0%
Electrophysiology	2,236	2,991	2.5%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	19,180	17,980	-0.5%
Sleep Studies	12,577	11,645	-0.6%
Urodynamics	6,855	6,505	-0.4%
Colonoscopy	41,651	45,865	0.8%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	23,782	25,909	0.7%
Cystoscopy	25,675	27,776	0.7%
Gastroscopy	56,916	58,863	0.3%
All Tests	1,777,486	1,804,080	0.1%

4 September 2017 Data

This section analyses the September 2017 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 September 2017, there were a total of 17,900 patients waiting six weeks or longer from referral for one of the 15 key diagnostic tests. This was 2.0% of the total number of patients waiting at the end of the month.
- 4.1.2. Compared with September 2016, the number of patients waiting six weeks or longer increased by 4,900, while the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or longer increased by 0.5 percentage points.
- 4.1.3. Compared with September 2016, the test with the largest increase in the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or longer was Colonoscopy, which increased by 2.5 percentage points. The test with the largest decrease was Dexa Scan, which decreased by 2.3 percentage points (Table 2).

Table 2: Proportion of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test – September 2016 and September 2017

	Sep-16	Sep-17	Difference (%age points)
MRI	1.3%	1.0%	-0.3%
CT	0.6%	1.5%	0.9%
Non Obstetric Ultrasound	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%
Barium Enema	0.7%	0.7%	0.1%
Dexa Scan	3.9%	1.7%	-2.3%
Audiology Assessments	2.6%	2.5%	-0.1%
Echocardiography	1.9%	4.0%	2.1%
Electrophysiology	0.8%	1.0%	0.2%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	1.7%	2.5%	0.8%
Sleep Studies	4.5%	4.1%	-0.4%
Urodynamics	8.1%	8.8%	0.6%
Colonoscopy	4.9%	7.4%	2.5%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	3.9%	5.9%	2.0%
Cystoscopy	5.3%	6.7%	1.4%
Gastroscopy	3.2%	5.0%	1.8%
All Tests	1.5%	2.0%	0.5%

Note: Figures may differ due to rounding.

4.1.4. Compared with September 2016, the test type with the largest increase in the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or longer was Endoscopy with an increase of 2.0 percentage points. Physiological Measurement increased by 1.0 percentage points, while Imaging increased by 0.2 percentage points (Table 3). See section 6.4 for which tests are included under the different test types.

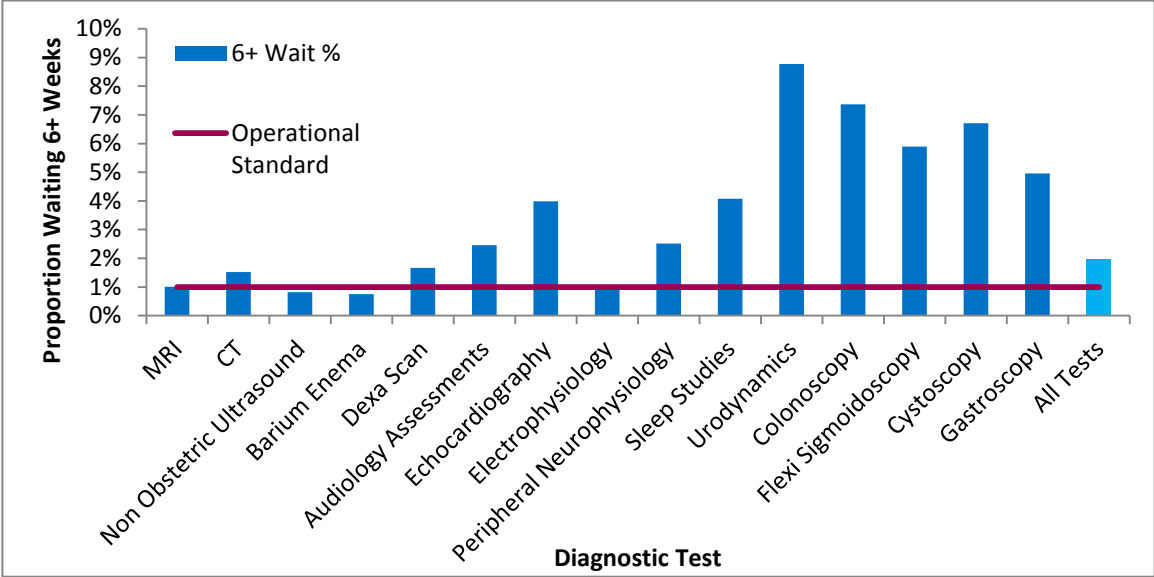
Table 3: Proportion of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test type – September 2016 and September 2017

	Sep-16	Sep-17	Difference (percentage points)
Imaging	0.9%	1.0%	0.2%
Physiological Measurement	2.4%	3.4%	1.0%
Endoscopy	4.1%	6.1%	2.0%
Total	1.5%	2.0%	0.5%

Note: Figures may differ due to rounding.

4.1.5. The operational standard that less than 1% of patients should wait six weeks or more from referral for a diagnostic test was met in 2 of the 15 key tests this month. The test with the lowest proportion of patients waiting six weeks or longer was Barium Enema (0.7%). The test with the highest proportion of patients waiting six weeks or longer was Urodynamics (8.8%) (Chart 6).

Chart 6: Percentage of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test – September 2017



4.1.6. 64 of the 151 acute trusts that submitted data for September 2017 failed to meet the 1% operational standard. One acute trust did not submit data.

4.1.7. 108 of the 208 Commissioners¹ failed to meet the 1% operational standard. This is 18 less than the number of Commissioners that failed the standard in the previous month and 21 more than in September 2016.

¹ Includes NHS England

4.1.8. None of the four NHS England Regional Teams met the 1% operational standard. The proportion of patients waiting six weeks or longer for a diagnostic test varied by region between 1.2% and 2.5% (Table 4).

Table 4: September 2017 Diagnostic Waiting Times and Activity by Regional Team*

Region	Number of patients waiting six weeks or longer at month end	Percentage of patients waiting six weeks or longer at month end	Total number of patients waiting at month end	Total activity undertaken in month	Median waiting time
North	6,523	2.5%	265,100	529,413	1.9
Midlands and East	3,985	1.6%	251,345	520,729	1.8
London	1,869	1.2%	157,092	294,082	2.0
South	5,500	2.5%	222,225	445,145	1.9
England	17,917	2.0%	898,857	1,804,080	1.9

*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 September 2017 there were a total of 898,900 patients still waiting for a diagnostic test. This is an increase of 16,500 (1.9%) from September 2016.
- 4.2.2. The test with the largest waiting list was Non-Obstetric Ultrasound, which accounted for 36.0% of the total waiting list, or 323,800 patients. The test with the smallest waiting list was Barium Enema, which accounted for 0.1% of the total waiting list, or 1,200 patients (Table 5).

Table 5: Total number of patients waiting at month end, by test – September 2016 and September 2017

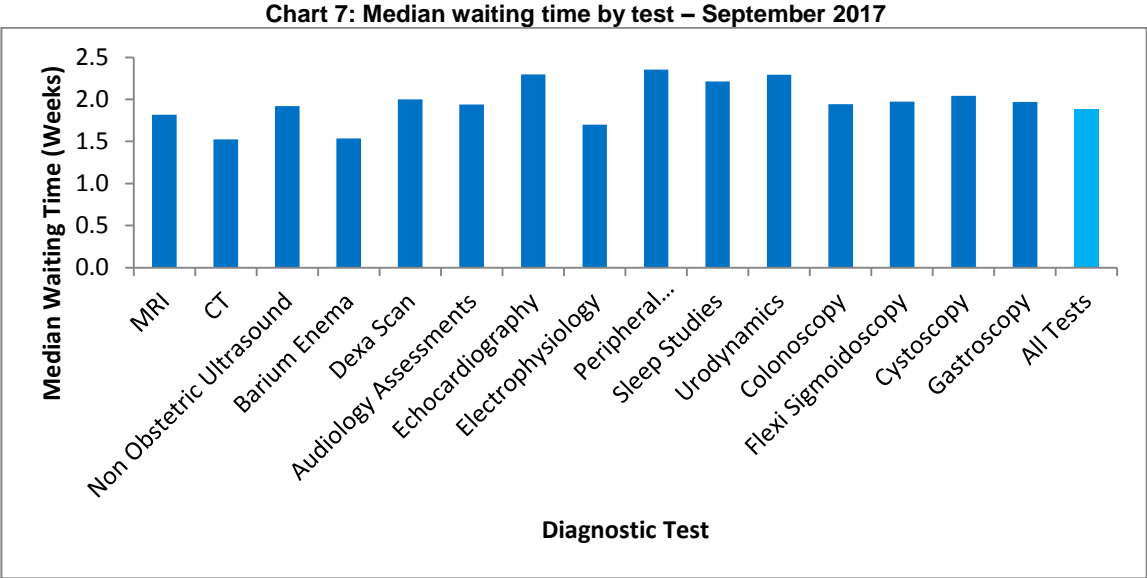
	Sep-16	Sep-17	Growth (%age)
MRI	188,673	184,635	-2.1%
CT	114,282	115,793	1.3%
Non Obstetric Ultrasound	311,438	323,767	4.0%
Barium Enema	1,067	1,206	13.0%
Dexa Scan	27,008	28,934	7.1%
Audiology Assessments	42,218	44,422	5.2%
Echocardiography	62,520	65,221	4.3%
Electrophysiology	1,517	1,748	15.2%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	18,031	18,253	1.2%
Sleep Studies	8,269	8,069	-2.4%
Urodynamics	4,699	4,195	-10.7%
Colonoscopy	35,125	34,390	-2.1%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	15,629	16,086	2.9%
Cystoscopy	12,407	13,277	7.0%
Gastroscopy	39,428	38,861	-1.4%
All Tests	882,311	898,857	1.9%

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

- 4.2.3. There have been large increases in the number of patients waiting for certain tests. The largest percentage growth has been for Electrophysiology where the waiting list increased by 15.2% compared with September 2016. The largest reduction has been for Urodynamics, where the waiting list decreased by 10.7%.

4.3 Median Waiting Times

4.3.1. At the end of September 2017 the estimated median waiting time for all 15 diagnostic tests was 1.9 weeks from the time of referral. This is a decrease compared to the previous month. The test with the shortest median waiting time was CT at 1.5 weeks. The test with the longest median waiting time was Peripheral Neurophysiology at 2.4 weeks (Chart 7).



4.4 Total Activity

- 4.4.1. In total 1,804,100 of the 15 key diagnostic tests were performed during September 2017. This is an increase of 26,600 (1.5%) from September 2016 (an increase of 6.3% adjusted for working days) (Table 6).
- 4.4.2. The test with the highest activity was Non-Obstetric Ultrasound with 588,300 tests taking place. This accounted for 32.6% of all activity in September 2017. The test with the lowest activity was Barium Enema with 1,800 tests taking place. This accounted for 0.1% of all activity this month.
- 4.4.3. The number of tests conducted over the last 12 months has increased by 4.2% from the same period last year (5.1% adjusted for working days).

Table 6: Total activity and growth, by test – September 2016 and September 2017

	Sep-17	Sep-16	YTD 17/18	YTD 16/17	Growth Sep 17 vs Sep 16	Growth YTD 17/18 vs YTD 16/17	Adjusted Growth Sep 17 vs Sep 16	Adjusted Growth YTD 17/18 vs YTD 16/17
MRI	292,182	282,997	1,756,053	1,700,816	3.2%	3.2%	8.2%	5.7%
CT	464,893	445,181	2,807,648	2,651,085	4.4%	5.9%	9.4%	8.4%
Non Obstetric Ultrasound	588,310	596,806	3,578,951	3,573,227	-1.4%	0.2%	3.3%	2.6%
Barium Enema	1,814	1,932	11,932	11,886	-6.1%	0.4%	-1.6%	2.8%
Dexa Scan	34,070	35,877	213,917	211,751	-5.0%	1.0%	-0.5%	3.4%
Audiology Assessments	100,931	102,156	618,251	604,955	-1.2%	2.2%	3.5%	4.7%
Echocardiography	124,346	123,665	744,695	729,647	0.6%	2.1%	5.3%	4.5%
Electrophysiology	2,991	2,236	15,300	13,113	33.8%	16.7%	40.1%	19.5%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	17,980	19,180	110,767	112,087	-6.3%	-1.2%	-1.8%	1.2%
Sleep Studies	11,645	12,577	68,331	75,290	-7.4%	-9.2%	-3.0%	-7.1%
Urodynamics	6,505	6,855	40,500	40,172	-5.1%	0.8%	-0.6%	3.2%
Colonoscopy	45,865	41,651	272,817	241,557	10.1%	12.9%	15.4%	15.7%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	25,909	23,782	154,875	139,935	8.9%	10.7%	14.1%	13.3%
Cystoscopy	27,776	25,675	164,572	153,289	8.2%	7.4%	13.3%	9.9%
Gastroscopy	58,863	56,916	359,602	341,647	3.4%	5.3%	8.3%	7.8%
All Tests	1,804,080	1,777,486	10,918,211	10,600,457	1.5%	3.0%	6.3%	5.5%

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 is 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](#).

Revisions were last published in September 2017 for the months January 2017 to June 2017 although no revisions were requested for February.

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 14th December 2017. [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 within 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

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

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) statistician responsible for producing these data is:

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