

NHS Diagnostic Waiting Times and Activity Data

NHS Diagnostic Waiting Times and Activity Data

May 2024 Monthly Report

Version number: 1.0

First published: 11th July 2024

Prepared by: Data and Analytics: Operational Insights - Diagnostics
NHS England

Contents

Contents	3
1 Executive summary	4
1.1 Accredited Official Statistics	5
2 May 2024 Key Findings	6
3 National Trends	7
3.1 6+ Week Waits	7
3.2 Total Waiting List.....	8
3.3 Median Waiting Time.....	9
3.4 Total Activity	9
4 May 2024 Data	11
4.1 6+ Week Waits	11
4.2 Total Waiting List.....	13
4.3 Median Waiting Times.....	14
4.4 Total Activity	14
5 Community Diagnostic Centre May 2024 Data.....	16
5.1 CDC activity	16
5.2 CDC data completeness	17
6 Annex.....	17
6.1 Methodology.....	17
6.2 Data Revisions	17
6.3 Data Availability.....	18
6.4 Glossary	18
6.5 Feedback Welcomed.....	19
6.6 Consultation	19
6.7 Additional Information.....	19

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 more 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 more for a diagnostic test.

The NHS Standard Contract 2022/23 states that there is a standard threshold of 1% for this pledge. NHS England’s planning guidance for 2023/24 requests that progress should be made towards a threshold of at least 5% by March 2025.

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 documentation](#).

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

- **6+ Week Waits**
A count of the number of patients waiting six weeks or more 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 Accredited Official Statistics

The UK Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as Accredited Official Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Accredited 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 Accredited Official Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

2 May 2024 Key Findings

- Diagnostic test activity and waiting times were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which continues to affect comparisons with previous years.
- The total number of patients waiting six weeks or more from referral for one of the 15 key diagnostic tests at the end of May 2024 was 365,800. This was 22.1% 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 more was not met this month.
- Compared with May 2023 the total number of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 43,900 while the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 3.8 percentage points.
- In the last 12 months, the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more at the end of a month has varied between 20.8% (February 2024) and 27.5% (August 2023).
- At the end of May 2024, the test with the smallest proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more was Barium Enema with 6.7%. The test with the highest proportion was Urodynamics, with 41.1% of patients waiting six weeks or more.
- 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 2.9 weeks at the end of May 2024.
- There were 1,658,200 patients waiting for a key diagnostic test at the end of May 2024. This is an increase of 74,700 from May 2023.
- A total of 2,420,100 diagnostic tests were undertaken in May 2024. This is an increase of 232,200 from May 2023.

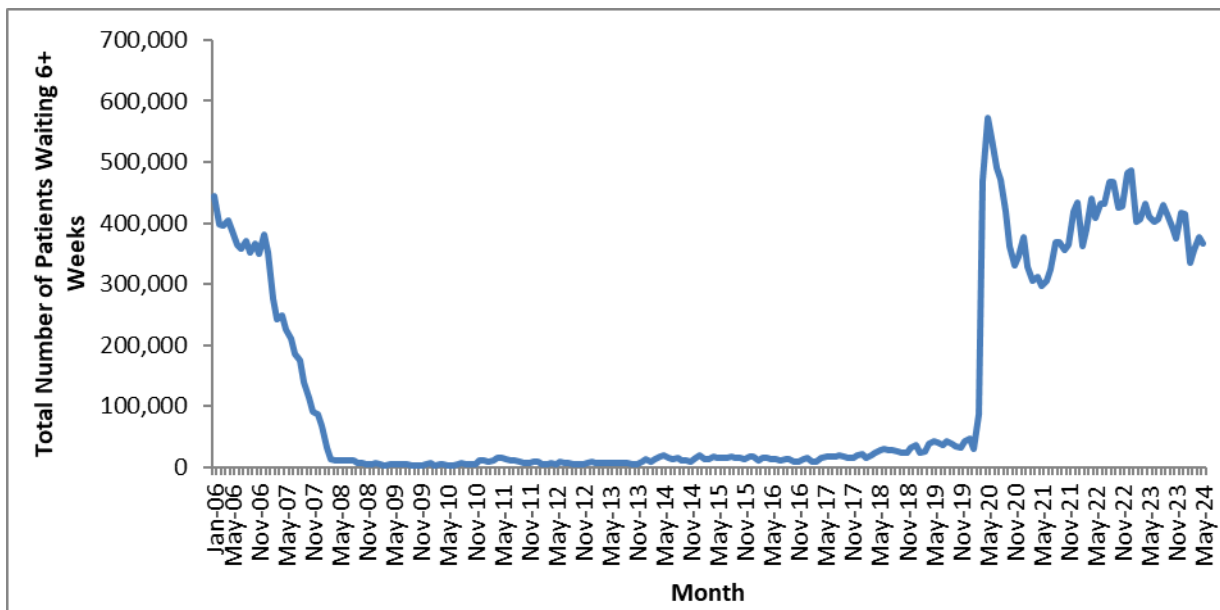
3 National Trends

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

3.1 6+ Week Waits

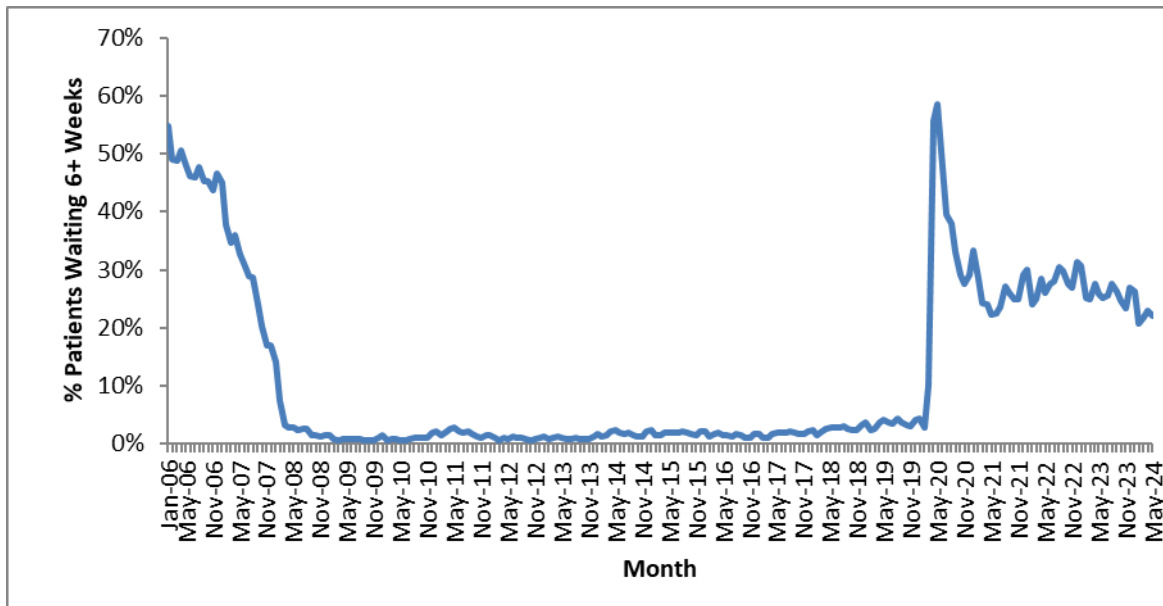
- 3.1.1. The total number of patients waiting six weeks or more dropped sharply between January 2007 and March 2008 (Chart 1), as Trusts worked towards the NHS Improvement Plan (June 2004) milestone that no one should wait six weeks or more for a diagnostic test by March 2008. Since March 2008 there were fluctuations in the total number of patients waiting six weeks or more, with a significant rise between December 2013 and May 2014.
- 3.1.2. The number of patients waiting six weeks or more rose sharply in April 2020 due to the impact of COVID-19. In May 2024 there was a decrease of 10,400 in the number of patients waiting six weeks or more from the previous month.

Chart 1: Total number of patients waiting 6+ weeks at month end for all tests January 2006 to May 2024



- 3.1.3. The proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more shows a similar pattern (Chart 2). In the last 12 months, the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more at the end of a month has varied between 20.8% (February 2024) and 27.5% (August 2023). The 1% operational standard was last met in November 2013.

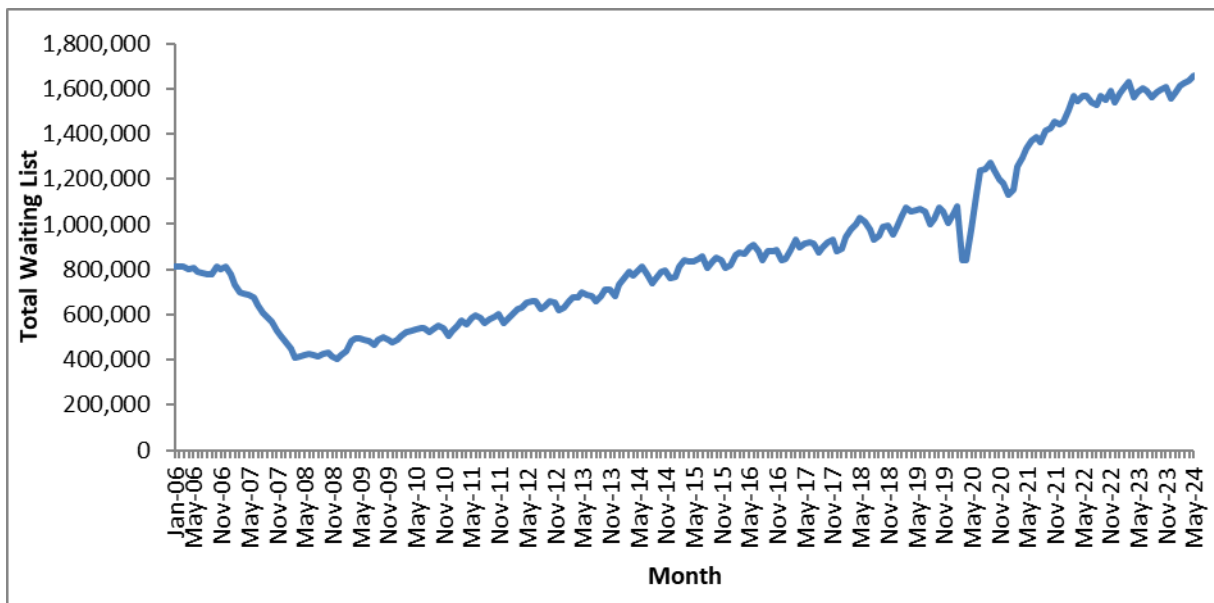
**Chart 2: Percentage of patients waiting 6+ weeks at month end for all tests
January 2006 to May 2024**



3.2 Total Waiting List

3.2.1. As with the number and proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more, the total number of patients waiting at the month end fell between January 2007 and the 6-week milestone in March 2008 (Chart 3). Following a period with a stable total waiting list between March 2008 and January 2009, the underlying trend showed a steady increase before dropping sharply in March 2020 due to the impact of COVID-19 and subsequently rising.

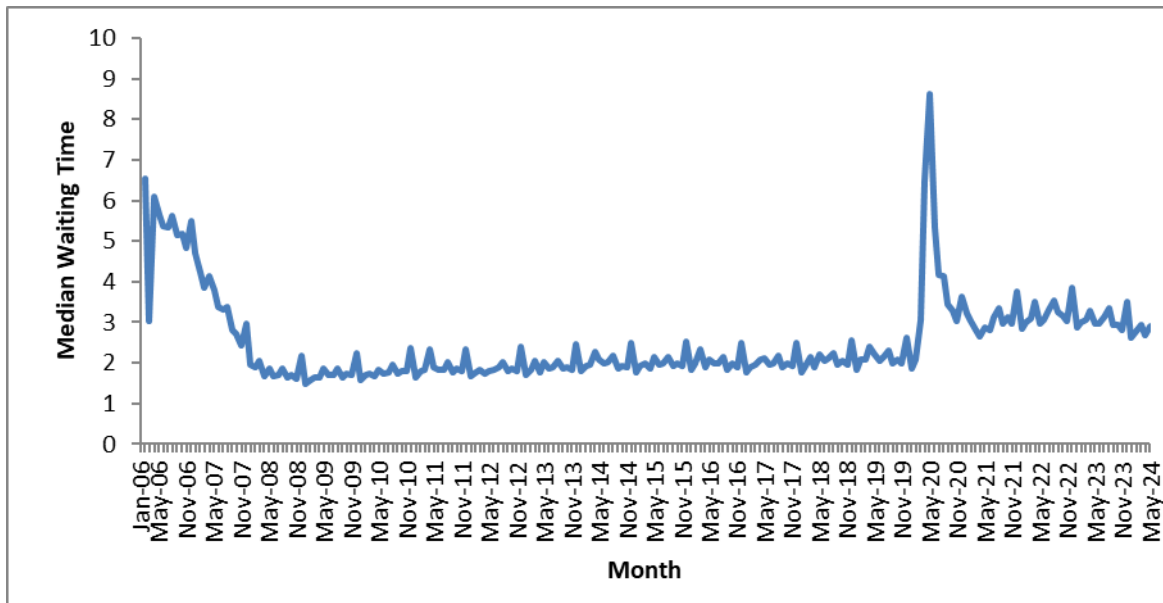
**Chart 3: Total number of patients waiting at month end for all tests
January 2006 to May 2024**



3.3 Median Waiting Time

3.3.1. The average (median) waiting time displays a similar trend to the total waiting list and 6 weeks or more waits. After a rapid decrease in the two years leading to the 6-week milestone, the median waiting time remained stable until the COVID-19 period (Chart 4). The data shows significant increases during December every year as a result of the higher number of bank holidays and resulting lower activity. In the last 12 months, the median waiting time had a high of 3.5 weeks (December 2023) and a low of 2.6 weeks (January 2024). The median waiting time in May 2024 was 2.9 weeks.

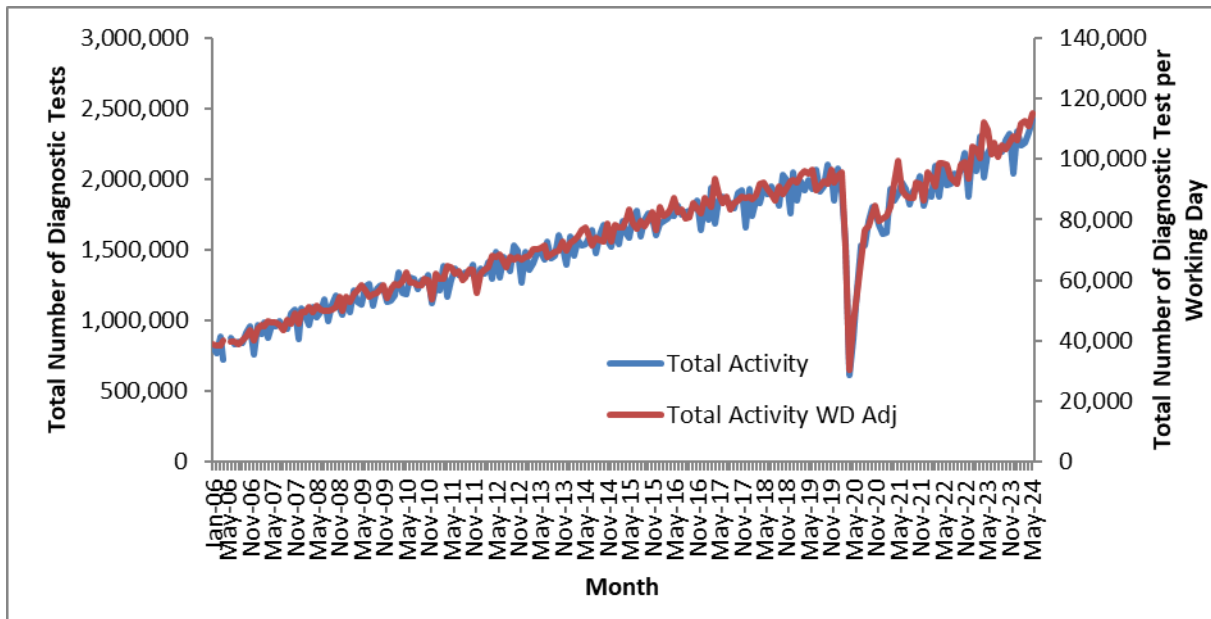
Chart 4: Median waiting time for all tests – January 2006 to May 2024



3.4 Total Activity

- 3.4.1. The monthly activity figure can significantly fluctuate month to month, with particularly notable decreases in December due to the bank holidays. If the data is adjusted to show activity per working day, the monthly variation becomes less pronounced (Chart 5).
- 3.4.2. The underlying trend showed an increase from January 2006 to the COVID-19 period when total activity in April 2020 fell by 68% compared to April 2019. Monthly activity subsequently started to rise again, with some further setbacks, and recover to pre-pandemic levels.

Chart 5: Total activity and working day adjusted activity per month for all tests January 2006 to May 2024



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 differing changes in activity. The test with the largest proportional increase in activity was Sleep Studies, where May 2024 activity was 2.9% higher per month than May 2023 (Table 1).

Table 1: Total activity, by test – May 2023 and May 2024

	May-23	May-24	Average monthly growth
MRI	353,863	395,143	0.9%
CT	671,129	735,575	0.8%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	672,793	740,875	0.8%
Barium Enema	3,318	4,041	1.7%
Dexa Scan	44,366	49,150	0.9%
Audiology Assessments	92,733	113,304	1.7%
Echocardiography	148,695	165,117	0.9%
Electrophysiology	568	621	0.7%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	19,444	21,477	0.8%
Sleep Studies	13,360	18,751	2.9%
Urodynamics	5,416	6,290	1.3%
Colonoscopy	56,297	56,331	0.0%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	17,443	16,659	-0.4%
Cystoscopy	27,668	31,435	1.1%
Gastroscopy	60,840	65,349	0.6%
All Tests	2,187,933	2,420,118	0.8%

4 May 2024 Data

This section analyses the May 2024 diagnostic waiting times and activity data and includes comparisons between tests, regions, providers and commissioners.

4.1 6+ Week Waits

- 4.1.1. At the end of May 2024, there were a total of 365,800 patients waiting six weeks or more from referral for one of the 15 key diagnostic tests. This was 22.1% of the total number of patients waiting at the end of the month.
- 4.1.2. Compared with May 2023, the number of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 43,900, while the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 3.8 percentage points.
- 4.1.3. Compared with May 2023, the test with the largest increase in the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more was Electrophysiology, which increased by 22.9 percentage points. The test with the largest decrease was Colonoscopy, which decreased by 14.6 percentage points (Table 2).

Table 2: Proportion of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test – May 2023 and May 2024

	May-23	May-24	Difference (%age points)
MRI	19.8%	19.4%	-0.5
CT	14.3%	11.5%	-2.8
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	22.5%	18.2%	-4.3
Barium Enema	3.2%	6.7%	3.5
Dexa Scan	33.5%	23.4%	-10.1
Audiology Assessments	35.0%	40.1%	5.1
Echocardiography	36.1%	30.0%	-6.1
Electrophysiology	16.1%	39.0%	22.9
Peripheral Neurophysiology	23.8%	30.5%	6.8
Sleep Studies	37.7%	34.6%	-3.1
Urodynamics	42.0%	41.1%	-0.9
Colonoscopy	39.9%	25.3%	-14.6
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	40.9%	33.0%	-7.9
Cystoscopy	37.5%	27.7%	-9.8
Gastroscopy	33.5%	25.8%	-7.7
All Tests	25.9%	22.1%	-3.8

Note: Figures may differ due to rounding.

- 4.1.4. Compared with May 2023, the test type with the smallest change in the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more was Physiological Measurement with a decrease of 1.0 percentage points. Imaging decreased by 3.4 percentage points, while Endoscopy decreased by 10.8 percentage points (Table 3). See section 5.4 for which tests are included under the different test types.

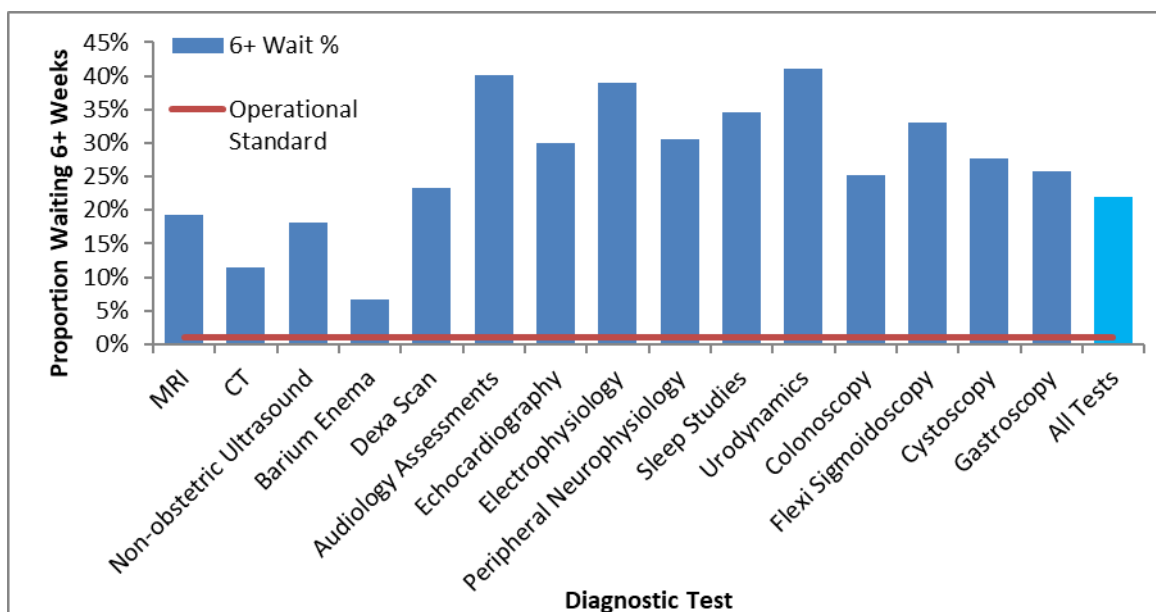
Table 3: Proportion of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test type – May 2023 and May 2024

	May-23	May-24	Difference (percentage points)
Imaging	21.1%	17.7%	-3.4
Physiological Measurement	35.0%	34.0%	-1.0
Endoscopy	37.6%	26.8%	-10.8
Total	25.9%	22.1%	-3.8

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 none of the 15 key tests this month. The test with the lowest proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more was Barium Enema (6.7%), whilst the test with the highest proportion was Urodynamics (41.1%) (Chart 6).

Chart 6: Percentage of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test – May 2024



- 4.1.6. 143 of the 156 acute trusts that submitted data for May 2024 failed to meet the 1% operational standard.
- 4.1.7. All 42 Commissioners (ICBs) failed to meet the 1% operational standard.
- 4.1.8. None of the seven NHS England Regions met the 1% operational standard. The proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more for a diagnostic test varied by region between 17.5% (North West) and 30.7% (East of England) (Table 4).

- 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 region.

Table 4: May 2024 Diagnostic Waiting Times and Activity by Regional Team*

Region	Number of patients waiting six weeks or more at month end	Percentage of patients waiting six weeks or more at month end	Total number of patients waiting at month end	Total activity undertaken in month	Median waiting time
London	60,990	20.4%	299,502	392,317	2.8
South West	34,007	21.7%	156,497	227,864	2.9
South East	49,265	20.9%	235,343	374,526	2.8
Midlands	80,601	24.5%	329,623	452,628	3.1
East of England	64,852	30.7%	211,165	271,320	3.6
North West	34,882	17.5%	198,984	327,985	2.6
North East and Yorkshire	40,554	18.2%	223,210	363,341	2.7
England	365,781	22.1%	1,658,221	2,420,118	2.9

*Includes all independent sector providers and excludes centrally commissioned.

4.2 Total Waiting List

- 4.2.1. At the end of May 2024 there were a total of 1,658,200 patients still waiting for a diagnostic test. This is an increase of 74,700 (4.7%) from May 2023.
- 4.2.2. The test with the largest waiting list was Non-obstetric Ultrasound, which accounted for 34.9% of the total waiting list, or 578,400 patients. The test with the smallest waiting list was Electrophysiology, which accounted for 0.05% of the total waiting list, or 900 patients (Table 5).

Table 5: Total number of patients waiting at month end, by test – May 2023 and May 2024

	May-23	May-24	Growth (%age)
MRI	278,538	317,565	14.0%
CT	177,613	179,302	1.0%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	548,475	578,359	5.4%
Barium Enema	1,905	2,833	48.7%
Dexa Scan	66,469	61,024	-8.2%
Audiology Assessments	91,733	110,237	20.2%
Echocardiography	162,501	162,080	-0.3%
Electrophysiology	385	853	121.6%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	28,233	35,724	26.5%
Sleep Studies	25,900	30,935	19.4%
Urodynamics	8,520	8,710	2.2%
Colonoscopy	75,280	62,089	-17.5%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	27,288	22,460	-17.7%
Cystoscopy	25,821	23,021	-10.8%
Gastroscopy	64,882	63,029	-2.9%
All Tests	1,583,543	1,658,221	4.7%

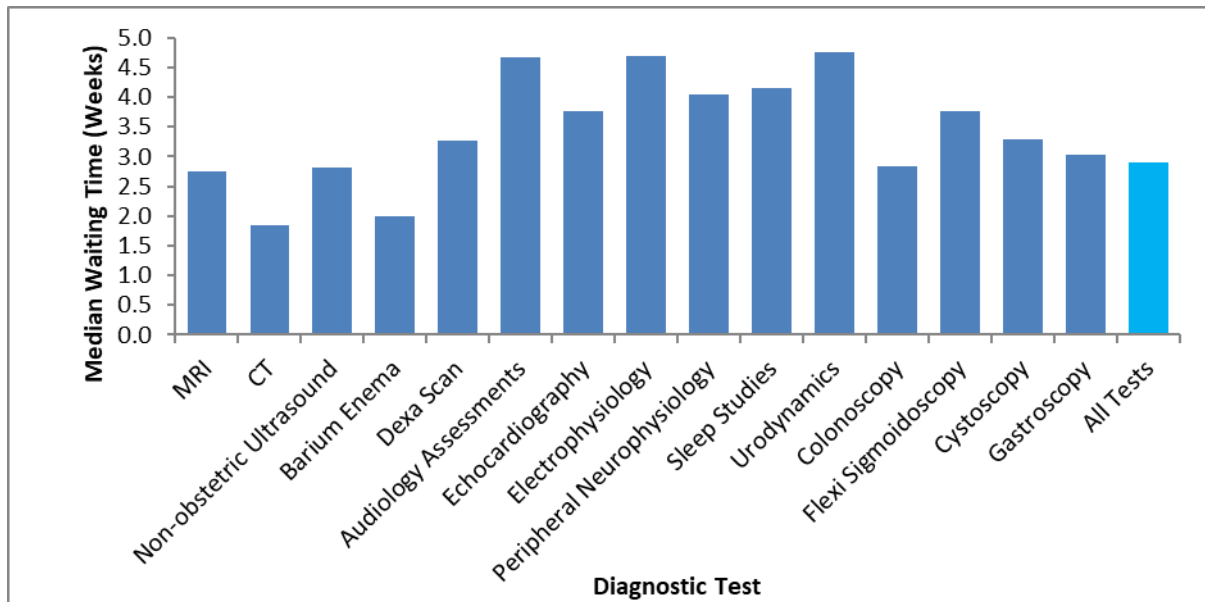
Note: Barium Enema is a test that should be replaced by Colonoscopy or CT Colonography, so the number of tests undertaken should be reducing.

4.2.3. The largest increase in the number of patients waiting by test has been for Electrophysiology where the reported waiting list grew by 121.6% compared with May 2023.

4.3 Median Waiting Times

4.3.1. At the end of May 2024, the estimated median waiting time for all 15 diagnostic tests was 2.9 weeks from the time of referral, up from 2.7 weeks in the previous month. The test with the shortest median waiting time was CT at 1.8 weeks. The test with the longest median waiting time was Urodynamics at 4.8 weeks (Chart 7).

Chart 7: Median waiting time by test – May 2024



4.4 Total Activity

4.4.1. In total 2,420,100 of the 15 key diagnostic tests were performed during May 2024. This is an increase of 232,185 (10.6%) from May 2023 and an increase of 5.3% when adjusted for working days (Table 6).

4.4.2. The test with the highest activity was Non-obstetric Ultrasound with 740,900 tests taking place. This accounted for 30.6% of all activity in May 2024. The test with the lowest activity was Electrophysiology with 600 tests taking place. This accounted for 0.03% of all activity this month.

4.4.3. The number of tests conducted over the last 12 months has increased by 8.9% from the same period last year, or 7.6% when adjusted for working days.

Accredited Official Statistics

Table 6: Total activity and growth, by test – May 2023 and May 2024

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

	May-24	May-23	YTD 24/25	YTD 23/24	Growth May 24 vs May 23	Growth YTD 24/25 vs YTD 23/24	Adjusted Growth May 24 vs May 23	Adjusted Growth YTD 24/25 vs YTD 23/24
MRI	395,143	353,863	773,435	693,584	11.7%	11.5%	6.3%	0.9%
CT	735,575	671,129	1,438,699	1,296,629	9.6%	11.0%	4.4%	0.4%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	740,875	672,793	1,452,794	1,286,769	10.1%	12.9%	4.9%	2.1%
Barium Enema	4,041	3,318	8,038	6,216	21.8%	29.3%	16.0%	17.0%
Dexa Scan	49,150	44,366	96,940	85,081	10.8%	13.9%	5.5%	3.1%
Audiology Assessments	113,304	92,733	223,996	174,651	22.2%	28.3%	16.4%	16.0%
Echocardiography	165,117	148,695	327,370	281,057	11.0%	16.5%	5.8%	5.4%
Electrophysiology	621	568	1,304	1,121	9.3%	16.3%	4.1%	5.2%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	21,477	19,444	42,606	36,850	10.5%	15.6%	5.2%	4.6%
Sleep Studies	18,751	13,360	37,091	26,340	40.4%	40.8%	33.7%	27.4%
Urodynamics	6,290	5,416	12,780	10,292	16.1%	24.2%	10.6%	12.3%
Colonoscopy	56,331	56,297	110,313	106,792	0.1%	3.3%	-4.7%	-6.5%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	16,659	17,443	33,020	32,725	-4.5%	0.9%	-9.0%	-8.7%
Cystoscopy	31,435	27,668	62,599	50,585	13.6%	23.8%	8.2%	12.0%
Gastroscopy	65,349	60,840	128,119	115,441	7.4%	11.0%	2.3%	0.4%
All Tests	2,420,118	2,187,933	4,749,104	4,204,133	10.6%	13.0%	5.3%	2.2%

5 Community Diagnostic Centre May 2024 Data

This section analyses the May 2024 activity data for Community Diagnostic Centres (CDCs) and includes comparisons with the main May 2024 activity data. Activity data for CDCs includes all the activity they have performed in the month for 15 diagnostic tests (which comprise around half of the diagnostic tests they provide); no waiting list data is collected for CDCs. The CDC activity is also included in the main activity report, since that covers diagnostic tests in all settings, but is only identified as CDC activity in the separate tables.

5.1 CDC activity

- 5.1.1. In May 2024, CDCs performed 215,200 diagnostic tests, 8.9% of the total. The most common were imaging tests and the highest percentage of imaging tests by CDCs was for Magnetic Resonance Imaging (12.6%), see Table 7.

Table 7: Total and CDC activity, by test – May 2024

Test	All providers	CDCs	% by CDC
Magnetic Resonance Imaging	395,143	49,805	12.6%
Computed Tomography	735,575	69,277	9.4%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	740,875	66,545	9.0%
Barium Enema	4,041	26	0.6%
DEXA Scan	49,150	5,202	10.6%
Audiology - Audiology Assessments	113,304	1,062	0.9%
Cardiology - Echocardiography	165,117	11,822	7.2%
Cardiology - Electrophysiology	621	42	6.8%
Neurophysiology - Peripheral Neurophysiology	21,477	107	0.5%
Respiratory physiology - Sleep Studies	18,751	2,241	12.0%
Urodynamics - Pressures & Flows	6,290	264	4.2%
Colonoscopy	56,331	3,971	7.0%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	16,659	851	5.1%
Cystoscopy	31,435	440	1.4%
Gastroscopy	65,349	3,533	5.4%
All tests	2,420,118	215,188	8.9%

- 5.1.2. In May 2024, the region with the highest diagnostic activity in CDCs was the Midlands, with 43,600 tests (9.6% of their total). The region with the highest percentage of tests by CDCs, was the South East, with 41,600 tests (11.1% of their total), see Table 8.

Table 8: Total and CDC activity, by commissioning region – May 2024

Test	All providers	CDCs	% by CDC
London	392,317	30,196	7.7%
South West	227,864	24,332	10.7%
South East	374,526	41,613	11.1%
Midlands	452,628	43,641	9.6%
East of England	271,320	15,210	5.6%
North West	327,985	32,621	9.9%
North East and Yorkshire	363,341	26,662	7.3%
England	2,420,118	215,188	8.9%

5.2 CDC data completeness

5.2.1. In May 2024, 154 CDC sites (including spoke sites now counted separately) were invited to submit activity data and 145 are included in the activity counts (94% response rate). The activity is CDC-funded and should exclude services that have moved to the CDC from existing sites, making it additional activity.

6 Annex

6.1 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 SDCS where it is checked and signed off by commissioners. For further details on how the data is collected and the SDCS system, please refer to the [NHSE Collection Guidance](#).

6.2 Data Revisions

5.2.1. Revisions to published figures are released on a six-monthly basis and in accordance with the NHS England's revision policy. For more information on the revision policy please refer to the [SDCS Revisions Policy Document](#). Revisions were last published in September 2023 for the months January 2022 through to April 2023.

6.3 Data Availability

5.3.1. Monthly diagnostic waiting time and activity data is published on a monthly timetable. [A full calendar of all statistical publications can be found here.](#)

6.4 Glossary

Community Diagnostic Centre

Community diagnostic centres (CDCs) provide a broad range of elective diagnostics (including checks, scans and tests) away from acute facilities, so reducing pressure on hospitals, providing quicker access to tests and greater convenience to patients. The earliest CDCs were started in 2021 and the list of sites and their services continues to expand. CDCs may use a range of spoke sites and submit aggregated activity data for them. They are hosted by acute Trusts but may receive patients from other Trusts.

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.

Integrated Care Board (ICB)

Integrated care boards (ICBs) replaced clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) in the NHS in England from 1 April 2023. ICBs oversee partnerships of organisations that come together to plan and deliver joined up health and care services.

Median Waiting Time

A measurement of the average time patients have been waiting for a diagnostic test. The median is the middle value when waiting times are put in numerical order. 50% of patients have been waiting 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.

Region

One of seven geographical areas of NHS England responsible for the quality, financial and operational performance of all NHS organisations in their region.

6.5 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 england.nhsdata@nhs.net

6.6 Consultation

Between 8 February 2018 and 5 April 2018, NHS England consulted on the future of the Quarterly Diagnostics Census and Monthly Diagnostics Waiting Times and Activity Returns. The outcome document for the consultation was published 30 March 2020 and confirmed the decision to stop collecting the Quarterly Diagnostics Census on a permanent basis and to continue the monthly diagnostics waiting times and activity return (DM01) in its current form. Find out more at:

<https://www.engage.england.nhs.uk/consultation/diagnostics-census-waiting-times-activity-return>

6.7 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 NHS England analyst responsible for producing these data is:

Sheila Dixon
Diagnostics, Operational Insights, NHS England
Email: england.nhsdata@nhs.net