

NHS Diagnostic Waiting Times and Activity Data

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February 2025 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 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 February 2025 Key Findings

- The total number of patients waiting six weeks or more from referral for one of the 15 key diagnostic tests at the end of February 2025 was 291,300. This was 17.5% 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 February 2024 the total number of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 43,600 while the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 3.3 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 17.5% (February 2025) and 23.9% (August 2024).
- At the end of February 2025, the test with the smallest proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more was CT with 8.6%. The test with the highest proportion was Urodynamics, with 37.5% 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 2.6 weeks at the end of February 2025.
- There were 1,668,900 patients waiting for a key diagnostic test at the end of February 2025. This is an increase of 57,000 from February 2024.
- A total of 2,327,600 diagnostic tests were undertaken in February 2025. This is an increase of 91,500 from February 2024.

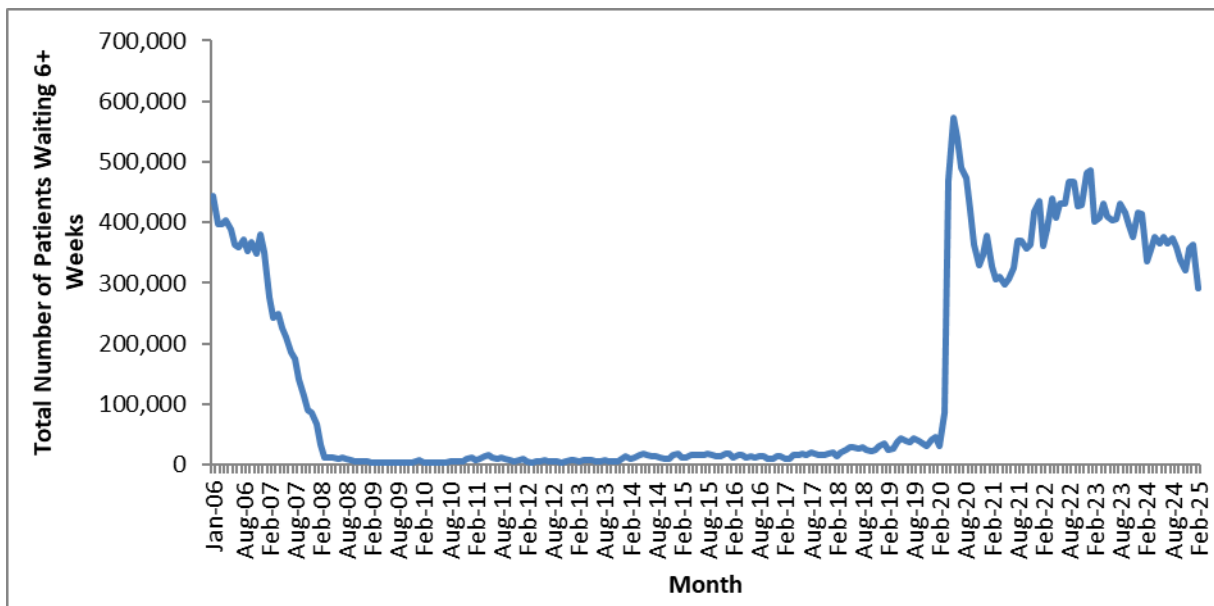
3 National Trends

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

3.1 6+ Week Waits

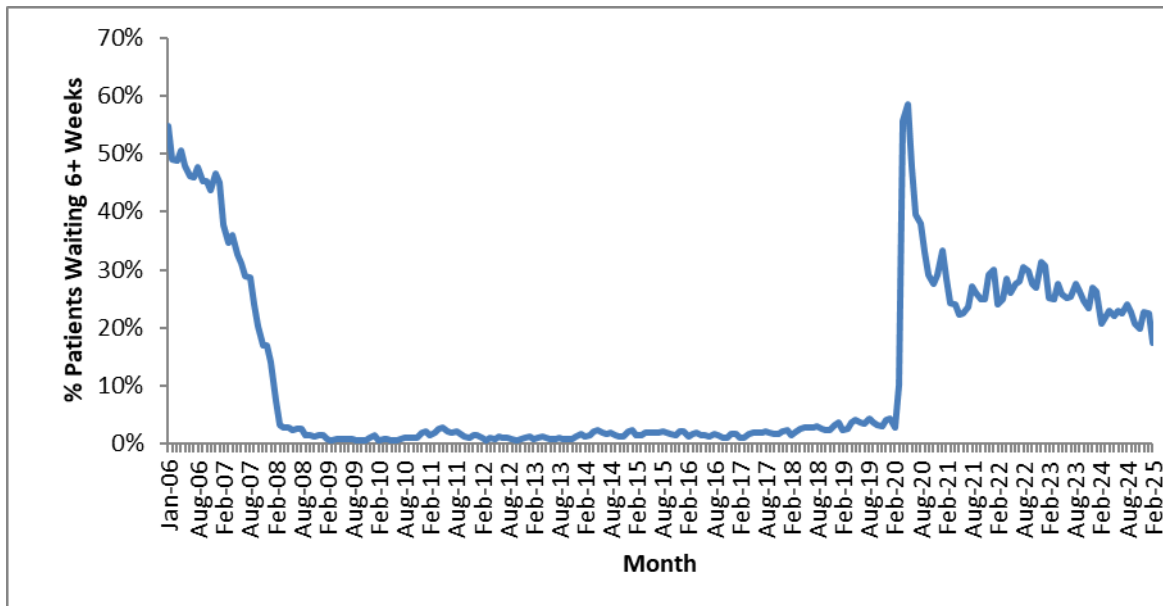
- 3.1.1. The total number of patients waiting six weeks or more dropped sharply between January 2007 and March 2008 (Chart 1), as Trusts worked towards the NHS Improvement Plan (June 2004) milestone that no one should wait six weeks or more for a diagnostic test by March 2008. Since March 2008 there 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 February 2025 there was a decrease of 72,300 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 February 2025



- 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 17.5% (February 2025) and 23.9% (August 2024). The 1% operational standard was last met in November 2013.

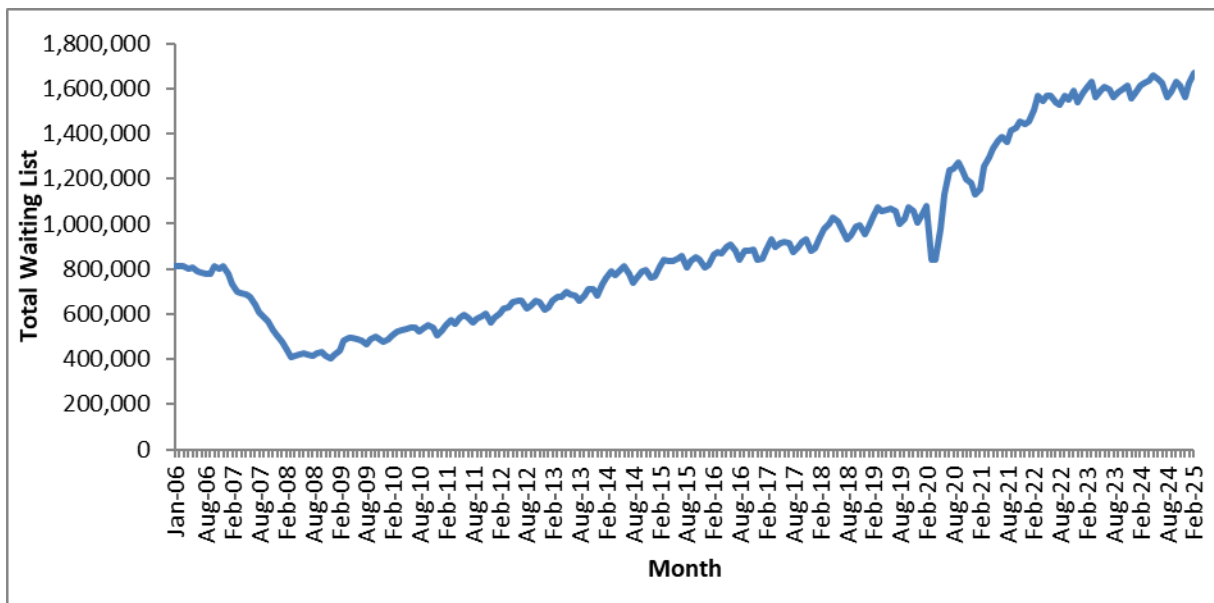
**Chart 2: Percentage of patients waiting 6+ weeks at month end for all tests
January 2006 to February 2025**



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.

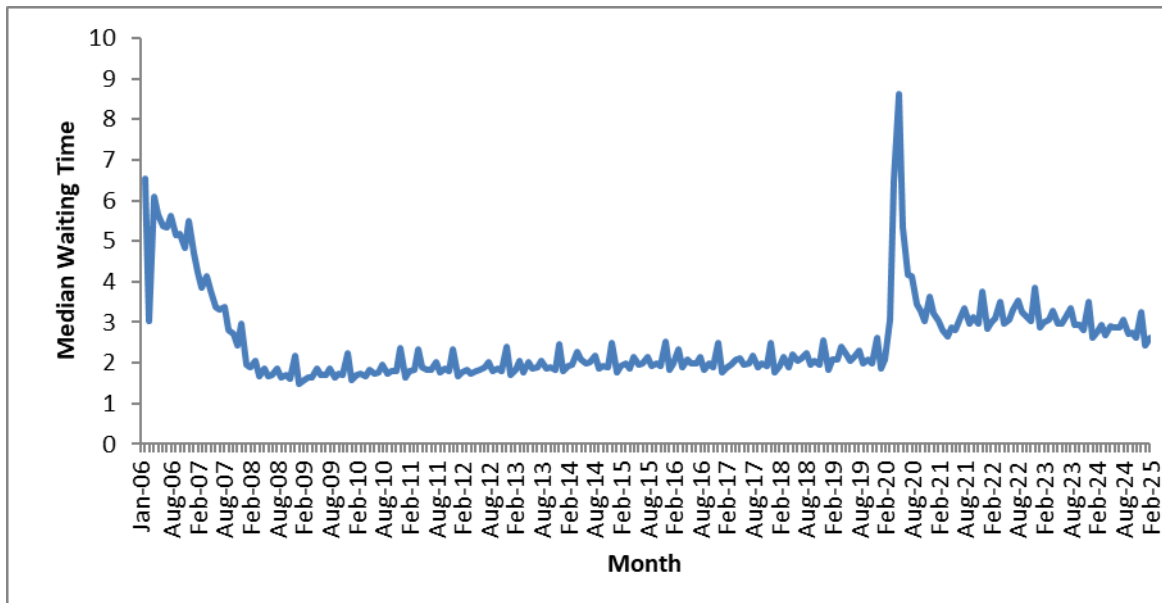
**Chart 3: Total number of patients waiting at month end for all tests
January 2006 to February 2025**



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 3.2 weeks (December 2024) and a low of 2.4 weeks (January 2025). The median waiting time in February 2025 was 2.6 weeks.

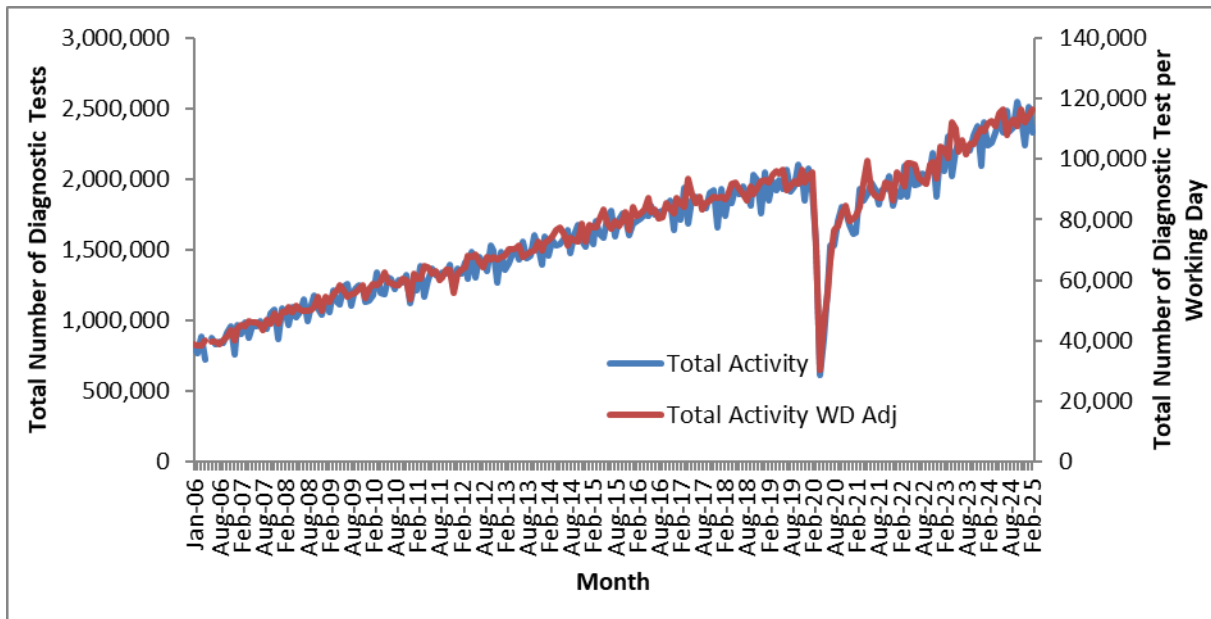
Chart 4: Median waiting time for all tests – January 2006 to February 2025



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.

Chart 5: Total activity and working day adjusted activity per month for all tests January 2006 to February 2025



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 February 2025 activity was 1.2% higher per month than February 2024 (Table 1).

Table 1: Total activity, by test – February 2024 and February 2025

	Feb-24	Feb-25	Average monthly growth
MRI	357,824	386,303	0.6%
CT	677,982	700,135	0.3%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	688,532	708,165	0.2%
Barium Enema	3,432	3,677	0.6%
Dexa Scan	44,805	45,632	0.2%
Audiology Assessments	107,516	108,058	0.0%
Echocardiography	151,979	165,979	0.7%
Electrophysiology	657	189	-9.9%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	19,809	20,758	0.4%
Sleep Studies	16,551	19,072	1.2%
Urodynamics	6,097	6,047	-0.1%
Colonoscopy	54,806	55,041	0.0%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	16,818	15,816	-0.5%
Cystoscopy	29,516	29,804	0.1%
Gastroscopy	59,800	62,919	0.4%
All Tests	2,236,124	2,327,595	0.3%

4 February 2025 Data

This section analyses the February 2025 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 February 2025, there were a total of 291,300 patients waiting six weeks or more from referral for one of the 15 key diagnostic tests. This was 17.5% of the total number of patients waiting at the end of the month.
- 4.1.2. Compared with February 2024, the number of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 43,600, while the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 3.3 percentage points.
- 4.1.3. Compared with February 2024, the test with the largest increase in the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more was Barium Enema, which increased by 4.5 percentage points. The test with the largest decrease was Electrophysiology, which decreased by 16.9 percentage points (Table 2).

Table 2: Proportion of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test – February 2024 and February 2025

	Feb-24	Feb-25	Difference (%age points)
MRI	16.8%	13.8%	-3.0
CT	12.0%	8.6%	-3.4
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	15.8%	14.4%	-1.5
Barium Enema	6.5%	10.9%	4.5
Dexa Scan	24.7%	16.4%	-8.3
Audiology Assessments	34.7%	36.4%	1.8
Echocardiography	30.4%	24.2%	-6.2
Electrophysiology	36.1%	19.2%	-16.9
Peripheral Neurophysiology	30.2%	31.9%	1.7
Sleep Studies	33.5%	28.7%	-4.8
Urodynamics	40.4%	37.5%	-2.9
Colonoscopy	29.2%	22.7%	-6.6
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	34.9%	23.8%	-11.0
Cystoscopy	28.3%	24.8%	-3.5
Gastroscopy	27.3%	20.3%	-7.0
All Tests	20.8%	17.5%	-3.3

Note: Figures may differ due to rounding.

- 4.1.4. Compared with February 2024, the test types with the smallest change in the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more were Imaging and Physiological Measurement, each with a decrease of 2.6 percentage points. Endoscopy decreased by 6.9 percentage points (Table 3). See section 5.4 for which tests are included under the different test types.

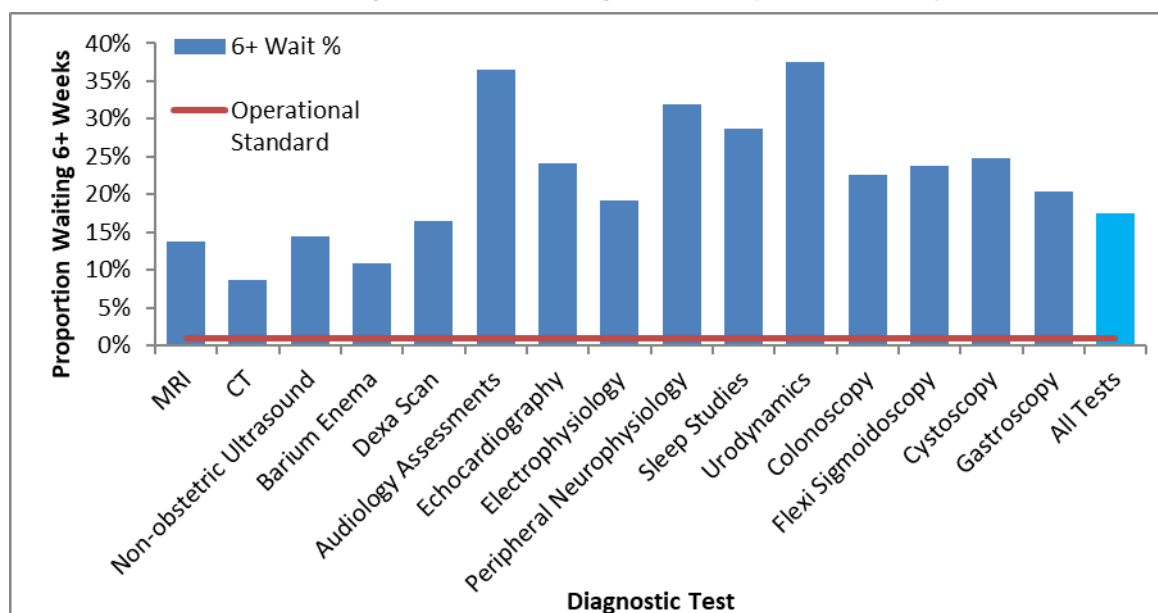
Table 3: Proportion of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test type – February 2024 and February 2025

	Feb-24	Feb-25	Difference (%age points)
Imaging	15.9%	13.4%	-2.6
Physiological Measurement	32.3%	29.6%	-2.6
Endoscopy	29.2%	22.2%	-6.9
Total	20.8%	17.5%	-3.3

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 CT (8.6%), whilst the test with the highest proportion was Urodynamics (37.5%) (Chart 6).

Chart 6: Percentage of patients waiting 6+ weeks, by test – February 2025



4.1.6. 123 of the 133 acute trusts that submitted data for February 2025 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 11.8% (Northwest region) and 24.7% (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: February 2025 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	44,465	15.2%	293,028	388,414	2.5
South West	25,672	17.1%	150,146	224,788	2.6
South East	42,493	17.5%	242,168	347,308	2.6
Midlands	67,040	20.5%	326,569	439,239	2.8
East of England	52,815	24.7%	213,870	266,705	3.1
North West	23,582	11.8%	199,169	308,024	2.4
North East and Yorkshire	34,651	14.4%	239,867	344,334	2.5
England	291,346	17.5%	1,668,868	2,327,595	2.6

*Includes all independent sector providers and excludes centrally commissioned.

4.2 Total Waiting List

4.2.1. At the end of February 2025 there were a total of 1,688,900 patients still waiting for a diagnostic test. This is an increase of 57,000 (3.5%) from February 2024.

4.2.2. The test with the largest waiting list was Non-obstetric Ultrasound, which accounted for 34.8% of the total waiting list, or 580,500 patients. The test with the smallest waiting list was Electrophysiology, which accounted for 0.02% of the total waiting list, or 300 patients (Table 5).

Table 5: Total number of patients waiting at month end, by test – February 2024 and February 2025

	Feb-24	Feb-25	Growth (%age)
MRI	316,790	332,576	5.0%
CT	182,880	192,173	5.1%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	538,668	580,476	7.8%
Barium Enema	2,627	3,218	22.5%
Dexa Scan	60,125	59,433	-1.2%
Audiology Assessments	105,177	100,572	-4.4%
Echocardiography	155,358	147,648	-5.0%
Electrophysiology	789	260	-67.0%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	34,434	34,174	-0.8%
Sleep Studies	31,278	30,220	-3.4%
Urodynamics	8,587	9,903	15.3%
Colonoscopy	63,675	66,671	4.7%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	23,728	22,065	-7.0%
Cystoscopy	25,172	24,411	-3.0%
Gastroscopy	62,537	65,068	4.0%
All Tests	1,611,825	1,668,868	3.5%

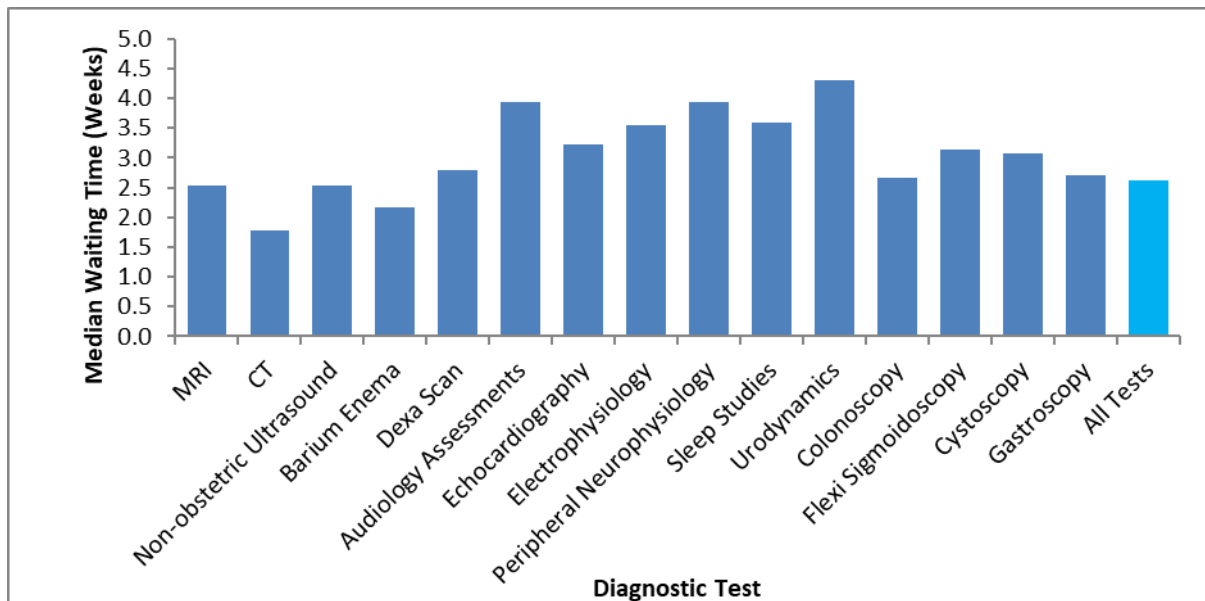
Note: Barium Enema is a test that should be replaced by Colonoscopy or CT Colonography, so the number of tests undertaken should be reducing.

4.2.3. The largest proportional increase in the number of patients waiting by test has been for Barium Enema where the reported waiting list grew by 22.5% compared with February 2024.

4.3 Median Waiting Times

4.3.1. At the end of February 2025, the estimated median waiting time for all 15 diagnostic tests was 2.6 weeks from the time of referral, up from 2.4 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 4.3 weeks (Chart 7).

Chart 7: Median waiting time by test – February 2025



4.4 Total Activity

4.4.1. In total 2,327,600 of the 15 key diagnostic tests were performed during February 2025. This is an increase of 91,500 (4.1%) from February 2024, which remains 4.1% when adjusted for working days (Table 6).

4.4.2. The test with the highest activity was Non-obstetric Ultrasound with 708,200 tests taking place. This accounted for 30.4% of all activity in February 2025. The test with the lowest activity was Electrophysiology with 200 tests taking place. This accounted for 0.01% of all activity this month.

4.4.3. The number of tests conducted over the last 12 months has increased by 6.5% from the same period last year, 6.1% when adjusted for working days.

Accredited Official Statistics

Table 6: Total activity and growth, by test – February 2024 and February 2025

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

	Feb-25	Feb-24	YTD 24/25	YTD 23/24	Growth Feb 25 vs Feb 24	Growth YTD 24/25 vs YTD 23/24	Adjusted Growth Feb 25 vs Feb 24	Adjusted Growth YTD 24/25 vs YTD 23/24
MRI	386,303	357,824	4,336,287	3,972,473	8.0%	9.2%	8.0%	7.3%
CT	700,135	677,982	7,990,831	7,489,637	3.3%	6.7%	3.3%	4.9%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	708,165	688,532	8,004,449	7,595,825	2.9%	5.4%	2.9%	3.6%
Barium Enema	3,677	3,432	47,217	36,686	7.1%	28.7%	7.1%	26.5%
Dexa Scan	45,632	44,805	528,886	493,270	1.8%	7.2%	1.8%	5.4%
Audiology Assessments	108,058	107,516	1,237,064	1,066,287	0.5%	16.0%	0.5%	14.0%
Echocardiography	165,979	151,979	1,831,903	1,670,144	9.2%	9.7%	9.2%	7.8%
Electrophysiology	189	657	6,849	6,652	-71.2%	3.0%	-71.2%	1.2%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	20,758	19,809	235,814	219,196	4.8%	7.6%	4.8%	5.7%
Sleep Studies	19,072	16,551	207,970	163,250	15.2%	27.4%	15.2%	25.2%
Urodynamics	6,047	6,097	68,795	61,581	-0.8%	11.7%	-0.8%	9.8%
Colonoscopy	55,041	54,806	614,767	607,469	0.4%	1.2%	0.4%	-0.5%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	15,816	16,818	180,850	186,503	-6.0%	-3.0%	-6.0%	-4.7%
Cystoscopy	29,804	29,516	336,916	312,316	1.0%	7.9%	1.0%	6.0%
Gastroscopy	62,919	59,800	711,233	668,112	5.2%	6.5%	5.2%	4.6%
All Tests	2,327,595	2,236,124	26,339,831	24,549,401	4.1%	7.3%	4.1%	5.5%

5 Community Diagnostic Centre February 2025 Data

This section analyses the February 2025 activity data for Community Diagnostic Centres (CDCs) and includes comparisons with the main February 2025 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 February 2025, CDCs performed 291,700 diagnostic tests, 12.5% of the total. The most common were imaging tests and the highest percentage of imaging tests by CDCs was for Magnetic Resonance Imaging (17.1%), see Table 7.

Table 7: Total and CDC activity, by test – February 2025

Test	All providers	CDCs	% by CDC
Magnetic Resonance Imaging	386,303	65,964	17.1%
Computed Tomography	700,135	91,639	13.1%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	708,165	95,007	13.4%
Barium Enema	3,677	5	0.1%
DEXA Scan	45,632	7,480	16.4%
Audiology - Audiology Assessments	108,058	2,244	2.1%
Cardiology - Echocardiography	165,979	16,045	9.7%
Cardiology - Electrophysiology	189	98	51.9%
Neurophysiology - Peripheral Neurophysiology	20,758	241	1.2%
Respiratory physiology - Sleep Studies	19,072	3,229	16.9%
Urodynamics - Pressures & Flows	6,047	285	4.7%
Colonoscopy	55,041	4,359	7.9%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	15,816	916	5.8%
Cystoscopy	29,804	474	1.6%
Gastroscopy	62,919	3,712	5.9%
All tests	2,327,595	291,698	12.5%

CDC Electrophysiology activity may erroneously include other physiology test types

5.1.2. In February 2025, the region with the highest diagnostic activity in CDCs was the Midlands, with 58,000 tests (13.2% of their total). The region with the highest percentage of tests by CDCs, was the South West, with 35,200 tests (15.7% of their total), see Table 8.

Table 8: Total and CDC activity, by commissioning region – February 2025

Test	All providers	CDCs	% by CDC
London	388,414	40,702	10.5%
South West	224,788	35,240	15.7%
South East	347,308	46,525	13.4%
Midlands	439,239	57,978	13.2%
East of England	266,705	30,906	11.6%
North West	308,024	41,745	13.6%
North East and Yorkshire	344,334	37,543	10.9%
England	2,327,595	291,698	12.5%

5.2 CDC data completeness

5.2.1. In February 2025, 167 CDC sites were invited to submit activity data and 164 are included in the activity counts (98% 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 February 2024 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.diagnosticsdata@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

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