

NHS Diagnostic Waiting Times and Activity Data

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September 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.

There is a standard threshold of 1% for this pledge. The NHS Standard Contract 2025/26 seeks progress towards an interim threshold of at most 5%.

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 September 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 September 2025 was 386,800. This was 22.5% 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 September 2024 the total number of patients waiting six weeks or more increased by 26,900 while the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 0.2%.
- 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 24.0% (August 2025).
- At the end of September 2025, the test with the smallest proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more was CT with 9.8%. The test with the highest proportion was Electrophysiology, with 47.7% 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 2.7 weeks at the end of September 2025.
- There were 1,717,100 patients waiting for a key diagnostic test at the end of September 2025. This is an increase of 129,800 from September 2024.
- A total of 2,518,800 diagnostic tests were undertaken in September 2025. This is an increase of 136,800 from September 2024.

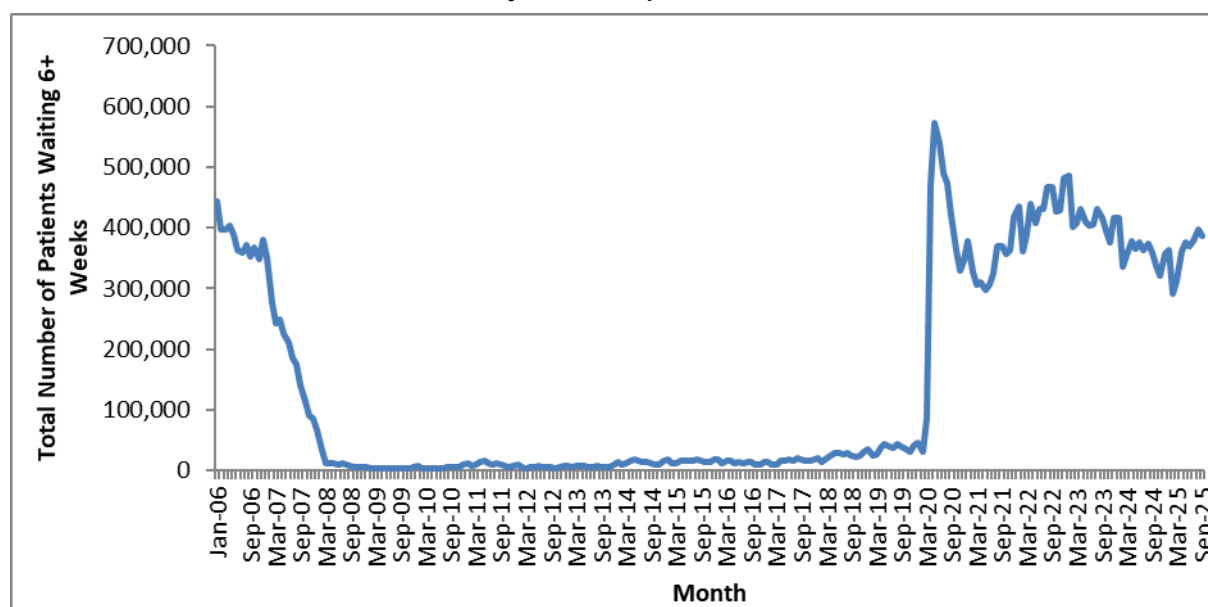
3 National Trends

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

3.1 6+ Week Waits

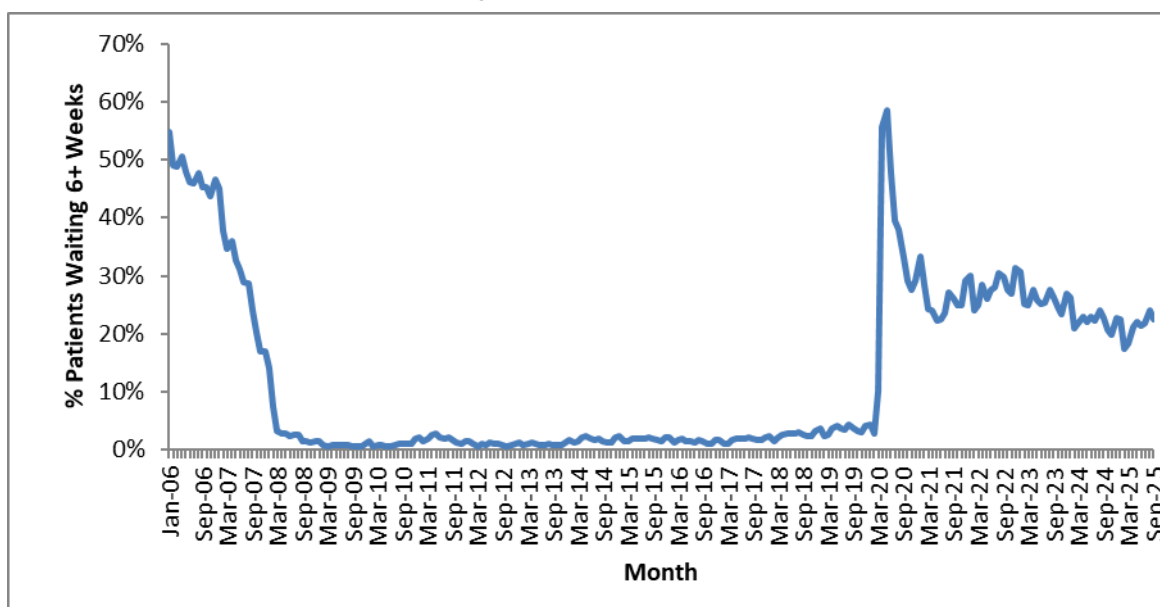
- 3.1.1. The total number of patients waiting six weeks or more dropped sharply between January 2007 and March 2008 (Chart 1), as Trusts worked towards the NHS Improvement Plan (June 2004) milestone that no one should wait six weeks or more for a diagnostic test by March 2008. Subsequent fluctuations in the total number of patients waiting six weeks or more led to a gradual increase until it rose sharply in April 2020 due to the impact of COVID-19.
- 3.1.2. In September 2025 there was a decrease of 10,500 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 September 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 24.0% (August 2025). The 1% operational standard was last met in November 2013.

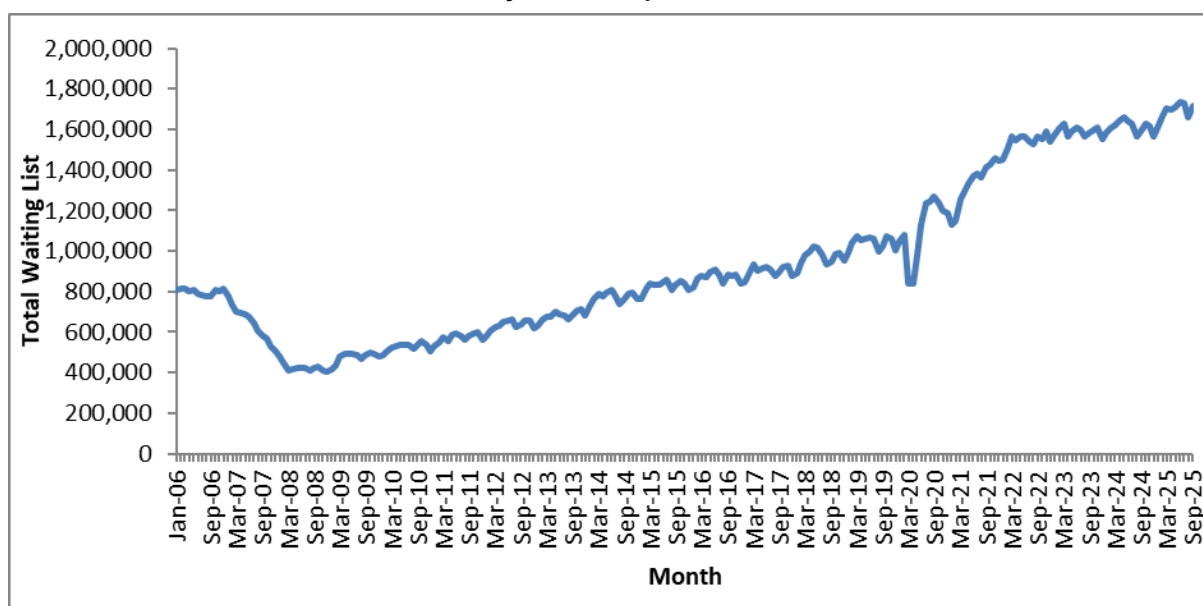
**Chart 2: Percentage of patients waiting 6+ weeks at month end for all tests
January 2006 to September 2025**



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), remaining static for some months. The underlying trend then showed a steady increase before dropping sharply in March 2020 due to the impact of COVID-19 and subsequently rising again.

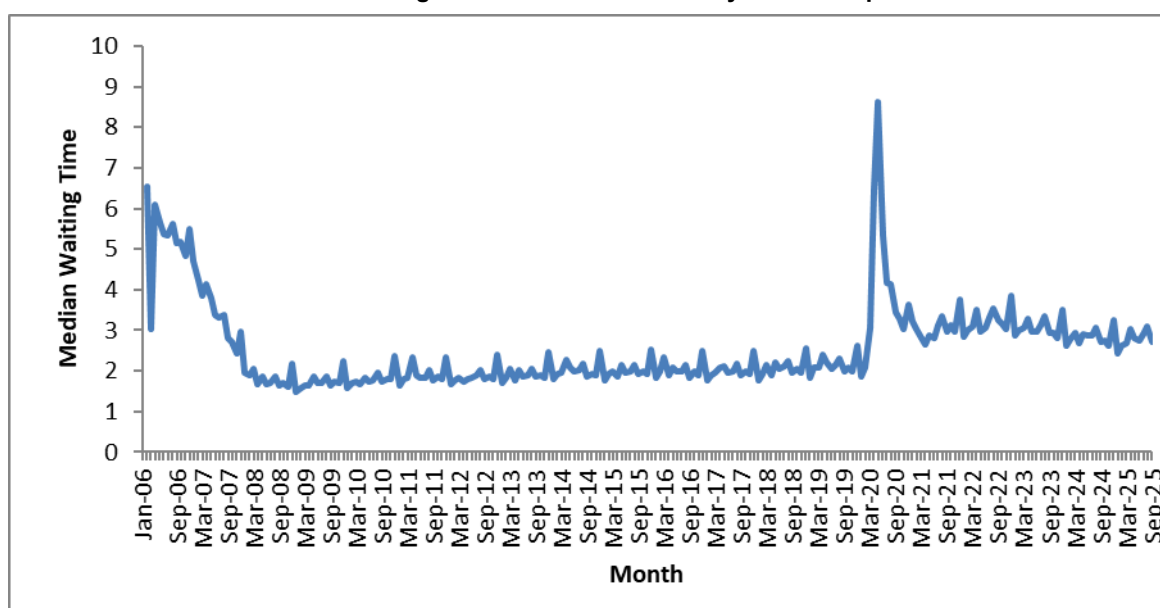
**Chart 3: Total number of patients waiting at month end for all tests
January 2006 to September 2025**



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 rose minimally 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 September 2025 was 2.7 weeks.

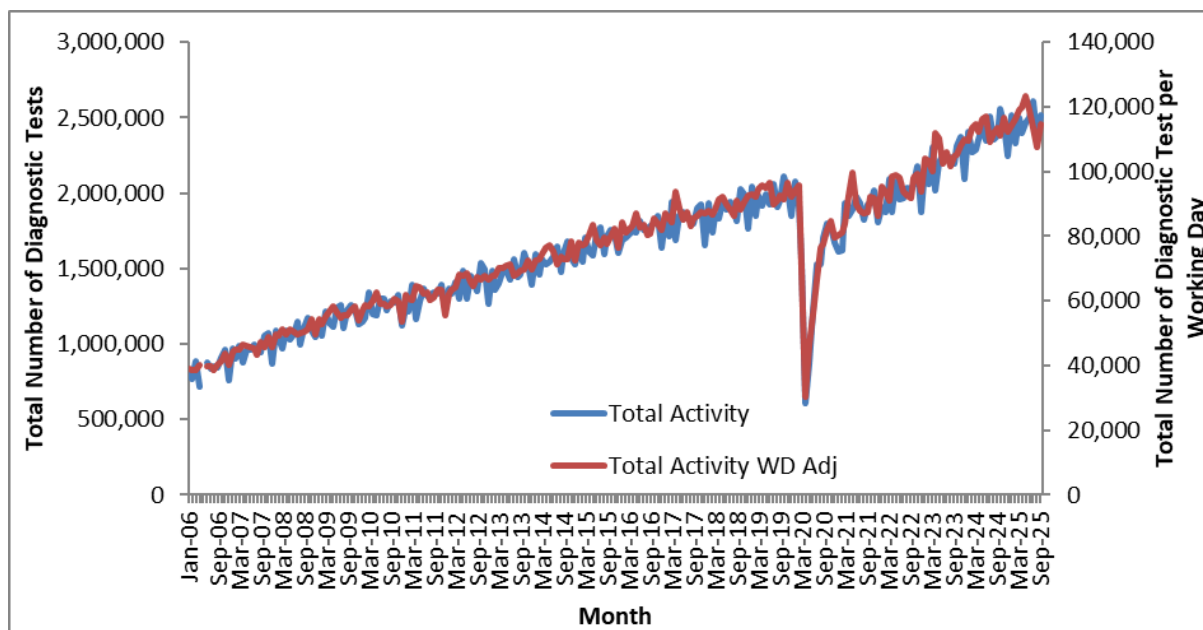
Chart 4: Median waiting time for all tests – January 2006 to September 2025



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 September 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 September 2025 activity was 1.4% higher per month than September 2024 (Table 1).

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

	Sep-24	Sep-25	Average monthly growth
MRI	393,603	411,774	0.4%
CT	717,665	768,025	0.6%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	725,865	756,016	0.3%
Barium Enema	3,930	4,473	1.1%
Dexa Scan	48,463	50,474	0.3%
Audiology Assessments	112,446	131,311	1.3%
Echocardiography	163,784	176,511	0.6%
Electrophysiology	865	116	-15.4%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	21,750	21,325	-0.2%
Sleep Studies	18,631	22,068	1.4%
Urodynamics	6,097	6,732	0.8%
Colonoscopy	57,125	55,917	-0.2%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	16,507	15,770	-0.4%
Cystoscopy	30,028	33,142	0.8%
Gastrosocopy	65,256	65,133	0.0%
All Tests	2,382,015	2,518,787	0.5%

4 September 2025 Data

This section analyses the September 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 September 2025, there were a total of 386,800 patients waiting six weeks or more from referral for one of the 15 key diagnostic tests. This was 22.5% of the total number of patients waiting at the end of the month.
- 4.1.2. Compared with September 2024, the number of patients waiting six weeks or more increased by 26,900, while the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more decreased by 0.1%.
- 4.1.3. Compared with September 2024, the test with the largest increase in the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more was Electrophysiology, which increased by 17.5 percentage points. The test with the largest decrease was Sleep Studies, which decreased by 8.2 percentage points (Table 2).

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

	Sep-24	Sep-25	Difference (%age points)
MRI	18.3%	17.3%	-1.0
CT	9.8%	9.8%	0.0
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	18.4%	19.7%	1.2
Barium Enema	12.4%	19.7%	7.3
Dexa Scan	18.5%	14.9%	-3.6
Audiology Assessments	46.3%	45.4%	-0.9
Echocardiography	33.7%	31.9%	-1.8
Electrophysiology	30.2%	47.7%	17.5
Peripheral Neurophysiology	37.2%	42.4%	5.2
Sleep Studies	35.8%	27.6%	-8.2
Urodynamics	42.9%	39.8%	-3.1
Colonoscopy	26.6%	28.7%	2.0
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	29.7%	30.1%	0.4
Cystoscopy	28.6%	26.9%	-1.7
Gastrosocopy	24.7%	27.1%	2.4
All Tests	22.7%	22.5%	-0.1

Note: Figures may differ due to rounding.

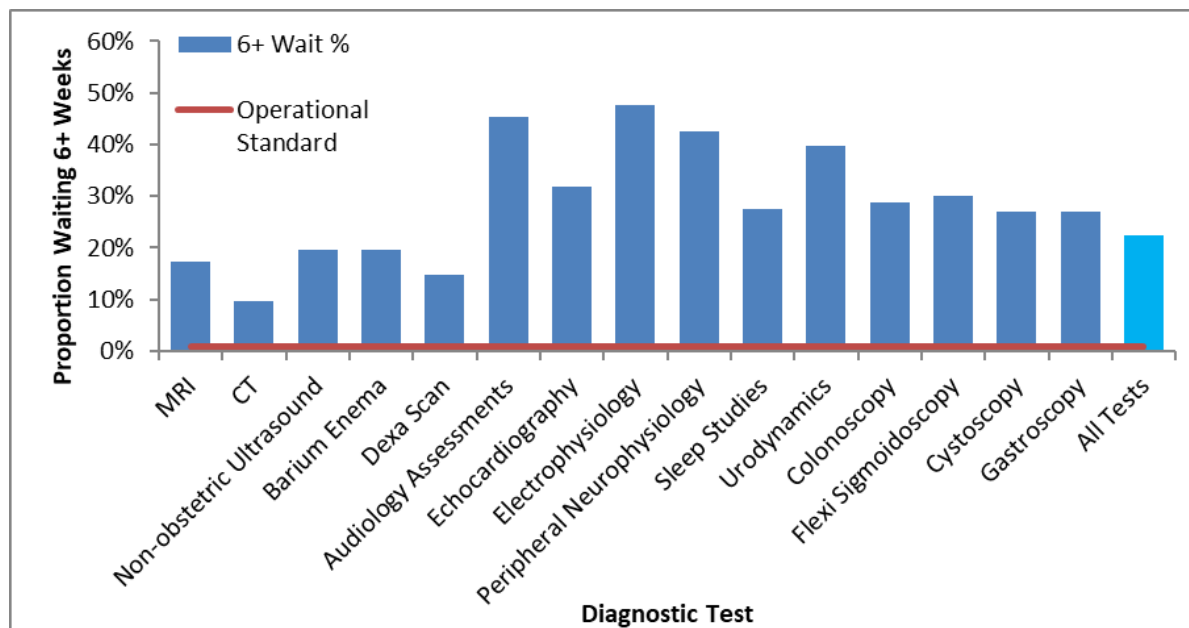
- 4.1.4. Compared with September 2024, the test type with the smallest change in the proportion of patients waiting six weeks or more was Imaging with an increase of 0.3 percentage points. Physiological Measurement decreased by 1.1 percentage points and Endoscopy increased by 1.4 percentage points (Table 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 – September 2024 and September 2025

	Sep-24	Sep-25	Difference (%age points)
Imaging	17.1%	17.4%	0.3
Physiological Measurement	38.7%	37.6%	-1.1
Endoscopy	26.6%	28.0%	1.4
Total	22.7%	22.5%	-0.1

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 (9.8%), whilst the test with the highest proportion was Electrophysiology (47.7%) (Chart 6).

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

- 4.1.6. 123 of the 133 acute trusts that submitted data for September 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 16.0% (Northwest region) and 30.4% (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: September 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	70,912	22.8%	310,724	410,555	2.7
South West	32,902	21.8%	151,005	247,787	2.6
South East	47,278	19.4%	244,021	385,098	2.5
Midlands	84,513	25.0%	338,499	469,185	2.9
East of England	68,232	30.4%	224,105	287,426	3.4
North West	32,736	16.0%	204,314	344,657	2.4
North East and Yorkshire	49,166	20.5%	239,585	365,021	2.6
England	386,849	22.5%	1,717,121	2,518,787	2.7

*Includes all independent sector providers and excludes centrally commissioned.

4.2 Total Waiting List

- 4.2.1. At the end of September 2025 there were a total of 1,717,100 patients still waiting for a diagnostic test. This is an increase of 129,800 (8.2%) from September 2024.
- 4.2.2. The test with the largest waiting list was Non-obstetric Ultrasound, which accounted for 36.8% of the total waiting list, or 631,700 patients. The test with the smallest waiting list was Electrophysiology, which accounted for 0.01% of the total waiting list, or 200 patients (Table 5).

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

	Sep-24	Sep-25	Growth (%age)
MRI	297,234	329,964	11.0%
CT	164,261	172,733	5.2%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	562,782	631,732	12.3%
Barium Enema	3,168	3,981	25.7%
Dexa Scan	56,493	53,844	-4.7%
Audiology Assessments	113,375	117,186	3.4%
Echocardiography	152,913	146,903	-3.9%
Electrophysiology	457	153	-66.5%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	35,780	39,113	9.3%
Sleep Studies	28,568	28,955	1.4%
Urodynamics	9,032	9,557	5.8%
Colonoscopy	60,911	68,486	12.4%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	20,716	22,169	7.0%
Cystoscopy	22,176	24,631	11.1%
Gastroscopy	59,464	67,714	13.9%
All Tests	1,587,330	1,717,121	8.2%

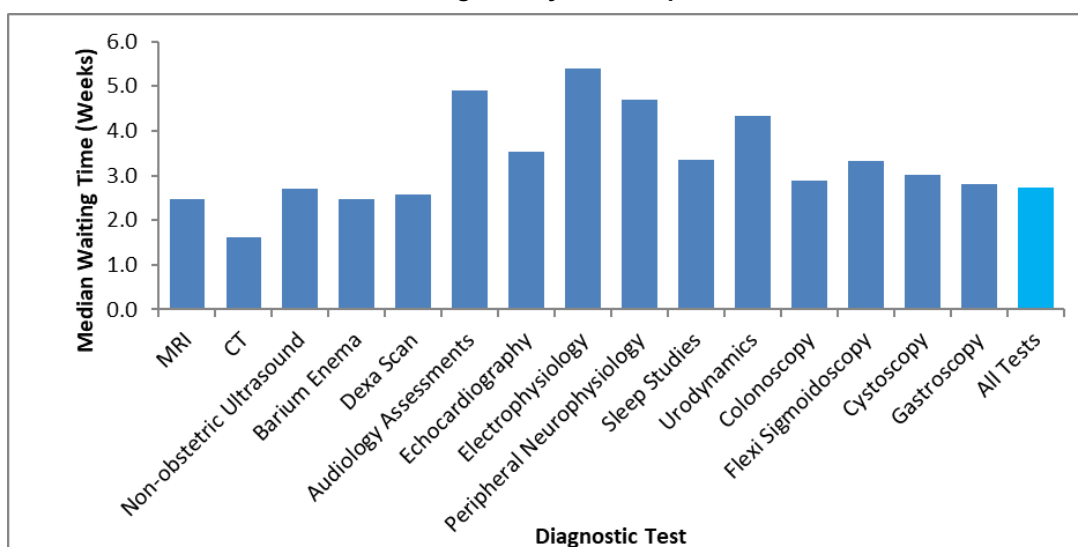
Note: Barium Enema is a test that should be replaced by Colonoscopy or CT Colonography, so the number of tests undertaken should be reducing.

- 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 25.7% compared with September 2024.

4.3 Median Waiting Times

- 4.3.1. At the end of September 2025, the estimated median waiting time for all 15 diagnostic tests was 2.7 weeks from the time of referral, down 0.4 from 3.1 in the previous month. The test with the shortest median waiting time was CT at 1.6 weeks. The test with the longest median waiting time was Electrophysiology at 5.4 weeks (Chart 7).

Chart 7: Median waiting time by test – September 2025



4.4 Total Activity

- 4.4.1. In total 2,518,800 of the 15 key diagnostic tests were performed during September 2025. This is an increase of 136,800 (5.7%) from September 2024, which becomes an increase of 0.9% when adjusted for working days (Table 6).
- 4.4.2. The test with the highest activity was CT with 768,000 tests taking place. This accounted for 30.5% of all activity in September 2025. The test with the lowest activity was Electrophysiology with 100 tests taking place. This accounted for 0.0% of all activity this month.
- 4.4.3. The number of tests conducted over the last 12 months has increased by 4.7% from the same period last year, which becomes 3.5% when adjusted for working days.

Accredited Official Statistics

Table 6: Total activity and growth, by test – September 2024 and September 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.

	Sep-25	Sep-24	YTD 25/26	YTD 24/25	Growth Sep 25 vs Sep 24	Growth YTD 25/26 vs YTD 24/25	Adjusted Growth Sep 25 vs Sep 24	Adjusted Growth YTD 25/26 vs YTD 24/25
MRI	411,774	393,603	2,497,933	2,362,876	4.6%	5.7%	-0.1%	4.9%
CT	768,025	717,665	4,583,759	4,370,817	7.0%	4.9%	2.2%	4.1%
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	756,016	725,865	4,448,584	4,365,974	4.2%	1.9%	-0.6%	1.1%
Barium Enema	4,473	3,930	25,867	24,021	13.8%	7.7%	8.6%	6.8%
Dexa Scan	50,474	48,463	298,395	293,826	4.1%	1.6%	-0.6%	0.8%
Audiology Assessments	131,311	112,446	733,520	667,628	16.8%	9.9%	11.5%	9.0%
Echocardiography	176,511	163,784	1,012,940	984,916	7.8%	2.8%	2.9%	2.0%
Electrophysiology	116	865	1,109	4,253	-86.6%	-73.9%	-87.2%	-74.1%
Peripheral Neurophysiology	21,325	21,750	126,827	126,800	-2.0%	0.0%	-6.4%	-0.8%
Sleep Studies	22,068	18,631	127,147	112,667	18.4%	12.9%	13.1%	12.0%
Urodynamics	6,732	6,097	36,444	38,215	10.4%	-4.6%	5.4%	-5.4%
Colonoscopy	55,917	57,125	321,648	346,223	-2.1%	-7.1%	-6.6%	-7.8%
Flexi Sigmoidoscopy	15,770	16,507	89,805	102,076	-4.5%	-12.0%	-8.8%	-12.7%
Cystoscopy	33,142	30,028	184,778	188,595	10.4%	-2.0%	5.4%	-2.8%
Gastroscopy	65,133	65,256	373,665	400,488	-0.2%	-6.7%	-4.7%	-7.4%
All Tests	2,518,787	2,382,015	14,862,421	14,389,375	5.7%	3.3%	0.9%	2.5%

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 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](#).

5.2 Data Revisions

5.2.1. Revisions to published figures are currently released on an annual 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 2025 for the months January 2024 through to January 2025.

5.3 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](#).

5.4 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. CDC activity is no longer collected separately in DM01, since the programme's management information is now published instead, but waits and activity for their patients is included in DM01 returns for the responsible or host Trust.

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 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.

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 england.diagnosticsdata@nhs.net

5.6 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>

5.7 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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