

Diagnostic Waiting Times

Quarter Ending 30 June 2016

Publication date – 30 August 2016



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Introduction

Waiting times are important to patients and are a measure of how the NHS is responding to demands for services. Measuring and regular reporting of waiting times highlight where there are delays in the system and enables monitoring of the effectiveness of NHS Scotland's performance. Information Services Division (ISD) Scotland continues to be committed to improving the information on waiting times along with our key stakeholders, the NHS Boards and Scottish Government.

Diagnostic Waiting Times are an important component in the delivery of the 18 Weeks Referral to Treatment standard (a maximum whole journey waiting time of 18 weeks from referral to treatment).

On 31 March 2009, the Scottish Government introduced the waiting time standard that patients waiting for one of the eight key diagnostic tests and investigations would be waiting no longer than six weeks. This supersedes nine weeks, which was initially introduced on 31 December 2007.

Waiting Times information on the following eight key diagnostic tests and investigations has been collected nationally since 2006:

Endoscopy

- Upper Endoscopy
- Lower Endoscopy (excluding Colonoscopy)
- Colonoscopy
- Cystoscopy

Radiology

- CT Scan
- MRI Scan
- Barium Studies
- Non-obstetric ultrasound

NHS Boards submit to ISD the number of NHS patients who are waiting for any of the eight diagnostic tests and investigations at the end of the month. The standard end point that the wait is measured to, i.e. when the clock stops, is when the verified results are available for reporting. However, in some cases for both Endoscopic and Radiology tests, patients are reported as waiting until the day the test is carried out due to system constraints.

Main points

On 31 March 2009, the Scottish Government introduced the waiting time standard that patients waiting for one of the eight key diagnostic tests and investigations would be waiting no longer than six weeks.

As at 30 June 2016:

- 60,838 patients in NHSScotland were waiting for one of the eight key diagnostic tests and investigations. This is 2.5% higher than the number of patients waiting at 31 March 2016 and 0.8% higher than at 30 June 2015.
- Table 1 shows that 92.2% of patients waiting for a key diagnostic test had been waiting less than six weeks. This compares to 94.6% at 31 March 2016 and 89.3% at 30 June 2015.

Table 1: Waiting within 6 weeks Standard (%) as at 30 June 2016 by NHS Board

NHS Health Board	Waiting within 6 week Standard (%)
NHS SCOTLAND	92.2
NHS Ayrshire & Arran	88.2
NHS Borders	96.8
NHS Dumfries & Galloway	96.9
NHS Fife	92.7
NHS Forth Valley	95.8
NHS Golden Jubilee National Hospital	99.8
NHS Grampian	91.3
NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde	99.9
NHS Highland	87.4
NHS Lanarkshire	92.2
NHS Lothian	82.9
NHS Orkney	99.2
NHS Shetland	98.1
NHS Tayside	95.8
NHS Western Isles	87.8

Results and Commentary

From 31 March 2009, the Scottish Government set a national waiting time standard that patients should be waiting no more than six weeks for any of the eight key diagnostic tests and investigations. NHS Boards are currently working to local targets that patients will wait no more than four weeks.

Eight Key Diagnostic Tests and Investigations

- Table 2 shows the number of [patients waiting](#) for one of the eight key diagnostic tests and investigations. At 30 June 2016, 92.2% had been waiting less than the waiting time standard of 6 weeks in NHSScotland. This compares to 94.6% at 31 March 2016 and 89.3% at 30 June 2015. A detailed breakdown of diagnostic tests by NHS Board of Treatment is provided [here](#).
- 84.0% of patients waiting for endoscopy tests had waits of less than six weeks.
- 95.1% of patients waiting for radiology tests had waits of less than six weeks.

Table 2: Patients waiting for all Key Diagnostic Tests, NHSScotland

Diagnostic Test & Investigations	Number of Patients Waiting as at 30 Jun 16:			Waiting within 6 week Standard (%):		
	Total waiting	> 6 Weeks	> 4 Weeks	30 Jun 16 (current)	31 Mar 16	30 Jun 15
8 Key Diagnostic Tests	60 838	4 752	10 862	92.2	94.6	89.3
Upper Endoscopy	6 016	1 005	1 589	83.3	82.4	74.0
Lower Endoscopy	1 603	317	499	80.2	80.3	63.7
Colonoscopy	6 259	971	1 657	84.5	86.9	80.9
Cystoscopy	2 180	272	578	87.5	91.0	82.0
All Endoscopy	16 058	2 565	4 323	84.0	84.9	76.1
Computer Tomography (CT Scan)	9 574	130	615	98.6	97.4	94.0
Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI Scan)	12 142	494	1 733	95.9	97.1	90.9
Barium Studies	150	0	0	100.0	100.0	99.0
Non-Obstetric Ultrasound	22 914	1 563	4 191	93.2	98.9	98.2
All Radiology	44 780	2 187	6 539	95.1	98.1	95.2

Note:

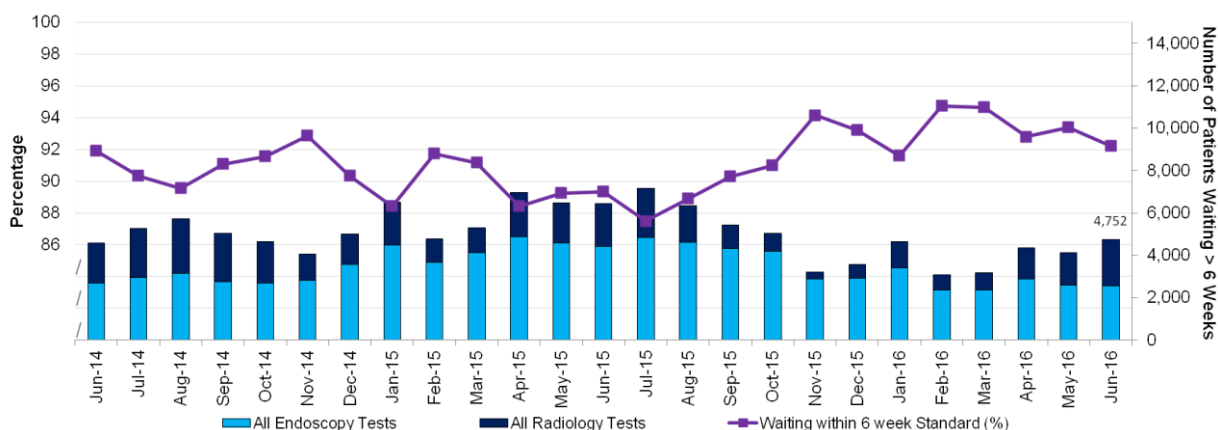
ISD receives aggregate diagnostics data from each NHS Board and so patient-level information is not systematically validated by ISD, however ISD does carry out quality assurance checks on the data submitted. The derivation of the figures and data accuracy is the responsibility of the Board.

Chart 1 shows a trend of improving performance for patients waiting within the six weeks standard over the last year, going from a low of 87.5% at month ending 31 July 2015 to 92.2% at 30 June 2016. Over the last ten months performance has remained above 90.0%, fluctuating between 90.3% at 30 September 2015 and 94.7% at 29 February 2016. There has been a slight decrease in performance over recent months, from 94.6% at 31 March 2016 to 92.2% at 30 June 2016.

There has been a decreasing trend in the number of patients waiting over six weeks for all endoscopy tests. The number of patients waiting over 6 weeks for all endoscopy tests reached a high of 4,876 at 30 April 2015 before decreasing to a low of 2,355 at 31 March 2016. Numbers then increased to 2,872 at 30 April 2016 before decreasing to 2,565 at 30 June 2016.

There has been an increasing trend in the number of patients waiting more than six weeks for all radiology tests over the last seven months. Between 31 July 2015 and November 2015, the number of patients waiting over six weeks decreases from 2,315 to 329. The number of patients waiting over six weeks then starts to increase to 1,245 at 31 January 2016 before decreasing to 708 at 29 February 2016. Numbers then show a month on month increase; rising to 2,187 at 30 June 2016. This increase is largely due to the number of patients waiting over six weeks for a Non-Obstetric Ultrasound.

Chart 1: Waiting within 6 week Standard (%)



Note:
The vertical scale on the left hand side of the graph does not start at 0, therefore please adjust interpretation accordingly.

ISD receives aggregate diagnostics data from each NHS Board and so patient-level information is not systematically validated by ISD, however ISD does carry out quality assurance checks on the data submitted. The derivation of the figures and data accuracy is the responsibility of the Board.

Glossary

Diagnostic test: test or procedure that is used to identify a person's condition, disease or injury to enable a medical diagnosis to be made.

Key Diagnostic test: There are eight key diagnostic tests, for which the current National Waiting Times Standard is a maximum wait of six weeks. These eight tests/investigations are:

- Upper Endoscopy,
- Lower Endoscopy (excluding Colonoscopy),
- Colonoscopy,
- Cystoscopy,
- Computer Tomography (CT),
- Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI),
- Barium Studies,
- Non-obstetric Ultrasound.

Patient's completed wait: the period of time between the date the request for the test or procedure is received within the department and the date when the verified report has been received by or made available to the requester.

Patients waiting: number of available patients waiting at the census date, including those who have an appointment date or who have been seen but whose verified report has not yet been received by or made available to the requester. The number of patients waiting at the census date in each time band corresponds to the time that has elapsed from the receipt of the referral.

List of Tables

Table No.	Name	Time period	File & size
1	Waiting times for diagnostic tests monthly census dates	30 June 2014 to 30 June 2016	Excel [552 KB]

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Further Information

Further information can be found on the [ISD website](#)

NHS Performs

A selection of information from this publication is included in [NHS Performs](#). NHS Performs is a website that brings together a range of information on how hospitals and NHS Boards within NHSScotland are performing.

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Appendices

A1 – Background Information

Diagnostic Waiting Times are an important component in the delivery of the 18 Week Referral To Treatment standard (18 Weeks RTT) with waiting times information on the eight key diagnostic tests and investigations having been collected nationally since 2006.

The Scottish Government introduced a nine week maximum waiting time for these eight key diagnostic tests and investigations from 31 December 2007. This wait was reduced to six weeks from 31 March 2009.

NHS Boards also supply data that allows measurement of the number of patients waiting over four weeks. The number of patients waiting over four weeks is included from 31 March 2010. From January 2010, the Scotland total includes Golden Jubilee National Hospital.

NHS Boards submit to ISD the number of NHS patients who are waiting for any of the eight diagnostic tests and investigations at the end of the month, including those who have an appointment date or who have been seen but whose verified report has not yet been received by or made available to the requester. This includes all referral routes (i.e. whether the patient was referred by a GP, by a hospital-based clinician or other route) and also all settings (i.e. outpatient clinic, inpatient ward, x-ray department, primary care one-stop centers etc.).

The diagnostics waiting times national delivery team has worked with NHS Boards and ISD over recent years to support the compilation of the diagnostic waiting time data. Common definitions have been established and reporting systems improved so the coverage and quality of these data has improved month-on-month from April 2006.

ISD receives aggregate diagnostics data from each NHS Board and so patient-level information is not systematically validated by ISD, however, ISD does carry out quality assurance checks on the data submitted. The derivation of the figures and data accuracy is carried out by individual NHS Boards in collaboration with ISD.

A2 – Background Information

ISD receives aggregate data on Diagnostic Waiting Times from each NHS Board where the data for the previous quarter is confirmed by the submitting Board. Although aggregated data cannot be systematically validated by ISD, ISD does carry out quality assurance checks on the data submitted. Reported data are compared to previous figures and to expected trends. Derivation of the figures and data accuracy is a matter for individual NHS Boards.

Specific NHS Board Data Quality Issues:

NHS Highland

Normal process for running the data is to run the report in the middle of the following month as at the previous month end. This enables the service to tidy up any outstanding waiting list queries to reflect the most accurate position. Due to the implementation of NHS Highland's new Patient Management System, they are now unable to follow the normal process. This means that the data submitted for Month Ends 31 March 2014 onwards are at the Month end position and no tidying up exercise has been applied to the data.

However NHS Highland are confident that this is an accurate reflection of their data and have signed off accordingly. ISD continue to quality assure the data and query any outliers with NHS Highland.

NHS Grampian

In July 2013, NHS Grampian made improvements to their local reporting processes for Diagnostic Waiting Times. Consequent to this, there has been a rise in the number of patients waiting for a Diagnostic Test and investigation. ISD have received assurance from NHS Grampian that historical data is correct and that there are no data quality issues however caution should be taken when comparing data prior to July 2013 due to the change in their reporting practices.

Following recent discussions with Scottish Government in relation to Guidance for Colorectal screening and Flexible sigmoidoscopy projects, screening patients included from March 2015 onwards.

NHS Tayside

Patients who have been offered a date out with NHS Tayside's local 4 week target but within the six week national target and whose appointment is subsequently moved, for example the patient is on holiday, NHS Tayside's PAS system will not allow unavailability to be applied as it works to a 4 week target.

NHS Western Isles

NHS Western Isles are unable to provide true waiting list size, for Radiology diagnostic tests, as direct access to their RIS is not available. As a proxy, NHS Western Isles compile figures for Diagnostics from SCI Store on 15th of the month post census date. This has been the process since October 2011.

A2 – Publication Metadata (including revisions details)

Metadata Indicator	Description
Publication title	Diagnostic Waiting Times
Description	Monthly summary of patients waiting times for eight key diagnostic tests and investigations.
Theme	Health and Social Care
Topic	Access and Waiting Times
Format	Excel workbooks
Data source(s)	Aggregate counts accredited and derived from individual NHSScotland Boards are submitted monthly to ISD using a defined Excel template. Associated with individual NHSScotland Boards Local Delivery Plans integrated to the 18Weeks RTT national standards.
Date that data are acquired	Deadline for data submission is the 22nd of each month, though files can be resubmitted up to one week before publication where the quality assurance process identifies differences with local figures.
Release date	The last Tuesday of the month for each publication.
Frequency	Quarterly
Timeframe of data and timeliness	Data from December 2007 to date. There have been no delays in reporting.
Continuity of data	From January 2010 Golden Jubilee National Hospital data is included in the Scotland total.
Revisions statement	Historic data is not normally revised unless revision of data is required due to NHS Board resubmission of revised local data following publication.
Revisions relevant to this publication	NHS Western Isles re-submitted data for quarter ending 30 June 2014. This was due to a handful of repeat endoscopy patients being included in figures.
Concepts and definitions	A Data Submission Guidance document is available in printed and electronic form. These have been provided to all NHS Boards' key DMMI contacts. This information is now published and available to view at http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Waiting-Times/Diagnostics/
Relevance and key uses of the statistics	<p>Waiting times are important to patients and are a measure of how the NHS is responding to demands for services. Measuring and regular reporting of waiting times highlights where there are delays in the system and enables monitoring of the effectiveness of NHS performance throughout the country. The NHS in Scotland has been set a number of targets for maximum waiting times.</p> <p>Other uses of the data include information requests for a variety of customers, e.g. research charities; public companies; freedom of Information requests; information support to Boards; health intelligence work; parliamentary questions and HEAT targets.</p>
Accuracy	ISD only receives aggregate data from each NHS Board where the data

	for the previous quarter is confirmed by the submitting Board. Although aggregated data can not be systematically validated by ISD, ISD does carry out quality assurance checks on the data submitted. Reported data are compared to previous figures and to expected trends. Derivation of the figures and data accuracy is a matter for individual NHS Boards.
Completeness	100% of submitted data is used for analysis and publication.
Comparability	Comparative waiting times information is not possible at present using these data due to inconsistencies in definitions of waiting times for treatment across the four countries.
Accessibility	It is the policy of ISD Scotland to make its web sites and products accessible according to published guidelines .
Coherence and clarity	Key statistics for the latest quarter are linked to on the main Waiting Times page of the publication. Statistics are presented within Excel spreadsheets. NHS Board and national figures are presented. Geographical hierarchies and national figures are presented using drop down menus. Further features to aid clarity: 1. Tables use drop down menus to display data by a single Board. 2. Tables are printer friendly.
Value type and unit of measurement	Count of number of patients waiting over four, six and nine weeks for Scotland and NHSScotland Health Boards
Disclosure	The ISD protocol on Statistical Disclosure Protocol is followed.
Official Statistics designation	National Statistics.
UK Statistics Authority Assessment	Completed assessment by UK Statistics Authority. Report published 29 th July 2010. http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/assessment-report-55---nhs-waiting-times-in-scotland.pdf
Last published	31 May 2016
Next published	29 November 2016
Date of first publication	May 2009
Help email	NSS.isdwaitingtimes@nhs.net
Date form completed	30 August 2016

A3 – Early Access details (including Pre-Release Access)

Pre-Release Access

Under terms of the "Pre-Release Access to Official Statistics (Scotland) Order 2008", ISD are obliged to publish information on those receiving Pre-Release Access ("Pre-Release Access" refers to statistics in their final form prior to publication). The standard maximum Pre-Release Access is five working days. Shown below are details of those receiving standard Pre-Release Access.

Standard Pre-Release Access:

Scottish Government Health Department

NHS Board Chief Executives

NHS Board Communication leads

A4 – ISD and Official Statistics

About ISD

Scotland has some of the best health service data in the world combining high quality, consistency, national coverage and the ability to link data to allow patient based analysis and follow up.

Information Services Division (ISD) is a business operating unit of NHS National Services Scotland and has been in existence for over 40 years. We are an essential support service to NHSScotland and the Scottish Government and others, responsive to the needs of NHSScotland as the delivery of health and social care evolves.

Purpose: To deliver effective national and specialist intelligence services to improve the health and wellbeing of people in Scotland.

Mission: Better Information, Better Decisions, Better Health

Vision: To be a valued partner in improving health and wellbeing in Scotland by providing a world class intelligence service.

Official Statistics

Information Services Division (ISD) is the principal and authoritative source of statistics on health and care services in Scotland. ISD is designated by legislation as a producer of 'Official Statistics'. Our official statistics publications are produced to a high professional standard and comply with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. The Code of Practice is produced and monitored by the UK Statistics Authority which is independent of Government. Under the Code of Practice, the format, content and timing of statistics publications are the responsibility of professional staff working within ISD.

ISD's statistical publications are currently classified as one of the following:

- National Statistics (ie assessed by the UK Statistics Authority as complying with the Code of Practice)
- National Statistics (ie legacy, still to be assessed by the UK Statistics Authority)
- Official Statistics (ie still to be assessed by the UK Statistics Authority)
- other (not Official Statistics)

Further information on ISD's statistics, including compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, and on the UK Statistics Authority, is available on the [ISD website](#).

The United Kingdom 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.