

# Publication Report



## Diagnostic Waiting Times

Quarter ending 30 September 2012

Publication date – 27 November 2012



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## Introduction

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 general practitioner to treatment).

Waiting Time 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

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 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.

## Key points

At 30 September 2012:

- Approximately 45 000 patients were waiting for one of eight key diagnostic tests in NHS Scotland.
- 96.8% of patients waiting for a key diagnostic test were waiting no longer than six weeks.

## Results and Commentary

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

Table 1 shows the number of patients recorded as waiting at selected month ends for the eight key diagnostic tests. This table shows that the percentage of NHS Scotland patients waiting over six weeks for a key diagnostic test has increased over the past year. However, when interpreting this data, be aware that there are noticeable differences in performance between waits for endoscopy tests and radiology tests and between NHS Boards.

**Table 1: Patients waiting for all key diagnostic tests, NHS Scotland**

Month end	Total patients waiting	Waiting over 4 weeks (%)	Waiting over 6 weeks (%)
30 September 2012	44 966	7.6	3.2
31 August 2012	44 049	7.4	2.9
31 July 2012	43 589	8.0	2.9
30 September 2011	39 157	3.8	1.1

Table 2 shows the number of patients waiting by diagnostic test at 30 September 2012.

For the key endoscopy tests, a total of 978 patients throughout NHS Scotland were recorded as having been waiting longer than six weeks. The majority of these patients were recorded within NHS Lothian, where work is ongoing on outpatient and planned repeat surveillance patients, which has impacted on capacity in diagnostics. In addition NHS Ayrshire and Arran, NHS Fife, NHS Forth Valley and NHS Western Isles also reporting patients waiting over six weeks for key endoscopy tests.

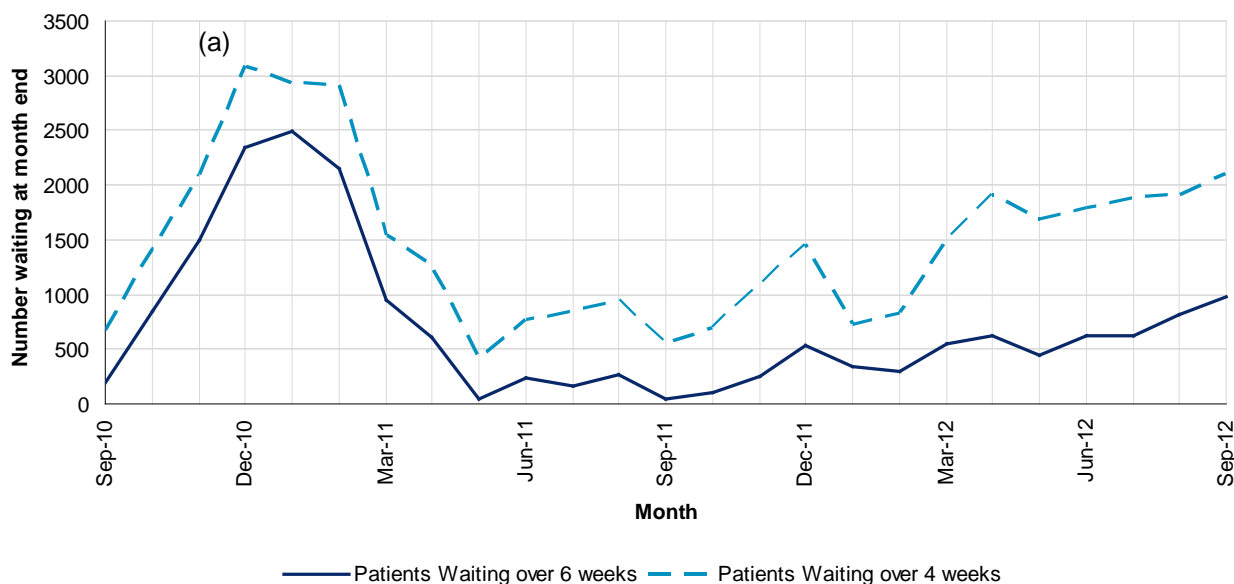
The majority of patients waiting over six weeks for an MRI scan and non-obstetric ultrasound were within NHS Fife. NHS Fife is experiencing ongoing capacity issues and plans are in place to address this.

**Table 2: Patients waiting for each key diagnostic test, NHS Scotland**

Diagnostic Test	Total patients waiting	Waiting over 4 weeks	Waiting over 6 weeks
Upper Endoscopy	4 773	717	323
Lower Endoscopy (excl. colonoscopy)	1 955	370	183
Colonoscopy	5 290	967	466
Cystoscopy	1 376	57	6
<b>All Endoscopy</b>	<b>13 394</b>	<b>2 111</b>	<b>978</b>
Computer Tomography (CT)	7 445	23	3
Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)	7 425	548	143
Barium Studies	474	0	0
Non-obstetric Ultrasound	16 228	740	326
<b>All Radiology</b>	<b>31 572</b>	<b>1 311</b>	<b>472</b>
<b>All Key Diagnostics</b>	<b>44 966</b>	<b>3 422</b>	<b>1 450</b>

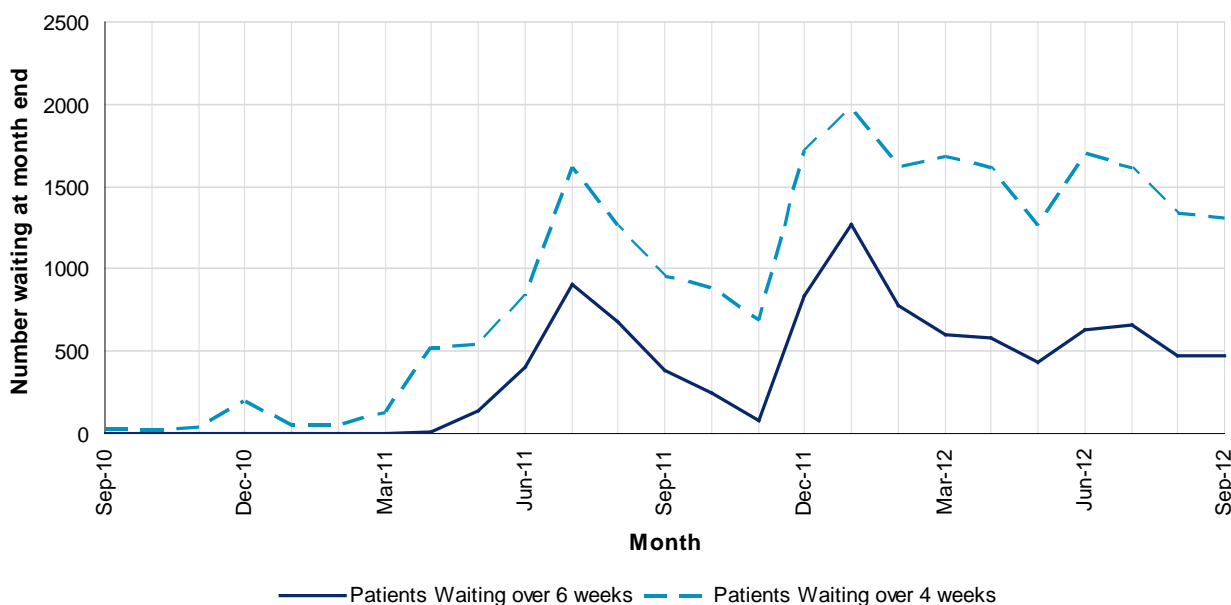
Considerable reductions in diagnostic waiting times took place when the revised standard of six weeks was first introduced at the end of March 2009. However, over the past year there has been an increasing trend in waiting times for endoscopy and radiology tests. The increase in patients waiting over six weeks for a key diagnostic test, which can be seen in the charts below, are mainly due to recording and performance issues within individual NHS Boards.

**Chart 1 Key Endoscopy tests: Patients waiting over six and four weeks, NHS Scotland**



**Note (a):** The sharp increase for patients waiting over six and four weeks for endoscopy tests from September 2010 to December 2010 was due to high demand experienced within NHS Lothian.

**Chart 2 Key Radiology tests: Patients waiting over six and four weeks, NHS Scotland**



Data for total patients waiting and those waiting over four, six and nine weeks is provided at NHS Board level in the [List of Tables](#).

## 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
3	<a href="#">Waiting times for diagnostic tests : monthly census dates</a>	30 September 2010 to 30 September 2012	Excel [209KB]



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## Further Information

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

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Appendix

## **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 centres 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. The derivation of the figures and data accuracy is carried out by individual NHS Boards in collaboration with ISD.

## 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 NHS Scotland Boards are submitted monthly to ISD using a defined Excel template. Associated with individual NHS Scotland 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 2008 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	
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 <a href="http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Waiting-Times/Diagnostics/">http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Waiting-Times/Diagnostics/</a>
Relevance and key uses of the statistics	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. 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.
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, 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. Collaborative efforts by the health departments of the four countries to produce comparable figures on waiting times is currently underway by the UK Comparative Waiting Times Group.
Accessibility	It is the policy of ISD Scotland to make its web sites and products accessible according to <a href="#">published guidelines</a> .
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 NHS Scotland Health Boards
Disclosure	The <a href="#">ISD protocol on Statistical Disclosure Protocol</a> is followed.
Official Statistics designation	National Statistics.
UK Statistics Authority Assessment	Completed assessment by UK Statistics Authority. Report published 29 <sup>th</sup> July 2010. <a href="http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/assessment-report-55---nhs-waiting-times-in-scotland.pdf">http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/assessment-report-55---nhs-waiting-times-in-scotland.pdf</a>
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Date form completed	27/11/2012

## **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 and, separately, those receiving extended Pre-Release Access.

#### **Standard Pre-Release Access:**

Scottish Government Health Department  
NHS Board Chief Executives  
NHS Board Communication leads

#### **Extended Pre-Release Access**

Extended Pre-Release Access of eight working days is given to a small number of named individuals in the Scottish Government Health Department (Analytical Services Division). This Pre-Release Access is for the sole purpose of enabling that department to gain an understanding of the statistics prior to briefing others in Scottish Government (during the period of standard Pre-Release Access).

Scottish Government Health Department (Analytical Services Division)

#### **Early Access for Quality Assurance**

These statistics will also have been made available to those who needed access to help quality assure the publication:

NHS Board Information and Delivery 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.