Uncontrolled Diabetes Admission Rate

Prevention Quality Indicators #14
Technical Specifications
Area-Level Indicator
AHRQ Quality Indicators, Version 4.3, August 2011

Numerator

All discharges of age 18 years and older with ICD-9-CM principal diagnosis code for uncontrolled diabetes, without mention of a short-term or long-term complication.

ICD-9-CM Uncontrolled diabetes diagnosis codes:

25002	DM, T2, UNCONT	25003	DM, T1, UNCONT

See *Prevention Quality Indicators Appendices*:

- Appendix A – Admission Codes for Transfers

Exclude cases:

- transfer from a hospital (different facility)
- transfer from a Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) or Intermediate Care Facility (ICF)
- transfer from another health care facility
- MDC 14 (pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium)
- with missing gender (SEX=missing), age (AGE=missing), quarter (DQTR=missing), year (YEAR=missing) or principal diagnosis (DX1=missing), county (PSTCO=missing)

Denominator

Discharges in the numerator are assigned to the denominator based on the Metro Area[1] or county of the patient residence, not the Metro Area or county of the hospital where the discharge occurred.[2]

May be combined with diabetes short-term complications as a single indicator as a simple sum of the rates to form the Health People 2010 indicator (note that the AHRQ QI excludes transfers to avoid double counting cases).

[1] The term "metropolitan area" (MA) was adopted by the U.S. Census in 1990 and referred collectively to metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs), and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs). In addition, "area" could refer to either 1) FIPS county, 2) modified FIPS county, 3) 1999 OMB Metropolitan Statistical Area, or 3) 2003 OMB Metropolitan Statistical Area. Micropolitan Statistical Areas are not used in the QI software.

[2] The denominator can be specified with the diabetic population only and calculated with the QI SAS software through the condition-specific denominator at the state level feature.