Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate

Prevention Quality Indicators #1
Technical Specifications
Area-Level Indicator
AHRQ Quality Indicators, Version 4.4, March 2012

Numerator

All discharges of age 18 years and older with ICD-9-CM principal diagnosis code for diabetes short-term complications (ketoacidosis, hyperosmolarity, coma) (see below).

ICD-9-CM Diabetes short-term complications diagnosis codes:

25010	DMII KETO NT ST UNCNTRLD	25022	DMII HPROSMLR UNCONTROLD
25011	DMI KETO NT ST UNCNTRLD	25023	DMI HPROSMLR UNCONTROLD
25012	DMII KETOACD UNCONTROLD	25030	DMII O CM NT ST UNCNTRLD
25013	DMI KETOACD UNCONTROLD	25031	DMI O CM NT ST UNCNTRLD
25020	DMII HPRSM NT ST UNCNTRL	25032	DMII OTH COMA UNCONTROLD
25021	DMI HPRSM NT ST UNCNTRLD	25033	DMI OTH COMA UNCONTROLD

- The PQI reference population includes discharges with MDC 14 and age less than 18 years; however, the DRG and MS-DRG grouper logic precludes assignment of MDC 14 for discharge records with a PQI defining principal diagnosis.

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
- with missing gender (SEX=missing), age (AGE=missing), quarter (DQTR=missing), year (YEAR=missing), principal diagnosis (DX1=missing), or county (PSTCO=missing)

See *Prevention Quality Indicators Appendices*:
- Appendix A – Admission Codes for Transfers

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]

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[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

May be combined with uncontrolled diabetes 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).

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.