

**Pediatric Quality Indicator 15 (PDI 15)**  
**Diabetes Short-term Complications**  
**Admission Rate**  
**July 2024**  
**Area-Level Indicator**  
**Type of Score: Rate**

**Prepared by:**

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

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**DESCRIPTION**

Hospitalizations with a principal diagnosis of diabetes with short-term complications (ketoacidosis, hyperosmolarity, or coma) per 100,000 population, ages 6 through 17 years. Excludes transfers from other institutions and obstetric discharges.

*[NOTE: The software provides the rate per population. However, common practice reports the measure as per 100,000 population. The user must multiply the rate obtained from the software by 100,000 to report admissions per 100,000 population.]*

**NUMERATOR**

Hospital discharges for patients ages 6 through 17 years, with a principal ICD-10-CM diagnosis code for diabetes with short-term complications (ketoacidosis, hyperosmolarity, or coma) (**ACDIASD\***) .

## NUMERATOR EXCLUSIONS

Exclude discharges

- with admission source for transferred from a different hospital or other health care facility (*Appendix J*) (ATYPE is not 4 and UB04 Admission source - 2, 3)
- with a point of origin code for transfer from a hospital, skilled nursing facility (SNF) or intermediate care facility (ICF), or other healthcare facility (*Appendix J*) (ATYPE is not 4 and UB04 Point of Origin - 4, 5, 6)
- with a principal ICD-10-CM diagnosis code assigned to MDC 14 Pregnancy, Childbirth & the Puerperium (*Appendix N: MDC14PRINDX*)
- with an ungroupable DRG (DRG=999)
- with missing gender (SEX=missing), age (AGE=missing), quarter (DQTR=missing), year (YEAR=missing), principal diagnosis (DX1=missing), or county (PSTCO=missing)

[Appendix J – Admission Codes for Transfers](#)

[Appendix N – MDC 14 and 15 Principal Diagnosis Codes](#)

## DENOMINATOR

Population ages 6 through 17 years in metropolitan area<sup>1</sup> or county. Discharges in the numerator are assigned to the denominator based on the metropolitan area or county of the patient residence, not the metropolitan area or county of the hospital where the discharge occurred.

<sup>1</sup> The denominator is extrapolated by applying a multiplicative factor to the population count for the 5 to 9 age group and combining this estimate with the counts for the other age groups in the denominator age range. 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 4) 2003 OMB Metropolitan Statistical Area. Micropolitan Statistical Areas are not used in the AHRQ QI software.

\* See below for code list

***Diabetes with short-term complications diagnosis codes: (ACDIASD)***

E1010	Type 1 diabetes mellitus with ketoacidosis without coma	E11641	Type 2 diabetes mellitus with hypoglycemia with coma
E1011	Type 1 diabetes mellitus with ketoacidosis with coma	E1300	Other specified diabetes mellitus with hyperosmolarity without nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma (NKHHC)
E10641	Type 1 diabetes mellitus with hypoglycemia with coma	E1301	Other specified diabetes mellitus with hyperosmolarity with coma
E1100	Type 2 diabetes mellitus with hyperosmolarity without nonketotic hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma (NKHHC)	E1310	Other specified diabetes mellitus with ketoacidosis without coma
E1101	Type 2 diabetes mellitus with hyperosmolarity with coma	E1311	Other specified diabetes mellitus with ketoacidosis with coma
E1110	Type 2 diabetes mellitus with ketoacidosis without coma	E13641	Other specified diabetes mellitus with hypoglycemia with coma
E1111	Type 2 diabetes mellitus with ketoacidosis with coma		