# Pediatric Quality Indicator 15 (PDI 15)
# Diabetes Short-term Complications Admission Rate
# August 2025
# Area-Level Indicator
# Type of Score: Rate

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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 sex (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[1] 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.

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