



Pediatric Quality Indicator 15 (PDI 15) Diabetes Short-term Complications Admission Rate

August 2017

Area-Level Indicator

Type of Score: Rate

Prepared by:

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov

DESCRIPTION

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

[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

Discharges, for patients ages 6 through 17 years, with a principal ICD-9-CM diagnosis code for diabetes short-term complications (ketoacidosis, hyperosmolarity, or coma).

Diabetes short-term complications diagnosis codes: (ACDIASD)

25010	Dm Keto T2, Dm Cont	25022	Dm W/ Hyprosm T2, Dm Uncnt
25011	Dm Keto T1, Dm Cont	25023	Dm W/ Hyprosm T1, Dm Uncnt
25012	Dm Keto T2, Dm Uncont	25030	Dm Coma Nec Typ Ii, Dm Cnt
25013	Dm Keto T1, Dm Uncont	25031	Dm Coma Nec T1, Dm Cont
25020	Dm W/ Hyprosm T2, Dm Cont	25032	Dm Coma Nec T2, Dm Uncont
25021	Dm W/ Hyprosm T1, Dm Cont	25033	Dm Coma Nec T1, Dm Uncont

NUMERATOR EXCLUSIONS

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), principal diagnosis (DX1=missing), or county (PSTCO=missing)

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

missing),

DENOMINATOR

Population ages 6 through 17 years in metropolitan area¹ 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 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 QI software.