

Prevention Quality Indicator 93 (PQI 93)

Prevention Quality Diabetes Composite

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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

Prevention Quality Indicators (PQI) composite of diabetes admissions per 100,000 population, ages 18 years and older. Includes admissions for one of the following conditions: diabetes with short-term complications, diabetes with long-term complications, uncontrolled diabetes without complications, diabetes with lower-extremity amputation.

[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 18 years and older, that meet the inclusion and exclusion rules for the numerator in any of the following PQIs:

- PQI #1 Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate
- PQI #3 Diabetes Long-Term Complications Admission Rate
- PQI #14 Uncontrolled Diabetes Admission Rate
- PQI #16 Lower-Extremity Amputation among Patients with Diabetes Rate

Discharges that meet the inclusion and exclusion rules for the numerator in more than one of the above PQIs are counted only once in the composite numerator.

Denominator

Population ages 18 years and older in metropolitan area[†] or county. Discharges in the

[†] 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.

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.