

Prevention Quality Indicator 01 (PQI 01) Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate July 2022

Area-Level Indicator
Type of Score: Rate

Prepared by:

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DESCRIPTION

Hospitalizations for a principal diagnosis of diabetes with short-term complications (ketoacidosis, hyperosmolarity, or coma) per 100,000 population, ages 18 years and older. Excludes obstetric hospitalizations 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 hospitalizations per 100,000 population.]

NUMERATOR

Hospital discharges, for patients ages 18 years and older, with a principal ICD-10-CM diagnosis code for diabetes with short-term complications (ketoacidosis, hyperosmolarity, or coma) (*ACDIASD**).

[NOTE: Obstetric discharges are not included in the PQI rate for PQI 01, though the AHRQ QI TM software does not explicitly exclude obstetric discharges. By definition, discharges with a principal diagnosis of diabetes with short-term complications exclude obstetric discharges, because the principal diagnosis for an obstetric discharge would identify it as obstetric hospitalizations, and no such diagnoses are included in the set of qualifying diagnoses.]

July 2022 1 of 3

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NUMERATOR EXCLUSIONS

Exclude discharges:

- with admission source for transferred from a different hospital or other health care facility (*Appendix A*) (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 A) (UB04 Point of Origin 4, 5, 6)
- 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)
- with missing MDC (MDC=missing) when the user indicates that MDC is provided

Appendix A - Admission Codes for Transfers

DENOMINATOR

Population ages 18 years and older in the 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.² May be combined with uncontrolled diabetes as a single indicator as a simple sum of the rates to form the Healthy People 2010 indicator (note that the AHRQ QITM excludes transfers to avoid double-counting discharges).

July 2022 2 of 3

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.

² The previous version of this indicator allowed the denominator to be specified with the diabetic population only and calculated with the SAS QI software through the condition-specific denominator at the state-level feature. However, the disease-specific denominator file has been temporarily removed from the software for further review and refinement.

^{*} See below for code list

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

E1010	Type 1 diabetes mellitus with	E1101	Type 2 diabetes mellitus with
	ketoacidosis without coma		hyperosmolarity with coma
E1011	Type 1 diabetes mellitus with	E1110	Type 2 diabetes mellitus with
	ketoacidosis with coma		ketoacidosis without coma
E10641	Type 1 diabetes mellitus with	E1111	Type 2 diabetes mellitus with
	hypoglycemia with coma		ketoacidosis with coma
E1100	Type 2 diabetes mellitus with	E11641	Type 2 diabetes mellitus with
	hyperosmolarity without nonketotic		hypoglycemia with coma
	hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar coma		
	(NKHHC)		

July 2022 3 of 3