Diabetes Long-Term Complications Admission Rate

Prevention Quality Indicators #3
Technical Specifications
Area-Level Indicator
AHRQ Quality Indicators, Version 4.4, March 2012

Numerator

All discharges age 18 years and older with ICD-9-CM principal diagnosis code for diabetes long-term complications (renal, eye, neurological, circulatory, or complications not otherwise specified).

ICD-9-CM Diabetes long-term complication diagnosis codes:

25040	DMII RENL NT ST UNCNTRLD	25070	DMII CIRC NT ST UNCNTRLD
25041	DMI RENL NT ST UNCNTRLD	25071	DMI CIRC NT ST UNCNTRLD
25042	DMII RENAL UNCNTRLD	25072	DMII CIRC UNCNTRLD
25043	DMI RENAL UNCNTRLD	25073	DMI CIRC UNCNTRLD
25050	DMII OPHTH NT ST UNCNTRL	25080	DMII OTH NT ST UNCNTRLD
25051	DMI OPHTH NT ST UNCNTRLD	25081	DMI OTH NT ST UNCNTRLD
25052	DMII OPHTH UNCNTRLD	25082	DMII OTH UNCNTRLD
25053	DMI OPHTH UNCNTRLD	25083	DMI OTH UNCNTRLD
25060	DMII NEURO NT ST UNCNTRL	25090	DMII UNSPF NT ST UNCNTRL
25061	DMI NEURO NT ST UNCNTRLD	25091	DMI UNSPF NT ST UNCNTRLD
25062	DMII NEURO UNCNTRLD	25092	DMII UNSPF UNCNTRLD
25063	DMI NEURO UNCNTRLD	25093	DMI UNSPF UNCNTRLD

- The PQI reference population includes discharges with MDC 14 and age less than 18 years; however, the DRG and MS-DRG grouper logic precludes assignment of MDC 14 for discharge records with a PQI defining principal diagnosis.

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
- with missing gender (SEX=missing), age (AGE=missing), quarter (DQTR=missing), year (YEAR=missing), principal diagnosis (DX1=missing), or county (PSTCO=missing)

See *Prevention Quality Indicators Appendices*:
   Appendix A – Admission Codes for Transfers

Denominator

Discharges in the numerator are assigned to the denominator based on the Metro Area[1] or county of the patient residence, not the Metro Area or county where the hospital discharge occurred.[2]

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[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 3) 2003 OMB Metropolitan Statistical Area. Micropolitan Statistical Areas are not used in the QI software.

[2] The denominator can be specified with the diabetic population only and calculated with the QI SAS software through the condition-specific denominator at the state-level feature.