Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate

Pediatric Quality Indicators #15
Technical Specifications
Area-Level Indicator
AHRQ Quality Indicators, Version 4.3, August 2011

Numerator

All non-maternal discharges ages 6 to 17 years with ICD-9-CM principal diagnosis code for short-term complications (ketoacidosis, hyperosmolarity, coma).

ICD-9-CM Ketoacidosis, hyperosmolarity, coma diagnosis codes:

25010  DM KETO T2, DM CONT
25011  DM KETO T1, DM CONT
25012  DM KETO T2, DM UNCONT
25013  DM KETO T1, DM UNCONT
25020  DM W/ HYPROSM T2, DM CONT
25021  DM W/ HYPROSM T1, DM CONT
25022  DM W/ HYPROSM T2, DM UNCONT
25023  DM W/ HYPROSM T1, DM UNCONT
25030  DM COMA NEC TYP II, DM CONT
25031  DM COMA NEC TYP II, DM UNCONT
25032  DM COMA NEC T2, DM UNCONT
25033  DM COMA NEC T1, DM UNCONT

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

See Pediatric Quality Indicators Appendices:
- Appendix J – 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 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 3) 2003 OMB Metropolitan Statistical Area. Micropolitan Statistical Areas are not used in the QI software.