

# Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate

## Pediatric Quality Indicators #15 Technical Specifications

### Area-Level Indicator

AHRQ Quality Indicators, Version 4.4, March 2012

### Numerator

All non-maternal discharges ages 6 through 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	DMII KETO NT ST UNCNRD	25022	DMII HPROSMLR UNCONTROLD
25011	DMI KETO NT ST UNCNRD	25023	DMI HPROSMLR UNCONTROLD
25012	DMII KETOACD UNCONTROLD	25030	DMII O CM NT ST UNCNRD
25013	DMI KETOACD UNCONTROLD	25031	DMI O CM NT ST UNCNRD
25020	DMII HPRSM NT ST UNCNRD	25032	DMII OTH COMA UNCONTROLD
25021	DMI HPRSM NT ST UNCNRD	25033	DMI OTH COMA UNCONTROLD

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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)

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<sup>1</sup> or county of the patient residence, not the Metro Area or county of the hospital where the discharge occurred.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.