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

- 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.