Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate

Prevention Quality Indicators #1
Technical Specifications
Area-Level Indicator
AHRQ Quality Indicators, Version 4.4, March 2012

Numerator

All discharges of age 18 years and older with ICD-9-CM principal diagnosis code for diabetes short-term complications (ketoacidosis, hyperosmolarity, coma) (see below).

**ICD-9-CM Diabetes short-term complications diagnosis codes:**

- 25010 DMII KETO NT ST UNCNTRL
- 25011 DMII KETO NT ST UNCNTRL
- 25012 DMII KETOACD UNCONTROLD
- 25013 DMII KETOACD UNCONTROLD
- 25020 DMII HPRSM NT ST UNCNTRL
- 25021 DMII HPRSM NT ST UNCNTRL
- 25022 DMII HPROSMLR UNCONTROLD
- 25023 DMII HPROSMLR UNCONTROLD
- 25030 DMII O CM NT ST UNCNTRL
- 25031 DMII O CM NT ST UNCNTRL
- 25032 DMII OTH COMA UNCONTROLD
- 25033 DMII OTH COMA UNCONTROLD

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 or county of the patient residence, not the Metro Area or county of the hospital where the discharge occurred.

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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...
May be combined with uncontrolled diabetes as a single indicator as a simple sum of the rates to form the Health People 2010 indicator (note that the AHRQ QI excludes transfers to avoid double-counting cases).