

CBE ID

0274

Title

Diabetes Long-Term Complications Admission Rate (PQI 03)

Project

Prevention and Population Health

Endorsement Status

Endorsement Removed

Is Under Review

No

Previous Endorsement Cycle

Spring 2018

Removal Date

Sun, 05/09/2021 - 20:00

Initial Endorsement

Wed, 11/14/2007 - 19:00

Steward

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

1.0 New or Maintenance

Maintenance

1.1 Measure Structure

Single Measure

1.3 Electronic Clinical Quality Measure (eCQM)

No

1.6 Measure Description

Admissions for a principal diagnosis of diabetes with long-term complications (renal, eye, neurological, circulatory, or complications not otherwise specified) per 100,000 population, ages 18 years and older. Excludes obstetric admissions and transfers from other institutions.

NOTE: The software provides the rate per population. However, common practice reports the measure as per 100,000 population. The user must multiply the rate obtained from the software by 100,000 to report admissions per 100,000 population.]

1.7 Measure Type

Outcome

1.8 Level of Analysis

Population: Community, County or City, Population: Regional and State

1.9 Care Setting

Hospital

1.14 Numerator

Discharges, for patients ages 18 years and older, with a principal ICD-10-CM diagnosis code for diabetes with long-term complications (renal, eye, neurological, circulatory, or complications not otherwise specified).[NOTE: By definition, discharges with a principal diagnosis of diabetes with long-term complications are precluded from an assignment of MDC 14 by grouper software. Thus, obstetric discharges should not be considered in the PQI rate, though the AHRQ QITM software does not explicitly exclude obstetric cases.]

1.15 Denominator

Population ages 18 years and older in metropolitan area† or county. Discharges in the numerator are assigned to the denominator based on the metropolitan area or county of the patient residence, not the metropolitan area or county where the hospital discharge occurred.†† 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 4) 2003 OMB Metropolitan Statistical Area. Micropolitan Statistical Areas are not used in the QI software.‡ The denominator can be specified with the diabetic population only and calculated with the SAS QI software through the condition-specific denominator at the state-level feature.

1.20 Types of Data Sources

Claims Data

6.1.2 Current or Planned Use(s)

Quality Improvement (Internal to the specific organization)

Exclusions

Not applicable

Planned Use

Quality Improvement (Internal to the specific organization)

Risk Adjustment

No risk adjustment or risk stratification

Target Population

Individuals with multiple chronic conditions, Populations at Risk

Steward Organization

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

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