

Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate - PQI 01

Description of Measure

Hospitalizations for a principal diagnosis of diabetes with short-term complications (ketoacidosis, hyperosmolarity, or coma) per 100,000 beneficiary months for beneficiaries age 18 and older.

Note: A lower rate indicates better performance.

Numerator Compliance

All inpatient hospital discharges for beneficiaries age 18 and older with ICD-10-CM principal diagnosis code for short-term complications of diabetes (ketoacidosis, hyperosmolarity, or coma).

Exclusions

Exclusions	Time limit
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Transfer from a hospital (different facility), a Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) or Intermediate Care Facility (ICF), hospice facility, or another health care facility (see Table PQI01-B below for admission codes for transfers)Discharges with an ungrouppable DRG (DRG = 999)Discharges with missing age (AGE = missing), year (YEAR = missing), or principal diagnosis (DX1 = missing)	Any time during measurement year (MY)

Strategies for Success

- Assess for appropriate diabetes chronic condition management using a HbA1c test result. Then, prescribe or adjust diabetes medications as appropriate. Schedule a follow up visit.
- Arkansas Blue Cross case management is available to patients for assistance and education between visits by calling **800-225-1891**.
- ARHOME patients can earn a \$40 reward for an A1c less than 7%. Patients can enroll in Blue Wellness Rewards through their Blueprint Portal account (<https://blueprintportal.com/login>).

Resources

- Core Set of Adult Health Care Quality Measures for Medicaid (Adult Core Set)** -Technical Specifications and Resource Manual for 2025 Core Set Reporting



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Last Reviewed 08/05/2025

01554.48.01-v090225-1607