

2006 Adult Module Tables:

Table 1: Asthma Indicators by Sex among Adults with Current Asthma in 13 States: BRFSS 2006

Relationship between sex and:

Age at diagnosis

- Males were more likely to be diagnosed as children (53.2%) than were females (39.5%) ($\alpha < 0.0001$).

Use of preventive medication in the past 30 days

- Females were more likely to use preventive medication (61.6%) than were males (52.6%) ($\alpha < 0.01$).
- However daily or almost daily (25-30 days) use between males and females did not differ significantly (32.4% and 37.2%, respectively; $\alpha = 0.06$).

Use of rescue inhalers in the past 30 days

- Females were more likely to report use of rescue inhalers than were males (53.7% v. 46.5%, respectively; $\alpha = 0.02$).

Asthma attack in the past 12 months

- Females were more likely to report an asthma attack in the past 12 months than were males (56.3% v. 40.8%, respectively; $\alpha < .0001$)

Emergency department visits

- Females were more likely to report emergency department visits in the past 12 months than were males (20.1% v. 13.0%, respectively; $\alpha < .01$)

Urgent doctor visits

- Females were more likely to report urgent doctor visits in the past 12 months than were males (32.1% v. 21.8%, respectively; $\alpha < .01$)

Routine doctor visits

- Females were more likely to report routine doctor visits in the past 12 months than were males (59.3% v. 47.7%, respectively; $\alpha < .01$)

Activity limitation

- Females were more likely to report days of activity limitations in the past 12 months than were males (31.3% v. 18.6%, respectively; $\alpha < .0001$)

Days with symptoms

- There was no difference between males and females in the number of days with symptoms of asthma ($\alpha = 0.52$).

Sleep disturbance

- There was no difference between males and females in the number of days with sleep disturbance from asthma ($\alpha = 0.73$).