

## 2006 Adult Module Tables:

**Table 3: Asthma Indicators by Use of Preventive Medication among Adults with Current Asthma in 13 States: BRFSS 2006**

### **Relationship between preventive medication use and:**

#### **Age at onset**

- Those using preventive medication were more likely to report adult onset asthma than those not using preventive medication (60.9% v. 47.7%, respectively;  $\alpha < 0.0001$ ).

#### **Asthma attack in the past 12 months**

- Those using preventive medication were more likely to report an asthma attack than were those not using preventive medication (61.9% v. 36.1, respectively;  $\alpha < 0.0001$ ).

#### **Emergency department visits**

- Those using preventive medication were more likely to report emergency department visits than were those not using preventive medication (23.4% v. 8.8%, respectively;  $\alpha < 0.0001$ ).

#### **Urgent doctor visits**

- Those using preventive medication were more likely to report urgent doctor visits than were those not using preventive medication (38.4% v. 14.8%, respectively;  $\alpha < 0.0001$ ).

#### **Routine doctor visits**

- Those using preventive medication were more likely to report routine doctor visits than were those not using preventive medication (72.5% v. 30.6%, respectively;  $\alpha < 0.0001$ ).

#### **Activity limitation**

- Those using preventive medication were more likely to report days of activity limitations than were those not using preventive medication (37.2% v. 12.3%, respectively;  $\alpha < 0.0001$ ).

#### **Days with symptoms**

- Those using preventive medication were more likely to report days with symptoms than were those not using preventive medication (83.5% v. 57.6%, respectively;  $\alpha < 0.0001$ ).

#### **Sleep disturbance**

- Those using preventive medication were more likely to report days with sleep disturbance than were those not using preventive medication (46.4% v. 23.9%, respectively;  $\alpha < 0.0001$ ).