

2006 Adult Module Tables:

Table 5: Asthma Indicators by Medication Status among Adults with Current Asthma in 13 States: BRFSS 2006

Relationship between medication status and:

Age at onset

- Those using any asthma medication were more likely to report adult onset asthma than those not using any asthma medication (60.2% v. 44.4%, respectively; $\alpha < 0.0001$).

Asthma attack in the past 12 months

- Those using any asthma medication were more likely to report an asthma attack than were those not using any asthma medication (61.9% v. 26.4%, respectively; $\alpha < 0.0001$).

Emergency department visits

- Those using any asthma medication were more likely to report emergency department visits than were those not using any asthma medication (22.5% v. 5.4%, respectively; $\alpha < 0.0001$).

Urgent doctor visits

- Those using any asthma medication were more likely to report urgent doctor visits than were those not using any asthma medication (36.6% v. 10.1%, respectively; $\alpha < 0.0001$).

Routine doctor visits

- Those using any asthma medication were more likely to report routine doctor visits than were those not using any asthma medication (68.3% v. 24.6%, respectively; $\alpha < 0.0001$).

Activity limitation

- Those using any asthma medication were more likely to report days of activity limitations than were those not using any asthma medication (33.6% v. 11.1%, respectively; $\alpha < 0.0001$).

Days with symptoms

- Those using any asthma medication were more likely to report days with symptoms than were those not using any asthma medication (84.1% v. 45.9%, respectively; $\alpha < 0.0001$).

Sleep disturbance

- Those using any asthma medication were more likely to report days with sleep disturbance than were those not using any asthma medication (45.2% v. 18.6%, respectively; $\alpha < 0.0001$).