

2007 Adult Module Tables:

Table 1: Asthma Indicators by Sex among Adults with Current Asthma in 9 States: BRFSS 2007

Relationship between sex and:

Age at diagnosis

- Males were more likely to be diagnosed as children (58.7%) than were females (39.3%) ($\alpha < 0.0001$).

Use of preventive medication in the past 30 days

- Females were no more likely to use preventive medication (65.1%) than were males (60.8%) ($\alpha = 0.13$).
- However daily or almost daily (25-30 days) use between males and females did differ significantly (31.1% and 40.5%, respectively; $\alpha < 0.01$).

Use of rescue inhalers in the past 30 days

- Males were less likely to report use of rescue inhalers than were females (46.0% v. 52.0%, respectively; $\alpha = 0.05$).

Asthma attack in the past 12 months

- Females were more likely to report an asthma attack in the past 12 months than were males (56.7% v. 45.4%, respectively; $\alpha < .01$)

Emergency department visits

- Females were more likely to report emergency department visits in the past 12 months than were males (18.8% v. 9.4%, respectively; $\alpha < .0001$)

Urgent doctor visits

- Females were more likely to report urgent doctor visits in the past 12 months than were males (32.4% v. 19.8%, respectively; $\alpha < .0001$)

Routine doctor visits

- Females were more likely to report routine doctor visits in the past 12 months than were males (59.6% v. 45.5%, respectively; $\alpha < .0001$)

Activity limitation

- Females were more likely to report days of activity limitations in the past 12 months than were males (29.0% v. 19.2%, respectively; $\alpha < .0001$)

Days with symptoms

- There was no difference between males and females in the number of days with symptoms of asthma ($\alpha = 0.08$).

Sleep disturbance

- Females were more likely to report days with sleep disturbance from asthma than were males ($\alpha = 0.04$).