

2007 Adult Module Tables:

Table 3: Asthma Indicators by Use of Preventive Medication among Adults with Current Asthma in 9 States: BRFSS 2007

Relationship between preventive medication use and:

Age at onset

- Use of preventive medication and onset (child or adult) were not related ($\alpha = 0.12$).

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. 36.7, 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 (19.9% v. 7.5%, 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 (35.7% v. 14.1%, 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 (67.6% v. 31.6%, 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 (31.4% v. 15.0%, 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 (81.8% v. 51.8%, 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 (41.5% v. 16.3%, respectively; $\alpha < 0.0001$).