

2007 Adult Module Tables:

Table 4: Asthma Indicators by Use of a Rescue Inhaler among Adults with Current Asthma in 9 States: BRFSS 2007

Relationship between rescue inhaler use and:

Age at onset

- Those using rescue inhalers and those not using rescue inhalers were equally likely to report adult onset asthma (53.0% v. 54.0%, respectively; $\alpha = 0.72$).

Asthma attack in the past 12 months

- Those using rescue inhalers were more likely to report an asthma attack than were those not using rescue inhalers (75.4% v. 30.0%, respectively; $\alpha < 0.0001$).

Emergency department visits

- Those using rescue inhalers were more likely to report emergency department visits than were those not using rescue inhalers (23.2% v. 7.4%, respectively; $\alpha < 0.0001$).

Urgent doctor visits

- Those using rescue inhalers were more likely to report urgent doctor visits than were those not using rescue inhalers (41.6% v. 14.3%, respectively; $\alpha < 0.0001$).

Routine doctor visits

- Those using rescue inhalers were more likely to report routine doctor visits than were those not using rescue inhalers (64.9% v. 44.0%, respectively; $\alpha < 0.0001$).

Activity limitation

- Those using rescue inhalers were more likely to report days of activity limitations than were those not using rescue inhalers (36.2% v. 14.6%, respectively; $\alpha < 0.0001$).

Days with symptoms

- Those using rescue inhalers were more likely to report days with symptoms than were those not using rescue inhalers (90.5% v. 51.2%, respectively; $\alpha < 0.0001$).

Sleep disturbance

- Those using rescue inhalers were more likely to report days with sleep disturbance than were those not using rescue inhalers (48.6% v. 15.8%, respectively; $\alpha < 0.0001$).