

2007 Adult Module Tables:

Table 5: Asthma Indicators by Medication Status among Adults with Current Asthma in 9 States: BRFSS 2007

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 (55.3% v. 49.2%, respectively; $\alpha = 0.04$).

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 (62.2% v. 29.8%, 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 (19.2% v. 6.1%, 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 (34.8% v. 11.3%, 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 (65.2% v. 28.6%, 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 (30.2% v. 13.7%, 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 (81.9% v. 44.6%, 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 (40.5% v. 12.8%, respectively; $\alpha < 0.0001$).