2006 Adult Module Tables:

Table 4: Asthma Indicators by Use of a Rescue Inhaler among Adults with Current Asthma in 13 States: BRFSS 2006

Relationship between rescue inhaler use and:

Age at onset

- Those using rescue inhalers were more likely to report adult onset asthma than not using rescue inhalers (59.0% v. 51.5%, respectively; $\alpha = 0.01$).

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 (72.2% v. 29.1%, 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 (26.5% 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. 14.8%, 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 (68.6% v. 40.4%, 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 (37.6% v. 15.5%, 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 (91.5% v. 52.6%, 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 (52.7% v. 20.7%, respectively; $\alpha < 0.0001$).