Table 4: Relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for use of health care resources by groups with appropriate and inappropriate use of asthma medications*

Use of health care resources	Unadjusted RR (and 95% CI)		Adjusted† RR (and 95% CI)	
Hospital resources				
Admission to hospital‡	1.56	(1.17–2.07)	1.68	(1.25–2.26)
Frequency of admission to hospital§	1.70	(1.34–2.16)	1.81	(1.41–2.32)
Urgent admission‡	1.81	(1.28–2.55)	1.93	(1.35–2.77)
Frequency of urgent admission§	1.95	(1.45–2.63)	2.07	(1.52–2.83)
Physician resources				
Prescribing physicians				
No. of prescribing physicians seen§	1.29	(1.21–1.36)	1.33	(1.26–1.41)
No. of prescriptions per prescribing physician¶	2.06	(1.98–2.15)	1.99	(1.91–2.07)
No. of prescriptions per patient§	2.28	(2.21–2.35)	2.34	(2.26–2.41)
All physicians				
No. of physicians visited§	1.95	(0.92–0.99)	0.94	(0.91–0.98)
No. of visits per physician¶	1.20	(1.14–1.26)	1.06	(1.01–1.12)
No. of visits per patient§	1.12	(1.05–1.20)	1.13	(1.07–1.22)

*For values of RR greater than 1.0, the risk was greater among those with inappropriate medication use, whereas for values of RR less than 1.0, the risk was greater among those with appropriate medication use. For example, the risk of admission to hospital was 1.56 times greater (unadjusted) among those with inappropriate medication use than among those with appropriate use, and the frequency of admission to hospital was 1.70 times greater among those with inappropriate use than among those with appropriate use. For use of physician resources, the number of prescribing physicians seen by those with inappropriate medication use was 1.29 greater than the number seen by those with appropriate medication use.
†Adjusted for age, sex and Pharmacare plan.
‡Logistic regression.
§Poisson regression.
¶Gamma regression.

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