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Background: Chronic khat use is associated with negative health consequences. However, no study has fully characterized individuals who are khat dependent. This paper examines socio-demographic and psychosocial correlates of adult khat dependence. A total of 270 khat users (129 women) in Yemen completed face-to-face interviews and provided demographic information and data on patterns of khat use, subjective mood, and sleep quality. The Severity of Dependence Scale-Khat (SDS-khat) was used to assess level of khat dependence. A series of analysis of variance was conducted. Khat users, on average, used khat for 5.2 hours a day (SD = 2.3) for 5.7 days a week (SD = 2.0). Individuals who screened positive for khat dependence reported longer duration of khat sessions per day, higher frequency of khat use per week, greater levels of negative mood and sleep disturbances, and were more likely to endorse physical symptoms after khat use (P < 0.05).

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Niveau de dépendance au khat, modes de consommation, et corrélats psychosociaux au Yémen : enquête transversale

RÉSUMÉ La consommation chronique de khat est associée à des conséquences néfastes sur

le plan de la santé. Cependant, aucune étude n'a permis une caractérisation complète des individus dépendants au khat. Le présent article se penche sur les corrélats socio-démographiques et psychosociaux de la dépendance au khat chez l'adulte. Au total, 270 consommateurs de khat (129 femmes) au Yémen se sont soumis à des entretiens en face à face et ont fourni des informations démographiques et des données sur les modes de consommation, l'humeur subjective et la qualité du sommeil. L'Échelle de la sévérité de la dépendance pour le khat a été utilisée pour évaluer le niveau de dépendance à cette substance. Une série d'analyses de variance a été réalisée. Les utilisateurs de khat en consommaient, en moyenne, pendant 5,2 heures par jour (ET = 2,3) 5,7 jours par semaine (ET = 2,0). Les individus dépistés positifs pour la dépendance au khat signalaient des séances de consommation de khat de durée plus longue par jour, une fréquence plus élevée de consommation par semaine, des niveaux plus importants d'humeur négative et de troubles du sommeil, et étaient davantage susceptibles de ressentir des symptômes physiques après en avoir consommé (p