

($p = 0.003$), number of adults in the family ($p = 0.001$), husband chewing khat ($p = 0.001$) and social visits ($p = 0.032$) were identified as significant risk factors for chewing khat amongst Yemeni women.

ORAL PRESENTATION

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Background

Chewing the 'amphetamine like' khat leaf in the Arabian Peninsula and East Africa communities emerges currently as a mean (\pm SD) age of participants was 27.3 (\pm 6.10) years, 83% were married, 10% had high level of education, 30% were employed and 54% reported their husband chewed khat regularly. In bivariate analysis, being married with relatively high family monthly income (110,000 YR), having husband chewing khat, big family size, high number of social visits were associated significantly ($p = 0.14$) with chewing khat amongst Yemeni women. In multivariate modelling, family income ($p = 0.015$), being married

Conclusions

Preventive measures should be implemented taking into account the influence of the family context factors (socio-demographics) on khat chewing among adult Yemeni women. Expanding and replication of these study findings in a representative sample of Yemeni adult females is required.

Address

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