

The Relationship Between Khat Use Disorder and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Among Prisoners with Life Time Trauma Exposure in Ethiopia: A Cross-Sectional Study

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Background: Problematic khat use is an emerging health problem worldwide. Trauma experience, crime, and substance misuse is closely related. However, there is lack of evidence whether post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and life time trauma exposure has a relationship with problematic khat use among prisoners in our country Ethiopia, or elsewhere. Therefore, this study assessed the relationship between PTSD and life time trauma exposure with khat use disorder among newly admitted prisoners in Bench Shako and West Omo zone correctional institution, Mizan Aman, Ethiopia.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 411 (N=422) prisoners from April 20 to July 19, 2019, by using a consecutive sampling technique. Trauma exposure and post-traumatic stress disorder were assessed with a life event check list and Post-traumatic stress disorder – civilian version (PCL-C), respectively. The WHO ASSIST tool was used to assess khat, alcohol, and tobacco use disorder. Antisocial personality disorder, criminal, and clinical history were also assessed. The data were entered into Epi-data version 3.1 and then exported to Statistical Package for Social Science version 21. A logistic regression model was used and variables with a *p*-value less than 0.05 in the final fitting model were stated as independent predictors of PTSD.

Results: Nearly one out of four prisoners exposed to life time trauma exposure developed PTSD, and the prevalence of khat use disorder among prisoners with life time trauma exposure and PTSD was 45% and 85%, respectively. Prisoners with khat use disorder had more than 5 times higher odds of association with PTSD than their counterparts (AOR=5.3, 95% CI=2.4–11.8). In addition, antisocial personality disorder (AOR=2.8, 95% CI=1.6–5.5), criminal recidivism (AOR=2.5, 95% CI=1.5–4.3), and being a driver (AOR=2, 95% CI=1.2–3.3) were positively associated with PTSD.

Conclusion: Khat use disorder was higher among prisoners with life time trauma exposure and PTSD, and khat use disorder was positively associated with PTSD.

Keywords: trauma, post-traumatic stress disorder, prisoners, khat use disorder, crime, Ethiopia

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Background

Khat trees are grown in Africa and the Arabian peninsula, and its leaf has a central and peripheral nervous system stimulant called cathinone: which is a natural amphetamine.¹ Khat is an everyday drug for millions of people in Africa,² and its consumption is rapidly growing in many western countries due to immigrants from

Africa and Arabian countries.³ Khat-induced effects are feelings of increased energy, confidence to converse with others, decreased fatigue, and a general sense of wellbeing.³ The adverse effect of khat include: insomnia, gastric and liver disorders, cardiovascular disorder, periodontal problems, impotence, depression, hallucinations, dependence, and khat induced psychotic disorder.⁴⁻⁷ About 10 million people worldwide consume khat daily,⁸ and 12% of women and 27% of men have chewed khat in Ethiopia.⁹

Prisoners had higher prevalence of trauma exposure and post-traumatic stress disorder than the general population.¹⁰ Post-traumatic stress disorder is a mental disorder caused by experiencing, witnessing, and learning the following traumatic events: sexual assault, torture, sudden death of a loved one, and natural disasters.¹¹ Post-traumatic stress disorder increases criminal behavior through using substance to cope with the sequel of trauma.¹² The study done on European prisoners found the highest prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder among those in Finland (27.8%) followed by Croatian (20.6%), England (20.2%), and Germany (18.4%).¹³ The study done in South Africa showed that the prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder was 9.8%.¹⁴ According to DSM-5, the prevalence of life time trauma exposure is 89.7%¹⁵ and trauma exposure ranged from 62.4 to 87.0% among incarcerated adult males.¹⁶⁻¹⁸

The study disclosed that 22% to 43% of patients with PTSD develop a substance use disorder in their life time,¹⁹ and comorbid post-traumatic stress disorder and substance use disorder is associated with many psychosocial complications and poor social support.²⁰ PTSD was a risk factor for substance use relapse and poor treatment outcome.^{21,22} Self-medication hypothesis stated that individuals with post-traumatic stress disorder use psychoactive substances to deal with trauma-related unpleasant experiences.²³ People use substance to suppress trauma symptoms,²⁴ and patients with trauma consume substance to cope with sleep issues, feeling empty, and intrusive memories.²⁵ Prisoners with a substance use disorder have a higher likelihood of having trauma because of their risky lifestyle.^{26,27} In addition, people with substance use disorder might increase vulnerability to trauma due to a poor coping mechanism or neurochemical brain changes due to substance misuse.²⁸ Prisoners with post-traumatic stress disorder abuse substance to deal with trauma-related negative psychological and biological experiences,¹² and this behavior can increase the chance of committing crime and

recidivism due to the fact that the majority of criminal activities were performed while individuals were under the influence of substance.^{29,30} The data presented in this paper were obtained from the study on psychopathy and associated factors among newly admitted prisoners in a correctional institution located in Bench Shako and West Omo zone correctional institution, Mizan Aman, Ethiopia.²⁷ Even though substance use disorder, association between alcohol and trauma, association between psychopathy and khat abuse, and psychopathy and associated factors among prisoners in Ethiopia were well established³¹⁻³⁴ up to date, the potential association between post-traumatic stress disorder and trauma exposure with problematic khat use among prisoners has not been investigated in our country Ethiopia, or elsewhere. Therefore, the aim of this study was to assess the association between life time trauma exposure and post-traumatic stress disorder with khat use disorder among newly-admitted prisoners in Bench Shako and West Omo zone correctional institution, Mizan Aman, Ethiopia.

Methods

Study Setting and Period

The project was carried out from April to late July, 2019 in South Ethiopia, Bench Shako and West Omo zone correctional institution. The study area is located in the South West part of Ethiopia at a distance of 565 km from Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia. The study area is located around Dima mining site of Gambella Regional State, which is a known problematic substance use area, and most of the people who committed a crime escape from other parts of Ethiopia to this area. The prison center provides a service for Bench, Sheko, Sheka, Surma, Dizi, Minit, Kefa, and other ethnic groups of Ethiopia. According to the world prison brief data report by the institute for crime and justice policy research, Ethiopia had 110,000 pretrial detainees and remand prisoners. Among them, only 16,390 and 4620 were women pretrial detainees and remand prisoners, respectively.³⁵ The correctional institution had 2025 sentenced prisoners and, among them, 128 were women prisoners at the time of study. The prison center had a clinic with no mental health clinician and service.

Study Design and Population

A cross-sectional study was carried out. All new prisoners admitted recently in Ethiopia were the source population while all new prisoners fulfilling eligibility criteria at data

collection time were the study population. Any new prisoner admitted recently during the study period was included while prisoners with communication impairment due to psychiatric illness, prisoners who cannot give response due to physical illness, and those aged below 18 years were excluded.

Sample Size Determination and Sampling Technique

The sample size (n) was determined by using the single population proportion formula, by assuming a prevalence (p) of 50%, since there was no a similar study carried out in our country among prisoners. Using a 95% confidence interval (CI) and a margin of error ($d=0.05$), and a non-response rate of 10%, the total sample size was 422. A non-probability consecutive sampling technique was used. Any newly received prisoner was participated till the required numbers of prisoner were saturated. The newly received prisoners were interviewed within 24 hours' time period.

Procedure

Data were collected by using a pre-tested semi-structured questionnaire with a trained interviewer. The questionnaires were developed by using standardized tools from relevant literature review and translated to Amharic language, which is the official language of Ethiopia. In addition to interview, file review was used for antisocial personality disorder diagnosis, recidivism, and criminal history. Data collectors and supervisors were clinicians with mental health specialty. Training was given on ASSIST, Post-traumatic stress disorder – civilian version (PCL-C), DSM-V antisocial personality disorder diagnostic criteria, and other tools for data collectors and supervisors by a senior mental health specialist to assure data quality. A standard for scoring individual items of the questioner was checked before data collection. Furthermore, a pretest was carried out with 5% of the required sample size on a nearby prison center to minimize errors in data collection instruments.

The data collection instrument has the following parts: PTSD, life time trauma exposure, khat and other substance use history, ASPD, socio-demographic history, social support history, clinical history, and criminal history. Post-traumatic stress disorder –civilian version (PCL-C) was used to screen PTSD symptoms. It is a 17-item PTSD screening instrument used for individuals with any type of

traumatic events. It is the most commonly used instrument in cross-cultural setting. PCL-C has 5-point likert scales from not at all (1) to extremely (5). The cut point of 44 and above was considered as a prisoner with PTSD. PCL has the sensitivity of 0.90 and a specificity of 0.88.^{36–38}

Khat use disorder was assessed by using the amphetamine version of the alcohol, smoking, and substance involvement screening test (ASSIST),¹ which consists of the following components: life time khat use, frequency of khat use in the past three months, frequency of strong desire to get khat, frequency of financial, health, social, and legal complications due to khat use, whether khat use affects one's role and obligation, whether someone worried the client's pattern of khat use, and whether the client attempted to stop khat use. In order to score ASSIST, question two up to seven is added to get the khat use risk level. Those who scored 27 and above were considered as individuals with khat use disorder, and those who used khat in the past three months were considered current khat users.³⁹ The reliability (Cronbach's alpha) in this study was 0.91.

The following standardized instruments were used in addition to the ASSIST tool as explanatory variables for PTSD: Oslo-3 social support scale,⁴⁰ life event checklist,⁴¹ and DSM-5 diagnostic criteria of antisocial personality disorder⁴² to assess prisoner's social support status, life time trauma exposure, and antisocial personality disorder, respectively. Social support status was assessed by using the Oslo-3 social support scale. According to the Oslo-3 social support scale; poor support 3–8, moderate support 9–11, and strong support 12–14.⁴⁰ In addition, trauma exposure was assessed with the life events checklist. The prisoner has life time trauma exposure if the prisoner was exposed to at least one traumatic life event. The life event checklist was developed by the National Center of Post-traumatic Stress Disorder in order to detect post-traumatic stress symptoms. It was used in cross-cultural settings and predictive of substance use disorder, anxiety symptoms, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder.⁴¹ Antisocial personality disorder was assessed with DSM-5 diagnostic criteria of antisocial personality disorder. If a prisoner scored three or more of seven possible adulthood antisocial personality symptoms and three or more of childhood conduct disorder symptoms, the prisoner was positive for antisocial personality disorder.⁴² In addition to diagnostic criteria, file review was used to screen ASPD.

In addition to standardized instruments, the following predictive variables were used: socio-economic and demographic variables, environmental-related variables like childhood trauma exposure, clinical-related variables (history of mental illness, history of known medical illness, known family mental illness, and history of family alcohol use), and crime-related variables were also assessed. The above-mentioned factors were used because other studies showed that they were relevant for post-traumatic stress disorder.

Data Analysis

Data were edited, coded, cleaned, and entered into epidata version 3.1 and exported to SPSS version 21 software for analysis. Descriptive statistics was employed by using frequency and percentage, and put in text and tables. Logistic regression was used to identify the independent factors for PTSD. A variable with p -value less than 0.25 on bivariate analysis was taken into multivariate logistic regression model. Independent factors were declared at a P -value <0.05 cut-off point and strength of the association was assessed using AORs with their corresponding CIs at 95%. A $p < 0.05$ on multivariable logistic regression model was considered as statistically significant.

Ethical Consideration

The procedure was done in agreement with the Declaration of Helsinki. Ethical clearance permission letter was taken from the Review Board of Jimma University as the place was where part of my postgraduate study was carried out. After permission was given from prison administration, the purpose of the study was explained for participants. Then, written consent was got from participants prior to interview. Participation was completely voluntary, and the right to not participate in the study was also secured. Confidentiality was fully ensured in the study.

Results

Socio-Demographic and Economic Characteristics

A total of 411 prisoners participated with the response rate of 97.4%. The mean and standard deviation of the participants' age in years was 29.24 and ± 8.33 respectively. Nearly all were males ($n=404/411$, 98.3%), and the most common religion in this study was protestant ($n=268/411$, 65.2%). Bench ethnicity comprises the majority of the participants. Socio-demographic information is provided in Table 1.

Prevalence of Trauma and Comorbid Khat Use Disorder

A total of ($n=293/411$, 71%), ($n=79/411$, 19.2%), and ($n=152/411$, 37%) of the participants had life time trauma exposure, post-traumatic stress disorder, and khat use disorder, respectively. From the 293 prisoners with life time trauma exposure, ($n=133/293$, 45%) had khat use disorder and from the 79 prisoners with post-traumatic stress disorder, ($n=67/79$, 85%) had khat use disorder. The most common types of trauma among prisoners with khat use disorder were exposure to threatened death, transportation accident, and exposure to war zone. From the participants with exposure to transportation accident ($n=86/115$, 75%) had khat use disorder and from the respondents with exposure to threatened death ($n=107/123$, 87%) had khat use disorder. In addition, from the total participants ($n=101/411$, 25%) were exposed to a war zone, and among them ($n=83/101$, 82%) had khat use disorder. Detailed information on specific trauma and comorbid khat use disorder is given in Table 2.

Trauma and Crime-Related Factors

All of the participants were convicted for at least three months or more. From the total participants, ($n=247/411$, 60%) were prisoned for two or less than two years and ($n=31/411$, 7.5%) were prisoned for lifelong. One third of the total participants ($n=127/411$, 30.9%) were reconvicted prisoners; among them, ($n=117/127$, 92%) had trauma exposure. Stealing ($n=174/411$, 42.3%), murder ($n=99/411$, 24.1%), and physical assault ($n=74/411$, 18%) were among the main reasons of incarceration. The majority of prisoners convicted for stealing, physical assault, sexual assault, and murder crime were exposed to trauma exposure. From the total participants, ($n=160/411$, 38.9%) had a family history of prison, and among them ($n=147/160$, 92%) had exposure to trauma. Detailed information on crime related factors is given in Table 3.

Clinical and Environmental-Related Factors

From the total respondents, ($n=171/411$, 41.6%) were screened positive for antisocial personality disorder, among them ($n=155/171$, 91%) were exposed to a traumatic life event. From the total respondents, ($n=48/411$, 11.7%) had follow-up history of chronic medical illness. Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and epilepsy were the most common reported medical cases among new prisoners.

Table I Trauma and Socio-Economic and Demographic Features of the Sampled (N=411) Prisoners in Bench Sheko and West Omo Correction Institution, Mizan Aman, Ethiopia, 2019

Variables	Trauma Exposure		Frequency	Percentage
	Yes (%)	No (%)	No	%
Age				
18–24	90 (68)	43 (32)	133	32.4
25–44	176 (71)	73 (29)	249	60.4
≥45	27 (93)	2 (7)	29	7.1
Occupation				
Farmer	130 (62)	80 (38)	210	51.1
Unemployed	10 (63)	6 (37)	16	3.9
Daily laborer	68 (82)	15 (18)	83	20.2
Student	27 (82)	6 (18)	33	8
Employed	19 (90)	2 (10)	21	5.1
Driver	25 (100)	0 (0)	25	6.1
Others	14 (61)	9 (39)	23	5.6
Ethnicity				
Bench	120 (58)	88 (42)	208	50.6
Sheko	51 (81)	12 (19)	63	15.3
Amara	47 (89)	6 (11)	53	12.9
Kefa	31 (97)	1 (3)	32	7.8
Dizi	10 (59)	7 (41)	17	4.1
Mnit	13 (87)	2 (13)	15	3.6
Others	21 (91)	2 (9)	23	5.6
Sex				
Male	290 (72)	114 (28)	404	98.3
Female	3 (43)	4 (57)	7	1.7
Income				
<1200	60 (94)	4 (6)	64	15.6
≥1200	233 (64)	124 (36)	347	84.4
Marital status				
Married	150 (66)	77 (34)	227	55.2
Single	87 (83)	18 (17)	105	25.5
Divorced	30 (67)	15 (33)	45	10.9
Separated	21 (72)	8 (28)	29	7.2
Widowed	5 (100)	0 (0)	5	1.2
Religion				
Protestant	160 (60)	108 (40)	268	65.2
Orthodox	126 (93)	9 (7)	135	32.5
Muslim	6 (86)	1 (14)	7	1.7
Kalicha	1 (100)	0 (0)	1	0.2
Education				
Primary	190 (70)	83 (30)	273	66.4
Secondary and above	94 (75)	30 (25)	124	30.1
Unable to read and write	9 (64)	5 (36)	14	3.4

Notes: Other ethnicity includes; Tigre, Oromo, Wolaita, and Hadya, and other occupation includes; past or a list and those on pension.

Among the prisoners with chronic medical illness, (n=37/48, 77%) had trauma exposure. From the total respondents, (n=30/411, 7.3%) reported that they were on follow

up for having mental illness, and among them (n=26/30, 87%) had trauma exposure. Almost one third (n=130/411, 32%) of participants reported that their family members

Table 2 Specific Trauma and Comorbid Khat Use Disorder Among Prisoners of Bench Sheko and West Omozone, Mizan Aman Ethiopia, (N=411), 2019

Variables	Khat Use Disorder		Frequency	Percentage
	Yes (%)	No (%)	No	%
Transportation accident				
Yes	86 (75)	29 (25)	115	27.7
No	66 (22)	230 (78)	296	72.3
Physical assault				
Yes	55 (79)	15 (21)	70	16.8
No	97 (28)	244 (72)	341	83.2
Exposure to death caused by others				
Yes	104 (87)	19 (13)	123	29.7
No	48 (17)	240 (83)	288	70.3
Fire accident exposure				
Yes	17 (77)	5 (13)	22	5
No	135 (35)	254 (65)	389	95
Exposure to warzone				
Yes	83 (82)	18 (18)	101	25
No	69 (22)	241 (88)	310	75
Rape and other sexual assaults				
Yes	43 (56)	34 (44)	77	19
No	109 (33)	225 (67)	334	81
Any other traumatic events				
Yes	124 (57)	94 (43)	218	53
No	28 (14)	165 (86)	193	49.1
Post-traumatic stress disorder				
Yes	67 (85)	12 (5)	79	19.2
No	85 (26)	247 (74)	332	80.8
Lifetime trauma exposure				
Yes	133 (45)	160 (55)	293	71
No	19 (16)	99 (84)	118	29

used alcohol, and among them (n=113/130, 87%) were exposed to a traumatic life event. From the total participants, (n=186/411, 45.2%) had childhood abuse and (n=160/411, 39%) had experienced childhood neglect. More than half (n=215/411, 52.3%) of respondents were under the category of poor social integration, and from them (n=150/215, 70%) had trauma experience (see Table 4).

Trauma and Khat-Related Factors

More than one out of three newly admitted prisoners (n=160/411, 38.9%) had substance use disorder, and among them (n=130/160, 81%) were exposed to a traumatic life event. About half of the respondents (n=209/411, 50.9%) ever used khat, and among them

(n=170/209, 81%) had trauma history. Nearly half of respondents (n=203/411, 49.4%) were current khat users, and among them (n=170/203, 84%) had trauma exposure. From the total participants, (n=79/411, 19.2%) were diagnosed with PTSD, and among them (n=67/79, 85%) had khat use disorder (see Table 5).

Factors Associated with Trauma

Multivariable logistic regression showed that the following variables were significantly associated with post-traumatic stress disorder: khat use disorder (AOR=5.3, 95% CI=2.4–11.8), antisocial personality disorder (AOR=2.8, 95% CI=1.6–5.5), criminal recidivism (AOR=6, 95% CI=1.6–22.4), and being a driver (AOR=2, 95% CI=1.2–3.3) (see Table 6).

Table 3 Trauma and Crime Related Features of the Sampled (N=411) Prisoners in Bench Shek oand West Omo Correctional Institution, Mizan Aman, Ethiopia, 2019

Variables	Trauma Exposure		Frequency	Percentage
	Yes (%)	No (%)	No	%
Prior prison				
Once	50 (69)	22 (31)	72	17.8
Twice	30 (71)	12 (29)	42	10.2
3 and above	8 (67)	4 (33)	12	2.9
No at all	205 (72)	79 (28)	284	69.1
Crime type				
Stealing	120 (69)	54 (31)	174	42.3
Fighting	46 (62)	28 (38)	74	18
Rape	10 (59)	7 (41)	17	4.1
Sexual assault	19 (100)	0 (00)	19	4.6
Homicide	79 (80)	20 (20)	99	24.1
Robbery	7 (54)	6 (46)	13	3.2
Dual marriage	6 (85)	1 (15)	7	1.7
Others	6 (75)	2 (25)	8	1.9
Reconviction				
Yes	117 (92)	10 (8)	127	30.9
No	176 (47)	108 (53)	284	69.1
Misconduct in prior prison				
Yes	76 (90)	8 (10)	84	20.4
No	217 (66)	110 (34)	327	79.6
Family history of prison				
Yes	147 (92)	13 (8)	160	38.9
No	146 (58)	105 (42)	251	61.9
Physical abuse				
Yes	30 (83)	6 (17)	36	8.8
No	263 (70)	112 (30)	375	91.2
Family history of divorce				
Yes	90 (78)	25 (22)	115	28
No	203 (69)	93 (31)	296	72

Discussion

This study assessed the relationship between khat use disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder among newly admitted prisoners with life time trauma exposure in Bench Shako and West Omo zone correctional institution, Mizan Aman, Ethiopia. According to this study, the overall prevalence of life time trauma exposure, post-traumatic stress disorder, and khat use disorder was 71%, 19.2%, and 37%, respectively. In addition, more than two out of three newly admitted prisoners were exposed to life time trauma exposure, and nearly one out of four prisoners developed post-traumatic stress disorder. About half of prisoners exposed to life time trauma had khat use disorder, and

more than four out of five prisoners with post-traumatic stress disorder had khat use disorder. Another study conducted among Somali refugees in Nairobi, Kenya showed that the prevalence of life time trauma exposure, post-traumatic stress disorder, and khat use disorder was 98%, 18.4% and 72% respectively. This study showed lower prevalence of life time trauma exposure and khat use disorder, and higher prevalence of PTSD than the study conducted among Somali refugees in Nairobi, Kenya.⁴³ The difference could be due to: the difference in sample size, study setting, study population, and study design. The possible explanation for the higher prevalence of PTSD in this study could be due to the prison center is located

Table 4 Trauma and Clinical Related Features of the Sampled (N=411) Prisoners in Bench Sheko and West Omo Correctional Institution, Mizan Aman, Ethiopia, 2019

Variables	Trauma Exposure		Frequency	Percentage
	Yes (%)	No (%)	No	%
History of mental illness				
Yes	26 (87)	4 (13)	30	7.3
No	267 (70)	114 (30)	381	92.7
Chronic physical illness				
Yes	37 (77)	11 (23)	48	11.7
No	256 (71)	107 (29)	363	88.3
Antisocial personality disorder				
Yes	155 (91)	16 (9)	171	41.6
No	138 (57)	102 (43)	240	58.4
History of sexual abuse				
Yes	22 (85)	4 (15)	26	6.3
No	271 (70)	114 (30)	385	93.7
Family history of alcohol				
Yes	113 (60)	17 (40)	130	31.6
No	180 (64)	101 (36)	281	68.4
Social support				
Poor	150 (70)	65 (30)	215	52.3
Moderate	35 (66)	18 (34)	53	12.9
Good	108 (75)	35 (25)	143	34.8
Childhood trauma				
Multiple	100 (81)	23 (19)	123	29.9
Two	124 (77)	38 (23)	162	39.4
one	6 (50)	6 (50)	12	2.9
No trauma exposure	63 (55)	51 (45)	114	27.7

around a mining site where land slide is common, and it is also the area of civil war due to border conflict of Sheka and neighbor people. This study used a larger sample size (n=411), the study participants were prisoners, and used a cross-sectional study design than the study done in Nairobi, which was on a small sample size (n=48), the study participants were refugees, and used a qualitative study design than the current study.⁴³

The prevalence of khat use disorder among prisoners with life time trauma exposure and PTSD was 45% and 85% respectively, and prisoners with khat use disorder had more than 5 times higher odds of association with PTSD than prisoners without khat use disorder. This finding was almost in line with the study conducted in Somali refugee population, where khat use disorder was linked with more life time trauma experience and PTSD symptoms than non-khat users.^{43,44} The possible explanation for the association could be due to prisoners with trauma experience

might use khat to solve trauma-related psychological distress, depressed mood, low concentration, and anxious distress.⁴⁵ The self-medication hypothesis of substance use and trauma might also work for khat users with trauma exposure and post-traumatic stress disorder. As a result, prisoners with trauma exposure might use khat to deal with trauma-related negative emotional states.²³

Problematic khat use was higher among prisoners with post-traumatic stress disorder and life time trauma exposure in Bench Shako and West Omo zone newly admitted prisoners. Although khat use disorder was positively associated with trauma exposure and post-traumatic stress disorder, it is difficult to establish a cause-effect relationship. In our country, Ethiopia, people use khat during day time to have feelings of increased energy, to decrease fatigue, and to increase the alertness, and drink alcohol at night time to deal with sleep disturbance caused by khat consumption.³ It is common to use alcohol and khat simultaneously in our

Table 5 Trauma and Substance Characteristics of respondents among prisoners of Bench Sheko and West Omo Zone, Mizan Aman Ethiopia, (N=411), 2019

Variables	Trauma Exposure		Frequency	Percentage
	Yes (%)	No (%)	No	%
Khat use disorder				
Yes	133 (87.5)	19 (12.5)	152	37
No	160 (62)	99 (38)	259	63
Tobacco use disorder				
Yes	55 (98)	1 (2)	56	13.6
No	238 (67)	117 (33)	355	86.5
Alcohol use disorder				
Yes	63 (95)	3 (5)	66	16.1
No	230 (67)	115 (33)	345	83.9
Current khat use				
Yes	170 (84)	43 (16)	203	49.4
No	123 (59)	85 (41)	208	50.6
Current tobacco use				
Yes	79 (92)	7 (8)	86	20.9
No	214 (66)	111 (34)	325	79.1
Current alcohol use				
Yes	75 (82)	16 (18)	91	22.1
No	218 (65)	102 (35)	320	77.9
Ever khat use				
Yes	170 (81)	39 (19)	209	50.9
No	123 (61)	79 (39)	202	49.1
Ever tobacco use				
Yes	60 (71)	25 (29)	85	20.7
No	233 (70)	93 (30)	326	79.3
Ever alcohol use				
Yes	79 (87)	22 (13)	91	22.1
No	214 (67)	106 (33)	320	77.9
Substance use disorder				
Yes	130 (81)	30 (19)	160	38.8
No	163 (65)	87 (35)	251	68.4

local scenario: khat is a known locally available stimulant which can disturb sleeping patterns, and people might self-medicate themselves by using alcohol to initiate and sustain their sleeping pattern during night time. It is also well established that alcohol and trauma are also strongly related,³² and due to this, people might be exposed to a traumatic life event associated with alcohol misuse, and use khat in order to deal with trauma-related behavioral disturbances due to alcohol use.

This study also disclosed that having criminal recidivism had higher odds to have post-traumatic stress

disorder than their counterparts. This result was almost in line with the study conducted in the USA.⁴⁶ The reason might be due to prisoners with PTSD might have angry outbursts and aggressive behavior with no provocation as a part of their illness; which might enable them to be aggressive both verbally and physically towards people and objects; as a result, prisoners with PTSD were a risk for committing crime repeatedly.⁴⁷

Many million people in Africa and other regions of the world use khat on a daily basis.^{2,3} It is well

Table 6 Trauma and Associated Variables and Multivariate Logistic Regression Analysis of the Sampled (N=411) Prisoners in Bench Sheko and West Omo Correctional Institution, Mizan Aman, Ethiopia, 2019

Variables	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder		P-value	AOR at 95% CI
	Yes (%)	No (%)		
Khat use disorder				
Yes	67 (44)	85 (56)	0.001	5.3 (2.4–11.8)
No	12 (5)	247 (95)		
Multiple criminal arrest				
Yes	50 (39)	77 (61)	0.030	2.5 (1.5–4.3)
No	29 (10)	255 (90)		
Antisocial personality disorder				
Yes	60 (35)	111 (65)	0.007	2.8 (1.6–5.5)
No	19 (8)	221 (92)		
Being a driver				
Yes	15 (60)	10 (40)	0.003	2 (1.2–3.3)
No	64 (17)	322 (83)		

Note: I=reference category.

established that excessive khat chewing is associated with khat induced psychotic disorder, depression, suicidal, and homicidal behavior.^{5–7} This study also disclosed that khat use disorder is higher among prisoners with life time trauma exposure and post-traumatic stress disorder, and khat use disorder is positively and significantly associated with PTSD. Individuals with both PTSD and substance use disorder have a greater functional impairment and poor treatment outcome than individuals with either PTSD or substance use disorder alone. In this regard, introducing trauma and substance screening tools, diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring is recommended to prison health centers in Ethiopia.⁴⁸ The integrated treatment model for both PTSD and khat use disorder was more effective than the traditional sequential treatment model. Furthermore, the integrated treatment model which includes exposure therapy and cognitive behavioral therapy was effective and well tolerated by patients; which can significantly reduce the symptoms of both PTSD and substance use disorder, and treat associated symptoms like depression, anxiety, and arousal symptoms.⁴⁹ Despite prisoners suffering from multiple psychiatric disorders in Ethiopia, up to date the prison centers in Ethiopia have no mental health clinicians and service. This finding indicates to establish a mental health clinic in prison centers to early screen for trauma, PTSD, and khat use disorder and manage accordingly. Further longitudinal study is recommended to find the cause–effect relationship

between post-traumatic stress disorder and khat use disorder.

Limitations of the Study

To the best of our knowledge, this study is the first among prisoners in Ethiopia or elsewhere to investigate the relationship between khat use disorder and trauma (PTSD). Yet, readers need to understand the following gaps while understanding this finding. Interviewer and recall bias, participants might deny for substance use history, and PTSD was screened by using a tool developed during DSM-IV. It is difficult to generalize for women prisoners and prisoners with life-threatening medical and psychiatric illnesses; since the number of women is insignificant and prisoners who were not able to give response due to underlying medical and psychiatric illness were excluded. Even though new prisoners reported that they have follow-up history of chronic medical illness, the medical record was not checked to confirm their physical and mental illness due to their follow up was outside the prison center. Moreover, this finding was not generalized to offenders stayed a long time in the correction center, since the study was conducted only among newly admitted prisoners.

Conclusion

Khat use disorder was higher among prisoners with trauma exposure and post-traumatic stress disorder, and khat use disorder was positively and significantly associated with PTSD. Therefore, the Federal Minister of Health need to

integrate mental health clinic with addiction rehabilitation center with the already established health centers in all prison institutions in Ethiopia to work on preventive activities and to prepare early treatment and referral for detoxification and motivational interview for prisoners with khat use disorder, and to treat PTSD just after admission to prison center in order to prevent complications due to treatment delay.

Abbreviations

AOR, adjusted odds ratio, ASSIST, alcohol, smoking and substance involvement screening test, CI, confidence interval, SUD, substance use disorder, COR, crude odds ratio, DSM-V, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder Fifth edition, SPSS, Statistical Package for Social Science, USA, United States of America, WHO, World Health Organization, PTSD, post-traumatic stress disorder, ASPD, antisocial personality disorder.

Data Sharing Statement

It is possible to get the data set from Asrat Wolde with reasonable request.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

The procedure was done in agreement with the Declaration of Helsinki. Ethical clearance permission letter was taken from the Review Board of Jimma University. After permission was given from prison administration, the purpose of the study was explained for participants. Then, written consent was obtained from the participants prior to the interview. Participation was completely voluntary, and the right to not participate in the study was also secured. Confidentiality was fully ensured in the study.

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Author Contributions

The author made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; agreed on the journal to which the

article has been submitted; and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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