

Adverse effects and temporomandibular joint disorder associated with Khat chewing: a prospective study.

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Abstract

Background: Khat (*Catha edulis*) is a plant with its leaves containing alkaloids similar to caffeine that provides pleasurable and mildly stimulating effects. Prolonged use of Khat is associated with mental health disturbances and may cause severe damage to the temporomandibular joint.

Objectives: The objective of this study was to assess the effects of Khat on oral health among Khat chewers in the city of Aden, Yemen.

Methodology: A prospective study was carried out among Khat chewers in Aden, Yemen, between October 2013-October 2015. A survey questionnaire was developed and distributed among Khat users to explore various aspects related to oral health. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS version 22.0. P-values of less than 0.05 were considered significant.

Results: 240 Khat users participated in the survey. Khat chewing was associated with many side effects. The most common side effects were pain, a clicking sound during opening and closing of mouth, tonicity, loss of teeth, and occlusion. The occurrence of temporomandibular joint disorder (TMJD) disorders was higher with those chewing Khat alone (34.2%) than those chewing Khat and other items such as betel nuts (14.6%) and tombol (13.4%). The incidence of TMJD was more in the age range of 15-25 y compared to those in other age groups (P=0.036) and in those chewing Khat>5 days a week (P=0.029).

Conclusion: A significant number of Khat users are affected by TMJD. This public health hazard poses an additional danger to an already substantial list of severe health concerns related to Khat chewing.

Keywords: Adverse effects, Temporomandibular joint disorder, Khat, Prospective study.

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Introduction

Qat or Khat (*Catha edulis*) is a flowering plant primarily in Eastern Africa and in parts of the Arabian Peninsula known for its stimulating and euphoric effects. Chewing of leaves of this plant is a common practice in this region. Currently, this practice is rapidly spreading in North America and Europe through emigrants and refugees from Yemen, Somalia, and Ethiopia [1]. Evaluation of microsattelites of Khat shows that it contains two amphetamines which are considered controlled substances in many countries, cathinone (Schedule I) and cathine (Schedule IV), and falls under the rules and regulations of a controlled substance in many counties [2]. The

phenylalkylamines and cathedulins are the major alkaloids which are structurally related to amphetamine. Chewing Khat leaves releases cathinone, a stimulant that produces a feeling of euphoria, causes users to feel more alert and sociable, and suppresses the appetite [3]. The numerous health problems associated with Khat are not only caused by chewing the leaves, but also due to the fact that the plant is predominantly heavily laced with chemical pesticides such as dimethoate [4].

The history of Khat chewing in Yemen dates to the pre-Islamic Era, and now it is commercially cultivated in the mountains of Sanaa and Taiz. Various studies conducted in Yemen have shown that nearly 90% of the population including medical

students in Aden University are addicted to Khat, although it is classified as “drug of abuse” by the World Health Organisation (WHO) [5,6]. Khat chewing has recently become common among pregnant women in Yemen with approximately 41% reporting prenatal use. In previous decades, Khat chewing by women and children was considered unacceptable, but recently, its use among these populations has increased and become more socially acceptable [7].

A large number of the population in Jazan, located in the southern province of Saudi Arabia and shares a border with Yemen, are also active Khat chewers. However, unlike Yemen, the impact of peer pressure is higher among male users than females [8,9]. A study conducted among the students in Jazan reported that the majority of those who chewed Khat were also smokers and that Khat chewing placed its users at a high risk for poor academic performance [10].

Various studies conducted among Khat users show that there is an element of cultural identity and a mistaken social role attached with this practice which is magnified in light of the appalling state of unemployment in the country [11-13]. Khat distributors and sellers are also making use of these sentiments while grossly violating the general trade standards and regulations. They justify this abomination by claiming to be providing a community service by creating an environment for social interaction among their customers [14].

The habit of Khat chewing affects the systemic and oral health by severely altering the phenotype and function of immune cells [15]. Generally, the Khat leaves are placed in the mouth in the lower distal mucobuccal fold creating a noticeable pouch. Furthermore, the leaves are chewed for a lengthy amount of time which causes loss of periodontal attachment and presents either as an increased pocket depth or gingival recession. The mechanical and chemical irritation in the oral cavity later develops into mucosal white lesions and dark pigmentation [16]. Although Khat chewing may reduce the risk of gingival and periodontal inflammation, it appears to encourage attachment loss at the site of chewing [17].

There is a paucity of literature regarding the association between Khat chewing and TMJD. The objective of this study was to assess the effects of Khat on oral health among Khat chewers in the city of Aden, Yemen.

Materials and Method

Study design

A prospective study was carried out among Khat chewers in Aden, Yemen, between October 2013-October 2015. The first part of the study consisted of designing, developing, and pilot testing the questionnaire based on content validity, and pretesting among ten respondents randomly selected from the study participants.

Study population

A convenient sampling technique was utilized. A sample of 240 active Khat chewers (205 male and 35 females) was selected from different locations in Aden.

Study instrument

Demographic details of the respondents were gathered along with other specific questions through a questionnaire developed to collect adverse reaction information related to Khat chewing.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Active and consenting Khat chewers were included in the study. Exclusion criteria included subjects who were suffering from systematic illnesses and non-Khat chewers. Each individual completed a medical and dental history and signed an informed consent form. All participants accepted oral examination in a room exposed to direct sunlight and each one answered the questionnaire investigating various aspects related to their oral health and chewing habits. The study protocol was approved by the Research and Ethics Committee at faculty of dentistry, Aden University.

Data analysis

The completed data were entered into Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22 software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, SA). Descriptive statistics including percentages and frequency distribution was applied. Chi-square test and fishers exact test were used as appropriate.

Results

Demographic characteristics and duration of Khat use

Majority of the participants were male (85.4%) and in the age group 15-25 y old (Table 1).

Most of the participants (35.8%) used Khat for 1-10 y, 28.7% used Khat for 11-20 y and 27.5% used Khat for a period of 21-302 y. The majority of the participants (60.4%) reported that the amount of time spent on Khat chewing was >5 h a day, 81.3% reported chewing Khat once a day, and 50% chewed Khat >5 d a week (Table 1).

Adverse effects related to Khat chewing

The most common side effect associated with Khat chewing was attrition (70%) followed by a clicking sound during the opening and closing of the jaw (57%), abnormal occlusion (56.3%), and having restored teeth (45.8%). Less than half (42.5%) of the participants reported that they felt oral pain and 42.1% had lost teeth. Erosion was reported by 35% and 15% had trouble during chewing (Figure 1).

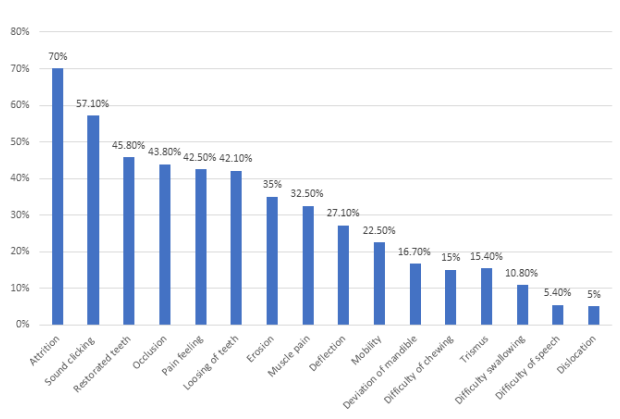


Figure 1. Adverse effects of Khat chewing.

Prevalence of TMJ among Khat chewers

Of the respondents 34.2% reported having TMJD, and Khat chewing was the primary cause. The prevalence of TMJD was higher in those who used Khat alone (34.2%) than those chewing Khat and other items such as betel nuts (14.6%) and tumbol (13.4%) (Table 2).

Association of TMJ with demographic characteristics

Khat use was significantly associated with TMJ users in the age group 15-25 (p=0.036) and Khat use >5 d a week (p=0.029) (Table 3).

Table 1. Demographic characteristics and duration of Khat use.

Age	Frequency	%
15-25 y	86	35.8
26-35 y	45	18.8
36-45 y	37	15.4
46-55 y	52	21.7
>55 y	20	8.3
Gender		
Male	205	85.4
Female	35	14.6
Duration of Khat chewing		
1-10 y	86	35.8
11-20 y	69	28.7
21-30 y	66	27.5
>30 y	19	7.9
Time spent on Khat chewing		
1-2 h	20	8.3
3-4 h	75	31.3
>5 h	145	60.4

Frequency of Khat chewing during a day		
Once	195	81.3
Twice	35	14.6
>3 times	10	4.2
How many times do you chew Khat in a week?		
1-2 d	53	22.1
3-4 d	67	27.9
>5 d	120	50
Side of Khat chewing		
Right	73	30.4
Left	116	48.3
Alternately	51	21.3

Table 2. Prevalence of TMJ among Khat chewers.

	TMJD	
	Yes	No
Khat chewers		
Yes	82 (34.2%)	158 (65.8%)
No	0	0
Khat plus tumbol		
Yes	11 (13.4%)	24 (15.2%)
No	71 (86.6%)	134 (84.8%)
Khat plus Betel nut		
Yes	12 (14.6%)	13 (8.2%)
No	70 (85.4%)	145 (91.8%)

Table 3. Association of temporomandibular joint disorder among Khat users with demographic characteristics and frequency and duration of Khat use.

	TMJD		P value*
	Yes	No	
	N (%)	N (%)	
Gender			
Male	68 (82.9)	137 (86.7)	0.431
Female	14 (17.1)	21 (13.3)	
Age (y)			
15-25	26 (31.7)	60 (38)	0.036
26-35	16 (19.5)	29 (18.4)	
36-45	20 (24.4)	17 (10.8)	
46-55	12 (14.6)	40 (25.3)	
>55	8 (9.8)	12 (7.6)	

How many times do you chew Khat in a week			
1-2 d	1 (8.3%)	6 (42.9%)	0.029
3-4 d	2 (16.75)	2 (14.3%)	
>5 d	9 (75%)	6 (42.9%)	

Discussion

This study aimed to investigate the adverse effects and prevalence of TMJ related to Khat chewing among Khat chewers in the city of Aden, Yemen. Majority of the participants were males similar to previous studies reporting a higher prevalence of Khat chewing among males as opposed to females [18,19]. The onset of developing psycho-stimulation effects such as euphoria and excitement vary among individuals. Previous study reported that the durations of Khat chewing varies between short periods of time to over 30 years [20]. In the current study it was found that most participants reported that they have used Khat for 1-10 years. In addition, the amount of time spent chewing Khat in the current study was >5 h a day. This result is consistent with another study which suggested that Khat is often chewed for a period of more than five hours [10]. A large proportion of current Khat users (81.3%) reported that they use it once a day for more than 5 d per week. This result differs from a study by Al-Sanasy which estimated that many users chewed Khat 2-3 times a week [10]. However, the study targeted only students, while our study sample included the public.

Khat chewing may have numerous potentially harmful adverse effects [21]. These side effects range from mild to serious. Our study found that attrition, the clicking sound during opening and closing the jaw, abnormal occlusion, and having restored teeth were among the most common side effects of Khat chewing. These results are consistent with the finding of a review that ascertained Khat chewing as a cause of emotional instability and irritability [22]. The same review also established that Khat use is associated with potentially significant toxic effects including impaired cognitive functioning, insomnia, anxiety, psychotic reactions, hypnagogic hallucinations, bronchitis, tachypnea, polydipsia, chronic gastritis, gastric ulcer, constipation, anorexia, weight loss, cirrhosis, urinary retention, impotence, tachycardia, arrhythmia, hypertension, vasoconstriction, and myocardial infarction [22].

Our results showed that approximately one third of the participants had TMJD and that Khat chewing was the primary cause. The pain usually originates from TMJ and masticatory muscle dysfunction [23]. Similar to our study findings, a study in the late eighties reported that Khat chewing was associated TMJ with clicking and pain and that a positive correlation existed between the intensity of symptoms and the frequency and duration of Khat chewing [24]. According to the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, the prevalence of TMJD is between 5% and 12%. More specifically, the prevalence rates of TMJ disorders are higher among younger

persons. This result is not similar to our findings where TMJD were found to be more among participants aged 30-45 y. This could possibly be because of the smaller sample size in the current study, because our study was not a national study.

With respect to gender, our study reported that TMJD is more prevalent in men than women. However, this conflicts with the same report from the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research which stated that TMJD are at least twice as prevalent in women as men [25]. Another study conducted among university students in Yemen Also reported high prevalence of Khat chewing among females [26]. In addition, our results revealed that chewing Khat more than 5 d per week was significantly associated with the incidence of TMJD. Our study is limited by the lower number of females due to cultural barriers.

Conclusion

It is evident from this study that prolonged use of Khat causes serious oral health issues including TMJD. This further emphasizes the threats of Khat chewing and is in addition to the previously published societal dangers such as a decline in productivity and intellectual backwardness among students. Khat use is a societal issue that needs to be addressed effectively at all levels.

Recommendations

Its recommended that governments should apply preventive programs to illustrate the dangers and bad sequelae of Khat abuse. The governments should provide incentives to farmers who produce alternative crops other than Khat (e.g. coffee beans). The governments should consider offering employment opportunities for the youth in order to reduce unemployment since the younger age groups represent the largest proportion of Khat users. In addition, laws should be imposed to fine, penalize and/or imprison producers, consumers, and traffickers to reduce and control Khat planting, abuse, and distribution.

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