Abstract:

This study is done to measure the prevalence of drug addiction among homeless adults in Khartoum State 2009.

The number of participants was (50), small sample, because it is a convenient sample, the frame is not clear.

It was found that the prevalence was 57%, which is significantly high.

The main factors that lead to addiction and drinking among homeless were un-employment, deficient knowledge, and illiteracy.

It was recommended to make shelters, to help for work, increase the level of knowledge and educated the homelessness.

Objectives: To measure the prevalence of addiction among homeless adults and it's predisposing factors.

Methodology: This is descriptive cross sectional study done in homeless adults in Khartoum state 2009.

Results: The prevalence of addiction is found to be 57% that is significantly high. The most factor predispose to addiction is escaping their life, followed by the mode affection.

Conclusion: By these we conclude that homelessness is a main factor leading to drug addiction.