



Research Article

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH ASSOCIATED WITH ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY IN STUDENTS OF SECONDARY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS FROM TIXTLA, GUERRERO, MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

More than ten percent of the births annually in the world take place in adolescent mothers, being an alarming issue for health organizations. **Objective:** To identify the association between the structural and social intermediate determinants of health and pregnancy in adolescents. Material and Method: the design was quantitative, observational, analytical, of association, cross-sectional and comparative, the sample consisted of 18 adolescent pregnant women who attend the HBC of Tixtla Guerrero, 76 students from the Baltazar R. Leyva Mancilla high school, morning shift and 74 students from high school # 29 "Emiliano Zapata". For data collection, a questionnaire with closed questions of a structural type was used, in which it consists of 128 questions. **Results:** the average age is 17 years in the pregnant and non-pregnant population, 50.0% have a high school level of education and 33.3% have the second grade of study, in which 55.6% have stopped studying, where the 44.4% the main reason why they stopped studying was due to pregnancy, 77.8% some woman in the family had a pregnancy before the age of 17, and 77.8% did not apply having a pregnant member before the age of 17 in the family, followed by 11.1% said that the mother got pregnant, the main reason for 75.0% of their first time was because of curiosity, in which 52.9% currently have love relationships, tells us that 69.2% have a stable partner to have sex. **Conclusion:** The main cause of pregnancy at an early age is the lack of information from both parents, the information provided about family planning methods is considered deficient, due to poor information from health personnel.

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INTRODUCTION

95% of cases of teenage pregnancy occur in developing countries, although there are still cases of early pregnancy in other parts of the world. In our country, for example, approximately 100 girls (under 15 years of age) are mothers each year. This figure is multiplied when it comes to those who have reached the age of 15, so the keys to preventing early or adolescent pregnancy should be reviewed in both developed and underdeveloped countries. 16 million women aged 15-19 and approximately 1 million girls under the age of 15 give birth each year, the majority in low- and middle-income countries. Complications during pregnancy and childbirth are the second leading cause of death among 15-19 year old girls worldwide.

The 2014 World Health Statistics indicates that the global average birth rate for adolescent girls aged 15-19 is 49 per 1000 girls. National rates range from 1 to 299 births per 1,000 girls, with the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa.

UNICEF tells us that girls who become pregnant before the age of 18 are rarely able to exercise their rights to education, health, protection, and an adequate standard of living. They lose their childhood and must assume adult obligations. Additionally, the risk of dying from pregnancy-related causes doubles if they become pregnant before 15 years of age. Recent projections suggest that the adolescent fertility rate in Latin America will be the highest in the world, and that it will remain stable during the period 2020-2100. The National Institute of Women (Inmujeres) to highlight that in Mexico 416,153 girls and adolescents between 10 and 19 years old

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became mothers in 2015. Of that total, 10,277 were between 10 and 14 years old.

In Guerrero, 24 percent of pregnancies are in adolescents according to figures from the Ministry of Health in Guerrero, which is a matter of alarm for the state. The World Health Organization (WHO) 2014. It determines that any pregnancy in children under 18 years old is considered high risk, because the baby may be underweight, have malformations and difficulties at the time of delivery. Over time, it could present psychological alterations, such as less cognitive and intellectual development, difficult social development and personal insecurity.

Pregnancy in adolescents represents a public health problem because the greater number of cases in the population has been related more to rural than urban sectors, the highest percentage is made up of young people both at the national and global level. Teenage pregnancy and motherhood are more frequent events than society would like to accept, they are difficult experiences that affect the integral health of both adolescent parents and their children, family members and society. Guerrero is one of the entities with resources to attend sexual and reproductive health, despite this, it ranked second nationally in the number of unwanted pregnancies in adolescents, it is a serious problem in the state, since 17% of the 750 thousand adolescents leave school at the age of 18 due to pregnancy. According to information from the National Population Council (Conapo), 750,000 adolescents reside in Guerrero, representing 21% of the population, and based on data from the INEGI-2015 survey, 11,972 births were registered that year in teenage mothers.

METHODOLOGY

Type of study quantitative, observational, analytical, association, comparative cross-sectional design, the population was 18 adolescent pregnant women who attend the HBC (Basic Community Hospital) of Tixtla Guerrero, 244 students from the Baltazar R. Leyva Mancilla secondary school, morning shift and 346 students from the high school # 29 "Emiliano Zapata" The sample was made up of 18 pregnant teenagers who attend the HBC in Tixtla Guerrero, 76 students from the Baltazar R. Leyva Mancilla high school in the morning shift and 74 students from the # 29 "Emiliano Zapata" high school.

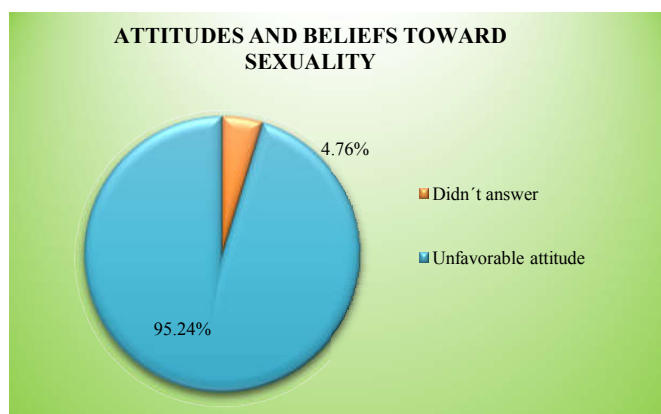
For the analysis of the information, the SPSS version 23 program was used Obtaining variables, tables and graphs.

RESULTS

In this research 150 students from Secondary "Preparatory" participated and a population of 18 pregnant women who attend the health center for prenatal control.

Graph N°1.

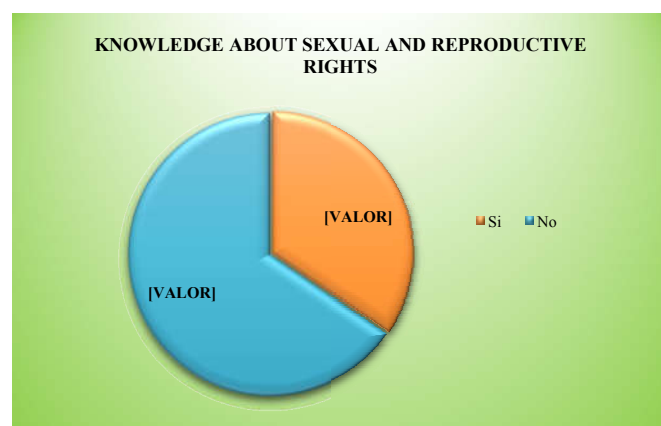
According to attitudes and beliefs towards sexuality, only 4.76% have an unfavorable attitude.



Source: survey applied to adolescents in the municipality of Tixtla Guerrero.

Graph N°2

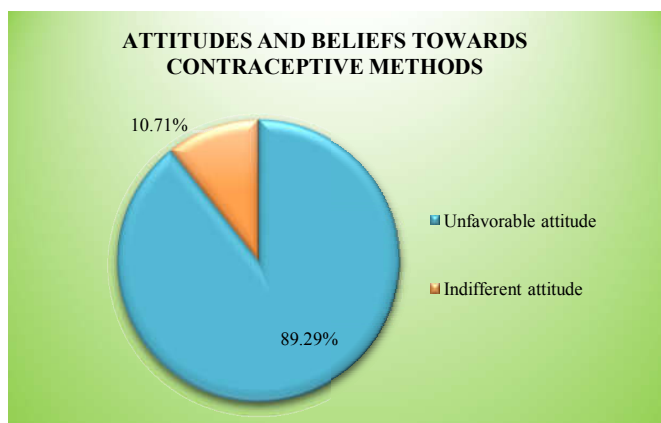
65.48% know their sexual and reproductive rights and 34.52% do not know any of them.



Source: survey applied to adolescents in the municipality of Tixtla Guerrero.

Graph N°3

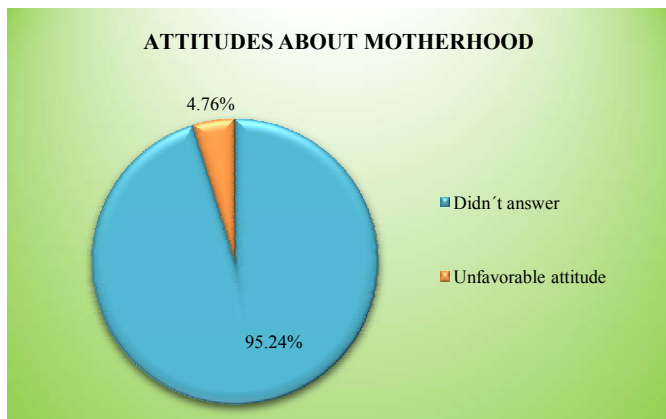
89.29% of the adolescents have an unfavorable attitude towards the use of contraceptive methods, while 10.71% have an indifferent attitude.



Source: survey applied to adolescents in the municipality of Tixtla Guerrero.

Graph N°4

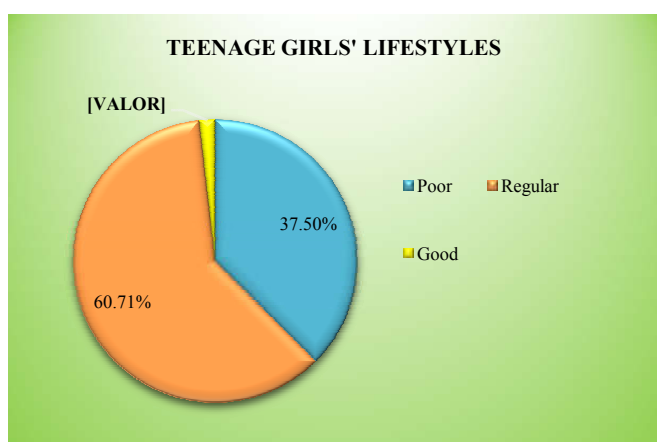
95.24% did not answer and 4.76 had an unfavorable attitude about motherhood



Source: survey applied to adolescents in the municipality of Tixtla Guerrero.

Graph N°5

60.71% have a regular lifestyle, 37.50% poor and only 1.79% have a good lifestyle.



Source: survey applied to adolescents in the municipality of Tixtla Guerrero.

Table 1 Education

The education data the variable you have thought about leaving your studies a significance level of .003 a chi2 of 16,418, the variable you have often been late to school with .028 a chi2 of 10,862. The variable you have felt rejected at school with a significance level of .001 a chi2 of 17,794 and the variable Has the consumption of alcohol or drugs interfered with the performance of your tasks with a significance level of .001 and a chi2 of 18,945.

Factor	Chi2	Asymptotic significance
They have had trouble concentrating when studying.	3.159	.368
They have missed school more than two days a month.	5.415	.144
They have thought about abandoning your studies.	16.418	.003
They have often been late for school.	10.862	.028
They have felt rejected at school.	17.794	.001
Has the consumption of alcohol or drugs interfered in the execution of their tasks?	18.945	.001
They have been suspended from school.	10.503	.033

Source: Data obtained from the survey applied to adolescents in the municipality of Tixtla Gro. May 2018.

DISCUSSION

50.0% of them frequently feel afraid of being pregnant and of not knowing how to take care of the baby, 33.3% sometimes, 72.2% say that the baby never will be a burden for them and

will not ruin their future, 72.2% will never have felt guilty for being pregnant and 72.2% have never felt that they have disappointed their parents and themselves for being pregnant, Similar to the study carried out by Sepúlveda Covarrubias Maribel in (2015), where their findings were 56% do not feel afraid of being pregnant and not knowing how to take care of their baby, but 24% yes, 96% say that their baby will not be a burden for them and will not ruin their future, 80% do not feel guilty for being pregnant, 4% yes, 48% of adolescents say they do not feel that they have let their parents down after becoming pregnant.

CONCLUSION

The majority of the population in this research is between 17 years old, who are currently in secondary and high school, compared to pregnant women who have incomplete high school.

The profile of the pregnant adolescent of the social determinants of health is that most adolescent girls profess the Catholic religion, live in a semi-rural population, pregnant women live in a free union, non-pregnant adolescents are single, the largest population belongs to a nuclear-type family, pregnant women have an incomplete high school level of education, non-pregnant women have a high school diploma, to pregnant women the main reason why they stopped studying was due to pregnancy and non-pregnant women have not stopped studying, all of them do not work.

The association between sociodemographic determinants, ethnicity, education and adolescent pregnancy is a level of association in the case of sociodemographic determinants in the following variables: marital status, family type, level of education, you have stopped studying and the variable what is your current job, and on the other hand, in the ethnic aspect, no association was found, in the education aspect, a level of association was found in the following variables: you have thought about abandoning your studies, you have often been late for school, you have felt rejected at school, you have interfered with alcohol or drug use in the execution of your tasks and the variable you have been suspended from classes. The association between behavioral, biological, psychological, social determinants and adolescent pregnancy in behavioral and biological aspects, a level of association was found in the following variables: age, have you ever had forced relationships or against your will, which was your main reason for having sex for the first time, and in the psychological aspect, a level of association was found in the following variables, If one is going to have children it is better to have them young, raising children is only the responsibility of women and the variable I think that the best way to show my love to my partner is by giving him a child.

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