



**FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE ON PREGNANCY IN ADOLESCENTS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD IN THE GENERAL HOSPITAL DR. DONATO G. ALARCON**

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**ABSTRACT**

Adolescent pregnancy is a social problem that has been increasing due to several factors are the lack of objective information about sexuality, deficiencies in the use and management of different contraceptive methods, the beginning of sexual life at younger ages, addictions, family problems, among others. **Objective:** to describe the factors that influence pregnancies in adolescents under 18 years of old in the General Hospital Dr. Donato G. Alarcón. **Methodology:** Type of study: descriptive, quantitative and cross-sectional population pregnant adolescents under 18 years, the convenience sample for a period of time were selected 30 adolescents who attended consultation for two weeks at the hospital Donato G. Alarcón, the dependent variable was pregnancy in adolescents and the processing and analysis of the information was done through the SPSS program version 20 and the descriptive statistics were applied. **Results:** The factors that influence adolescent pregnancy are 65% more than half the inappropriate use of contraceptives, the lack of confidence in the family environment and ignorance about reproduction and sexuality in the same percentage of 15%. The age that predominated among adolescents was 17 years with 60%, followed by 18 years with 25% and 14 to 16 with 15%. **Conclusions:** The risk factors that influence adolescent pregnancy are the inadequate use of contraceptives, the lack of confidence in the family environment and the ignorance about reproduction and sexuality in adolescents between 14 and 17 years old, since during this period most of them start their active sexual life affecting their physical, emotional, social and professional development.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Worldwide, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), each year they give birth to 15 million teenagers, between the ages of 15 and 19, all over the world. 95% of these occur in developing countries.

Every year there are 7.3 million births of girls and adolescents up to 18 years old, of which two million correspond to girls under 15 years old, a figure that, if the current trend continues, will reach three million in 2030.

According to figures from the health secretary, three of every ten women become mothers before they turn 20 and between 40 and 60% of pregnancies among young people are unwanted. The WHO and the UN report that there are more than 1 billion adolescents worldwide, and of these, approximately 83% correspond to underdeveloped countries.

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However, the phenomenon does not exclude industrialized countries, such as the United States, where 70% of adolescents who have a child say they have not wanted it. Adolescents are also the first victims of sexually transmitted diseases, whose number of cases is estimated at 300 million each year, while in developing countries, between 1 and 2/3 of young women receive less than 7 years of school education.

According to Save the Children, each year 13 million children of women under the age of 20 are born worldwide, more than 90% (11.7 million) in the developing countries and in the developed countries the remaining 10 % (1.3 million). The complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the main cause of mortality among women between the ages of 15 and 19 in these areas. The highest rate of teenage pregnancies in the world is in sub-Saharan Africa, where women tend to marry at an early age. In Niger, for example, 87% of the women surveyed were married and 53% had given birth before the age of 18.

In countries considered developing or underdeveloped and in particular in certain cultures, teenage pregnancy generally occurs within marriage and does not imply a social stigma.

The social perception of adolescent pregnancy varies from one society to another and implies a profound debate on behavioral aspects, both biological and cultural, related to pregnancy.

Adolescent pregnancy is a social problem that has been increasing due to several factors are the lack of objective information about sexuality, deficiencies in the use and management of different contraceptive methods, the beginning of sexual life at younger ages, addictions, family problems, among others.

## METHODOLOGY

**Type of study:** descriptive, quantitative and cross-sectional

Population of pregnant teenagers under 18 years old.

Sample of convenience for a period of time selected 30 adolescents who attended consultation for two weeks at the hospital Donato G. Alarcón

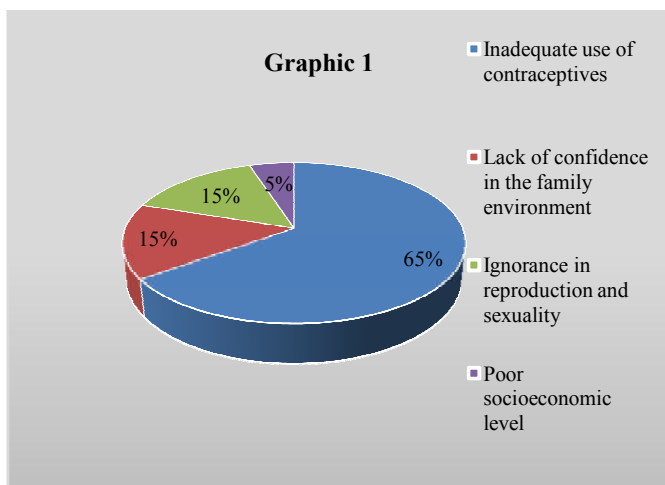
**Dependent variable:** pregnancy in adolescents

Processing and analysis of the information was done through the SPSS program version 20 and descriptive statistics was applied

## RESULTS

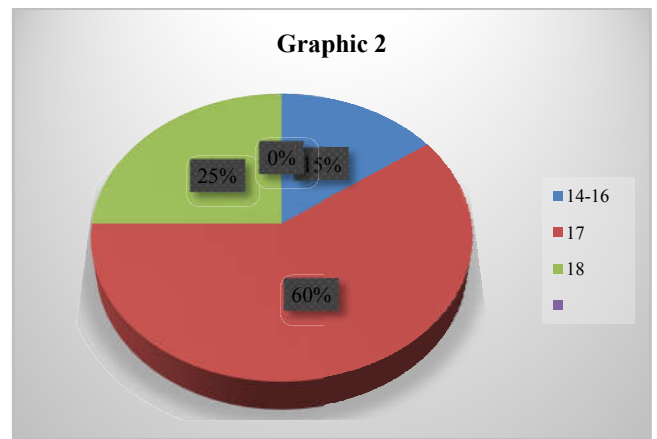
### Graphic 1

The factors that influence adolescent pregnancy are 65% more than half the inappropriate use of contraceptives, the lack of confidence in the family environment and the ignorance about reproduction and sexuality in the same percentage of 15%.



### Graphic 2

The age that predominated among adolescents was 17 years with 60%, followed by 18 years with 25% and 14 to 16 with 15%.



## DISCUSSION

Currently, teenage pregnancy and motherhood are more frequent than society would like to accept. It is a difficult event that affects the integral health of adolescent parents, their children, family members and the community as a whole.

The risk factors that influence the pregnancy of the adolescent are of greater incidence between 15 and 18 years old, being these a primary problem in our adolescents, which affects their physical, emotional, social and professional development. Like what happens in teenage pregnancy and its relationship with school dropouts.

Unfortunately, adolescents, when they find themselves in a situation of this nature, decide to abandon their studies, since in many of the cases they have to look after themselves economically, which makes them look for work; The factors that influence this decision are usually of religious, cultural, social and little knowledge about the subject in many cases.

According to the results of 100% of the adolescents studied, 60% deserted during pregnancy, while 40% dropped out of the school system prior to pregnancy; Most of the adolescents were single, especially in the group of adolescents who deserted prior to pregnancy (Molina M, Ferrada). While in our results 100% of adolescents attended the education system; 50% of them were single, 25% lived in a free union and only 25% were married.

## CONCLUSIONS

The risk factors that influence adolescent pregnancy are higher incidence between 14 and 17 years old, since during this period most of them start their active sexual life, which is a primary problem in our adolescents, which It affects their physical, emotional, social and professional development

The main characteristics of the adolescents with the highest risk index are mostly secondary education, same religion and economically dependent on their parents

The family and social environment has a considerable influence on adolescent pregnancy since the information provided to them lacks truthfulness.

### Recommendatio

That there be better access to existing services and resources in sexual and reproductive health.

A sex education should include the entire educational community that is family, educational professionals, etc. An adequate and correct communication of sexuality between

parents and children, in order to lower a bit the increase in teenage pregnancies.

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