

TEENAGE VERSUS ADULT PREGNANCY: MATERNAL AND NEONATAL OUTCOMES

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Abstract

Teenage pregnancy, a social problem distributed worldwide, has serious implications on maternal and child health, especially in the context of developing countries. The aim of this study was to compare pregnancy outcomes among teenagers in comparison with adult women groups. This is a retrospective cross sectional study was conducted for 2049 pregnant women who attended for delivery to Paymaneh Hospital, Jahrom, Iran between April 2012 until October 2015.

For the analysis of the data used logistic regression, chi- square, and the significance level was based at $P < 0.05$. The results showed that Among 2049 pregnant women of this study, 154 cases were under the age of 19 years old. Frequency of adolescent pregnancy was 7.6%. 196 cases were above the age of 35 years. The incidence of anemia ($p = 0.000$), low birth weight ($P = 0.02$), IUGR ($P = 0.018$), hypertension ($p = 0.006$) and gestational diabetes ($p = 0.04$), was significantly higher in the women in the adult group than in the women in the teenager group. pregnancy at the ages above 35 was accompanied by a higher percentage of maternal and fetal complications compared to teenage pregnancy. Identification and diagnosis of high- risk pregnancy can be considered as the first step toward preventing the threats to the mother's health.

Key words: TEENAGE, VERSUS ADULT, PREGNANCY