

THE HEALTH OF MOTHERS AND THEIR NEWBORN INFANTS IN A REGION WHERE ADOLESCENT PREGNANCIES ARE VERY OFTEN

The pregnancies in adolescent period and being mother at the end of this period are important problems for public health. In all countries of the world and have negative affects for newborn infants and women, insufficient in physical, psychological and social. In the world the ratio of adolescent pregnancies is between %3.2-42,0 but in Turkey this is between %4,0-7,0.

Aim of this study is detection of risk factors about mothers' and their newborns infants' health by finding the ratio of adolesant pregnancies and risk factors which affect adolescent pregnancy in women, delivered between 01.04.2008 – 20.09.2008 at Region of Acarlar Health Center in Incirlioiva , Aydın.

This is a cross-sectional observative research about delivered pregnancies between 01.04.2008 – 30.09.2008, woman in period of confinement after childbirth and period of newborn. The universe of this study includes women, delivered between 01.04.2008 – 30.09.2008 and their newborn infants. In this study our purpose was to reach the whole of universe instead of choosing sample.

Independent variables of the research were ages, education levels, occupations, social security situations of women and their husbands, residence area, duration of marriages, the numbers of sons, statue of parents income, kinship between women and their husbands, numbers of marriage and their sons, ages at first marriage, chronic sick and having obstructed organ, ages at first pregnancy, previous pregnancy and family planning methods before pregnancy. Concerning consequences of adolescent pregnancies, durations of taking care and its frequency before delivery, dependance of cigarette and alchol in pregnancy, the health of pregnant and delivery place were recorded. According to the records of the hospital the result about deliveration and according to records of health center women' ages and their observation results in the period of women in childbed and observations of newborn infants in 7-28. days were evaluated. During observations feeding and health problems of newborn infants and women in childbed and family planning methods were questioned.

Percentage dispersions, arithmetical averages, chi-square test, Fisher's exact test, student t test, Mann - Whitney U test were performed for the statistical analysis using SPSS 11,5 package programme. $p < 0,05$ was regarded as significant.

The ratio of teenaged mother to all women who had labored at the same period was 44,6%. Mean age of adolescent labored women was $16,81 \pm 1,56$ years. The whole of adolescent women were to residence in Township of Acarlar ($p=0,005$). As compared with adult women,

adolescent women were significantly higher of without being married ($p=0,000$), large families ($p=0,000$), unemployed ($p=0,000$) and without social security ($p=0,008$) of their husbands. Means were $15,10\pm 1,28$ years for first marriage, $15,71\pm 1,37$ years for first pregnancy in adolescent women. There were not statistically significant differences between groups in frequency of obstetric complication, LBW, SGA, LGA and perinatal mortality. The mean birth weight ($p=0,042$) and ponderal index ($p=0,014$) of newborns of adolescent mothers' were significantly lower compared to adult mothers.

By research it has been suggested for the adolescent who are thought to meeting to more health and social problems with the influence of the sociodemographic characteristics and marriage, that effective service and programmes should be formed.

Key Words: Marriage, adolescent pregnancy, newborn

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