
Associated Factors Early Pregnancy Teen Common Council "Cerro Los Garcia"

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Abstract: In order to assess the factors associated with early pregnancy in adolescents of Common Council "Cerro Los Garcia" in Mene de Mauroa Parish. A qualitative study was carried out with an ethnographic design, between September 2015 and February 2016, a sample of 16 pregnant teenagers, where sexual behavior, level of information about pregnancy and associated factors, using techniques evaluated, participation, direct observation and interviews, as well as the sheet and the interview script as data collection instruments. For the analysis of results, categorization was used. The findings showed that the age of first sexual intercourse was 15 years old and pregnant 16 years, with low levels of education and little communication with their parents. The conclusion is that teenage pregnancy, due to a low level of information on the subject and a positive conception of it, associated with stereotyped behaviors.

Keywords: Early Pregnancy, Teen, Associated Factors

1. Introduction

Adolescence is the stage of every individual characterized by substantial changes in all areas (biological, psychic, social and educational), so it has drawn attention in all areas of scientific knowledge, because it is considered the stage where they are acquired Habits and behaviors that will affect the future of adolescents. Particularly, aspects related to sexual and reproductive health in this period of life are of importance to prevent risk behaviors associated with pregnancy at an early age.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, young people aged 10 to 24 represent 30% of the total population and adolescents aged 10 to 19 years account for 20%. Of all pregnancies in the world, 10% occur in adolescent women and every year 13 million adolescents give birth in developing countries [1].

Venezuela does not escape this reality. Kizer [2] in her research, reported that our country is the number one in Latin America in unplanned pregnancies in adolescents: 3 out of 10 girls start sex between 12-18 years and 6 out of 10 do not use any contraceptive method. Early pregnancy is associated with adverse effects, in the short and medium term, on the mother-child binomial. Despite the interventions made in several studies, the frequency of adolescent pregnancy presents a

historical resistance to the decline, which has attracted the attention of the authorities and the national and international community.

According to Jatar [3] in Falcon state, the number of births varies between 350 and 500, of which more than 100 correspond to adolescents between the ages of 14 and 19. Of the 32,245 deliveries attended until 2008, in the General Hospital of Coro, 23% correspond to girls in that age range.

Data published by the Protection and Student Wellness Division of the Falcon Educational Zone, indicate that in the period 2008-2012 1390 pregnant adolescents were reported in the 544 schools located throughout the regional territory, which averages approximately two pregnant women per demonstrating that the number of pregnant students has [4].

Likewise, a pregnancy in adolescence can bring negative psycho-social consequences to the young and the baby, especially when this event occurs in populations with socio-economic disadvantage.

Additionally, it is recognized that there are differences in the results and in the pregnancy process according to the age groups, indicating that there are greater risks in the adolescents under 15 years. The chrono-biomedical approach places maternal age as a determinant of the adverse outcomes of early pregnancy. However, other approaches recognize

that early pregnancy should be understood as a public health problem in which multiple biological and social factors interact.

It has also been found that the communication between mother and daughter about the negative consequences of early pregnancy and the quality of the pregnancy, have an impact on the attitude and decisions of the young woman regarding early pregnancy. Also, among the contextual aspects correlated with pregnancy among adolescents, it has been reported that manifestations of poverty, low levels of education and employment, as well as high levels of unemployment, have a significant impact on birth rates among adolescents [2].

On the other hand, Corona [5] states that pregnancy in adolescents occurs in the context of a "romantic love," in which the ideas and norms of gender guide the behavior of adolescents regarding their sexuality and that despite not all pregnancies in adolescence are planned, they are accepted by this and most of their parents. Therefore, the objective of the present study was to evaluate the factors associated with early pregnancy in adolescents between 10 and 19 years of the Community Council "Cerro Los García". Parish Mene de Mauroa.

2. Materials and Methods

The present investigation was carried out under the qualitative paradigm, since it allows to know and to interpret the perception that the study subjects have about their reality. According to Mejías [6] this type of research allows to obtain complex details of some interpersonal phenomena, such as: feelings, thought processes and emotions about the context that surrounds them.

The design used is "Ethnography". Hernández et al. [7] defines the design as the general approach that is used in the research process. Ethnographic design; Allows the description and critical analysis of ideas, beliefs, perceptions, knowledge and cultural practices, whether individual or group level. This methodology requires the researcher to integrate the study population, to learn their language, customs and make various efforts to develop research approaches that involve the participation of those who are to be beneficiaries of the research and those with whom Of designing, collecting and interpreting the information [8].

This methodological design fits perfectly with the present research, because it identifies and analyzes the associated factors and the perspective of the study participants regarding adolescent pregnancy, from the immersion of the investigator in the sample under study.

This research was carried out between July 2015 and February 2016, with the principal investigator being responsible for the investigation, with the support and participation of the spokespersons of the Cerro Los García Community Council, Infirmary of the Dr. "Rómulo Fariás Hospital.

2.1. Data Collection Techniques

For data collection, we used the technique of participation,

direct observation and interview. According to Scribano [9] these techniques represent the three main ones used in qualitative research. The first, allows to see, listen and live the reality as perceived by the study participants. The second involves the systematic and detailed recording of the events observed in the social settlement chosen for the investigation, with the support of the field book as an instrument used for both techniques. For this purpose, the Rural Hospital Dr. Rómulo Fariás de Mene Mauroa was chosen, being the health center where the girls with adolescent pregnancy attend, for the consultations of prenatal and post-natal control, from Monday to Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Instead the interview; Is defined as a meeting to converse and exchange views and points of view in a flexible way between the participants (the interviewee) and the researcher (the interviewer), using the interview script as an instrument, with questions that followed a logical sequence in order to Conversation, in order to obtain more complete and truthful information [9]. The questions elaborated in the questionnaire applied in the study were open type (from general approaches), structure (as a set or categories) and questions with dichotomous response (YES or NO) [7].

The first part of the interview evaluated the variables of sexual behavior (sex, onset of active sex life, number of sexual partners and contraceptive methods), the second part studied the level of information and perspectives on adolescent pregnancy and Third, the associated factors (individual, family and sociocultural) to the same.

2.2. Selection of the Sample

In qualitative research, the sample; Is a group of people, events, events, communities, among others, about what the researcher will collect the data, without it being necessarily representative of the universe or population being studied. The sample of the study is the "case-type", where the purpose is the wealth, depth and quality of information, not quantity, nor standardization. Being the ideal in studies with a phenomenological perspective, such as the one of the present article, since it seeks to analyze the values, rites, beliefs and meanings of the social group to study, in this case, pregnant adolescents [7].

Regarding the selection of the sample, the adolescents had to meet the following criteria: 1) having had a pregnancy between the ages of 10 and 19 or being pregnant at the time of the study, 2) being a resident of the Community Council "Cerro Los García" And 3) to attend the prenatal or postnatal checkup of the Dr. Rómulo Fariás Hospital of the Mene de Mauroa Parish, being conformed the same, by 16 participants in a state of pregnancy.

3. Results and Discussion

Next, we present the analysis of the data obtained through the meeting and the interviews conducted to the study participants.

With regard to academic level and sexual behavior, it was known that all participants have mastery of reading and

writing. However, half of the sample attends secondary and university studies in educational institutions in Mene de Mauroa, the rest did not finish high school (deserted) and are dedicated to the household. The average age of the girls was 16 years and the beginning of sexual intercourse for 15 years. While that of pregnancy at 16 years.

The relation age of onset of sexual activity and pregnancy, shows a high precocity, since the adolescents had their gestation one year after having initiated sexual relations. In relation to the sexual partners, the majority had a single pair, with whom they live at present (spouse).

In this regard Pascual et al. [10] explains that the changes in adolescence are characterized by the process of sexual maturation, accompanied by an extreme curiosity for the sexual functionality of the body, where the physical does not predominate initially. But as the middle and late adolescence, between 14 and 19 years of age, this psychobiological process has a greater emphasis on physical contact and exploratory sexual behavior, which should be properly oriented to avoid unwanted pregnancies.

The first sexual union and the birth of the first child, have special significance in the set of events that mark the lives of adolescents. A study conducted by Barraza and Murillo [11] indicates 15 years for men and 16 years for women, sexually active. According to data from the Latin American Federation of Societies of Obstetrics and Gynecology (FLASOG) [12] they affirm that in Latin America, there is an earlier and earlier advance in the age of onset of the first sexual intercourse and the birth of the first child among the younger generations of adolescents. The starting age for men is 14 years and 15 years for women. The aforementioned data correspond to the findings of the present study, where the sexual debut of the girls was 15 years and the pregnancy rate 16 years. This shows an alarming and repetitive correlation with regard to adolescent pregnancy.

Regarding the level of information, one-third of the sample had no knowledge about adolescent pregnancy before gestation. They also claimed that their parents did not talk to

them about issues related to pregnancy and sexuality. On the other hand, three-quarters of the girls do not ask their parents about sexual issues because they do not feel confident enough to do so. Also, half of the girls interviewed agree that teen pregnancy "is something normal and good" as opposed to the party who thinks that "it is not good, because it is bad and risky to get pregnant at a young age." Even teens who have a positive outlook on their gestation "said that their pregnancies were planned because they wanted to have a baby." This shows a direct relationship with the lack of information on the subject at home, with respect to their parents, with clear evidence of the lack of knowledge related to the consequences of early pregnancy.

For the analysis of variables related to factors associated with adolescent pregnancy, we used categorization, units of analysis and data coding. This allowed the identification of behavioral patterns related to pregnancy in the sample studied and the subjects of the data collected during the study, that is, the findings of the study emerged from the testimonies of the key informants during the surveys conducted on them. Likewise, these ideas could be assigned to emerging categories and codified at the same time.

The Categorization, allows to give relevance and potential meanings to the ideas developed; Since the behavior of the data or study variables is understood. The categories allow to assign common meanings to the information collected during the investigation.

In the units of analysis, the themes or segments from the application of the questionnaire were identified. The topics; Are the common ideas and patterns that were observed as the data collected were read. This stage of data analysis is called "Data Reduction" and refers to the process of selecting, centralizing, abstracting and transforming data that is part of the field notes or transcripts. Instead codes are labels that are used to identify categories and can be words or numbers, which the researcher finds easier to remember and apply. [7] Table 1 presents the categorization of factors associated with adolescent pregnancy.

Table 1. Categorization of data related to factors associated with adolescent pregnancy.

Unit of analysis	Categories	Coding	Ideas and / or topics
Associated Factors	Individual Factors	I. F	1. Little use of contraceptive methods. 2. Curiosity 3. Lack of knowledge about their sexuality. 4. Rebellion. 5. Depression.
	Family Factors	F. F	1. Family history of adolescent pregnancy. 2. Lack of family affection. 3. Poor parental education.
	Socio-cultural Factors	S. F	1. Work during childhood. 2. Living in a rural and / or marginal area. 3. Social media.

Among the I. Fs associated with adolescent pregnancy, the following stand out: little use of contraceptive methods, curiosity to experience sexual relations, lack of knowledge about their sexuality, rebellion and depression. It should be noted that the little use of methods for family planning, responds to the clear desire of half of the young women

interviewed, for wanting to grow (desire for motherhood), since there is no project of life that meets the needs of growth Personal and professional, in the medium and long term, leading to depressions, associated with wrong decisions about their sexual behavior, which have an influential influence on the onset of sexual intercourse at an early age.

Therefore, if adolescent contraception is accompanied by an adequate sexual education, the benefits are greater than the risks. Therefore, contraception should be considered as a fundamental pillar in the battle to reduce the incidence of pregnancy in adolescence. And its negative consequences, psychological, physiological, social and family level [13].

Alarcón et al. [14] explains that some adolescents see in sex a means of demonstrating their attitude to make their own decisions and become sexually active, either for physical pleasure, as a means of communication to experience new sensations, as a way to match their peers as a challenge to parents and society.

Likewise, when sexual activity is sustained by negative forces, such as rebellion, especially towards the members of his family; Generates adverse effects, such as: escape, escape from loneliness and promiscuous sexual behavior. These premises are very important, since the majority of the participants stated that they showed differences with respect to their parents, for imposition of punishments, late return home and discrepancies about their sexual behavior.

Concerning the F. F, they highlighted: family history with adolescent pregnancy, lack of family affectivity and low parents' schooling. It should be noted that these three variables showed a direct relationship, since the lack of tools on the part of the parents to orient the girls regarding the adolescent pregnancy and the refusal to talk about this issue due to the lack of education and shame in The home, leaves a cognitive and affective gap in the adolescent, who seeks to satisfy outside their home, with inadequate people. Unfortunately, the frequency of teenage stereotyped behaviors of teenage pregnancies in their homes is increasing because they copy the behavioral patterns of the mother or sisters who also passed through a pregnancy at an early age.

A study carried out by Sánchez et al. [15] showed that adolescents who were pregnant or with children had a higher proportion of mothers with low schooling and a history of direct relatives (mother or sisters) with early pregnancy, a fact that showed a direct association with the pregnancy of the girls. Lack of education in issues related to sexuality was also associated with pregnancy in adolescence. This fact is of vital importance, since the mothers of the adolescents are not able to provide adequate family planning methods to their children, causing distortions of reality and misconceptions about sexuality. Therefore, there are no bonds of trust between parents and children, as shown in the present study.

Among the S. F, they excelled: working during childhood, living in a rural and / or marginal area, infidelity and social media. These variables are related to a low socioeconomic status, associated with low income and low educational level of the family group, constituting classic risk groups. In this regard, Gómez and Montoya [16] indicate that the onset of sexual activity is earlier and more frequently in marginal families, increasing the probability of adolescent pregnancy, as was verified in the present study. The study participants come from humble families, without a specific project of life, where the family burden is mostly the mother (single-parent families).

The lack of a nuclear family as support and example, broken families, working from an early age and absence of father figure in adolescents, have been associated with pregnancy in young women, since it is related to frustration, depression and low self-esteem, which Induce the early onset of sexual intercourse [17].

4. Conclusions

According to the results of the present study, it is concluded that the incidence of early pregnancy in adolescents of the "Cerro Los García" Community Council is due to intrinsic and / or individual, family and socio-cultural factors, such as: early onset of Poor family planning, poor use of contraceptive methods, lack of knowledge about sexuality, poverty and poor communication between parents and children, resulting in unwanted pregnancies, dropping out of school and risk of sexually transmitted infections.

Sexuality as an essential dimension of human life and permanent source in the management of communication, affection and satisfaction, has a different influence on the way and state of health of each adolescent. Therefore, sex education should be the main instrument in educational institutions and at home for the transmission of knowledge in daily practice, to collaborate assertively in the psychosexual and emotional development of girls, accompanying them on their way to responsible adulthood And committed to moral, ethical and religious values.

A sound education, the concept of mutual respect, the principle of shared responsibility and the conviction of the couple to deal solidly with the consequences of their relationships, is a more rational way of protecting our youth and future offspring as a principle It is clear that the correct information must be offered to the person before he or she needs it.

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Conflict of Interest

There are no conflict of interest.

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