Prevalence and underlying factors of teenage motherhood and pregnancy: A comparative study of females under 20 years in urbanized and non-urbanized districts in Legazpi City

German E Agravante
Bicol Christian College of Medicine, Philippines

The rise of teenage motherhood and pregnancy occurrence in a community provides an avenue for researchers and policymakers to look closely and initiate measures to counteract the trend. These measures can only be effective if they are based on the factors that set the alarm on this phenomenon. The aim of this study was to know the prevalence of pregnancy among females under 20 years living in urbanized and non-urbanized districts of Legazpi City, and to know which among the factors (lack of sex education, lack of knowledge on contraception, religious beliefs and peer pressure, etc.) are common and unique that contribute to the prevalence of teenage pregnancy in both areas. The study was conducted at eight districts in Legazpi, comprising of four districts within the city center and four districts in the outskirts of the city, representing the urbanized and non-urbanized areas, respectively. The respondents consist of mothers and pregnant women under the age of 20 and were given a questionnaire which consists of 23 questions that focuses on the factors that contribute to teenage pregnancy and sexual behaviours. Findings revealed that the prevalence of teenage mothers is higher in urbanized than in non-urbanized districts and the prevalence of teenage pregnancy is higher in non-urbanized than in urbanized districts. Varied factors common and unique to both areas have been identified and corresponding recommendations were made to facilitate appropriate prevention strategies in minimizing the incidence of teenage pregnancy.

germanagravante@gmail.com

Breastfeeding the preterm; A right must be done right

Rania Hosny Tomerak
Cairo University Children Hospital, Egypt

Breast milk is the white blood containing almost all the factors essential for the physical, physiological and psychological maturity of the preterm infant. Its function represents a continuum of the placental function. Preterm infants are inevitably deprived of the placenta in late pregnancy so the human factor should fight to provide the baby with this white blood; the breast milk. This needs a tight strategy to be mastered by the authorized personnel in the neonatal intensive care unit. The policy should include the guidelines of milk expression, storage, transfer and providence to the baby. Promotion of the kangaroo mother care is an important adjuvant. Proper counselling of the mother is also of utmost importance together with the post discharge support of the mothers to continue breastfeeding.

raniatomerak@yahoo.com