146 - RISK FACTORS IN PREGNANCY IN ADOLESCENCE: REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is any individual who is between the age group of 10 to 19 years of age according to the World Health Organization (1995) and adopted, in Brazil, at the Adolescent Health Program of the Ministry of Health In that period, occurs transition from childhood to adulthood, and rapid transformations, both physical, physiological, psychosocial and accelerated growth (BRAZIL, 1996, 1997; MIRANDA, 2005).

According Miranda (2005), at the same time that the urbanization has increased access to education and health services, young people are more exposed to the risks of the use of both legal and illegal drugs, violence and sexual transmission of infections, including HIV / AIDS and early pregnancy.

The increasing incidence of pregnancy among adolescents has been the subject of great interest in modern society, as there is in recent decades, in Albuquerque (2003), an increase in the number of adolescent mothers, the question presented as social problem and public health in national and international spheres.

Therefore, pregnancy in adolescence is a public health problem both in Brazil and in many other countries of the world. According Duarte (2003), this problem is the approximately 10% of total births worldwide every year.

The consequences of becoming mother early is the loss of freedom, postponement or compromised projects of studies, limiting the prospects for entry into the labor market, exploit fully the opportunities for complete development staff.

The health services and the school were rarely seen as guiding, suggesting that these institutions are not fulfilling its role to the satisfaction social front the issues of this nature, meriting a review and construction of guiders policies, which impact in improving health care and education.

Thus, the increase in pregnancy in adolescence has aroused the interest of researchers and health professionals, with a view to the combination of this event with poverty, low education and worse perinatal outcomes.

For services and health professionals, its emergence as a problem of health is requiring a better understanding about the elements involved in the accident, in the quest to identify modes of action with the greatest potential for their confrontation.

To understand the possible factors linked to the increase in pregnancies in this age group, you need to understand the complexity and the multi-casualty these factors, which make young people especially vulnerable to this.

This study aimed to make review of scientific literature on risk factors for pregnancy in adolescence in the database theses capes.

METHODOLOGY

This is a study of the literature review conducted in the database Thesis Capes until junho/2006, being used as a descriptor pregnancy in adolescence and found 215 productions scientific published in the period of 1998 to 2006. Used as a criterion for inclusion in the review research that focused the factors involved in pregnancy in adolescence, were selected 71 scholarly works, of which 87.3% were the master and 12.7% of doctorate, and 53.5% with approach quantitative, 38.0% and 8.5% qualitative-quantitative quality. The theses and dissertations selected were analyzed seeking to identify the risk factors involved in pregnancy in adolescence.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Most studies selected was developed in the USP (19.7%), FioCruz (11.3%), PUC (9.9%) and UERJ (7.0%) and defended mostly between 2000 and 2004 (63.5%). The areas of expertise of theses and dissertations analyzed frequently were: health (32.4%), psychology (25.4%), medicine (16.9%), nursing (12.7%) and education (7,0%).

The main factors of risk associates to the pregnancy in the adolescence were low schooling (43.7%), low condition socio-economic (39.4%), early sexual activity (32.4%), not aware of contraceptive methods (25.4%), the socio-troubled family (22.5%), pregnancy is unplanned (19.7%), discontinuation of the contraceptive methods (19.7%), union consensual (15.5%) and wish to have a child with 14.1%.

Table 1. Major risk factors of pregnancy in adolescence in the review in database Thesis Capes. 2006.

AT RISK FACTORS IN GRAVIDEZ IN ADOLESCENCE	N.	%
Low schooling	31	43,7
Low condition socio-economic	28	39,4
Early Sexual Activity	23	32,4
Not aware of contraceptive methods	18	25,4
Background socio-family troubled	16	22,5
Gestation not planned	14	19,7
Interruption of contraceptive methods	14	19,7
Consensual Union	11	15,5
I want to have a son	10	14,1
Emotional Disorders	9	12,7
Magic Thought	8	11,3
Summary of change in the situation of living	8	11,3
Single	7	9,9
Unemployment	6	8,5
Pregnancy of repetition	6	8,5
Family History of pregnancy in adolescence	5	7,0
Standard traditional family	4	5,6
Stable Union	4	5,6
Active Sexual Life	3	4,2
Media Influence	2	2,8

To understand the possible risk factors associated with the increase in pregnancies in this age group, you need to understand the complexity and the multi-casualty these factors, which make young people especially vulnerable to this.

I noticed that the context experienced by pregnant adolescents, is consistent with the results of studies conducted by Olivier (1993), Davim (1998), Pereira (2001), Sabroza (2002) and Rodrigues (2004), which identified that in adolescents early age pregnant while no single union in a consensual relationship with the dating older men, after stopping use of the method anti-conception, suggesting "exposure" to the voluntary risk and lack of motivation by the studies, low level of education and socio-demographic and psychosocial conditions.

Some variables such as the early onset of sexual life, level of education and low socioeconomic, marital status, lack of reproductive physiology, become pregnant not to lose the boyfriend to leave the home of their parents, to assert their femininity through fertility, or ignorance inappropriate use of contraceptive methods, lack of family care, lack of goals school or work and school leave if constitute potential risk factors for the occurrence of pregnancy in adolescence (OLIVEIRA, 1993; Pereira, 2001; SILVA, 2001; SABROZA, 2002 ; GERA, 2004).

In addition to these factors, other reasons related to the increase of pregnancy in adolescence are: early menarche, increased family breakdown, greater freedom of the young, less control of the family and school, and the influence of the media group, ignorance about anti-conception and daughters of adolescent mothers who pregnancy occur at this time of life (SIMÕES et al. , 2003; PERSON; SHIMO; TARALLO, 2004).

Thus, we agree with Neves (1995), says that when pregnancy in adolescence is presented as a major problem for health bio-psycho-social women's, and constitute a serious issue to the level of public health.

The literature shows that early pregnancy stems from factors related to the teenager, associated with a troubled family and social context, leading to psychological disorders that cause the high-risk situations, such as early and unwanted pregnancy. The pregnancy and the procreation of the teenager brings adverse effects in the areas physical, social and emotional for the young and his companion (NEVES, 1995; SAKAMOTO, 2003).

Another aspect that deserves attention in this context is the association found in the study of Maya (2004), and pregnancy in adolescence and not having lived the past two years with parents who argue is intriguing, meriting further study of the issue in future qualitative. The author says that from puberty, girls than lived with his father in childhood deserve special attention of health professionals due to the higher risk of pregnancy in adolescence. Programs for prevention could be offered in schools from 10 years of age, before the adolescents begin sexual relations before they occur and the dropout.

In the study by Paucar (2003), showed that the majority of teenagers surveyed pregnant for not consider the timely prevention, the family of the pregnant teenager not generally maintains dialogue on sexual orientation that because of taboos (clash of generations), or absence caused by survival factor-features that do not exclude the families of low income whose aggravating are: without structure family and economic problems.

The results of the study, Ribeiro (2002), pointed out a wide variety of senses, which meant not in a homogeneous pattern on the occurrence of pregnancy, which can be implemented so universal to all adolescents. Among the participants of the survey, one third assessed that the pregnancy occurred because it wanted to have a child. However, it raised the possibility of the presence of a desire not aware that pregnancy occur among the majority of the participants reported that they had not wanted to have a child at that moment.

The occurrence of pregnancy was the context of everyday relationships with their families and with the partner, and the latter was mentioned frequently as having influenced pregnancy (RIBEIRO, 2002).

Already the results of the study of Castro (1998), show that pregnancy is considered inevitable natural fact, which can not be controlled by the desire nor with preventive methods. The pregnancy is not desired by the non-pregnant girls and is not either planned by girls and pregnant mothers. It is, however, as a project of life idealized future that would make the wishes of security, recovery and independence of non-pregnant girls. For pregnant women and mothers, pregnancy works as an element of social identification, promoting a break important that requires drastic changes in behavior.

Moreover, in our reality, we can see a professional performance shows that the social vulnerability of teenagers on the concrete conditions of life, not only the socio-economic situation of the family of origin, but their support and encouragement affective with respect to education, the labor market and prospects for the future, above, encouraging, or not, pregnancy among this age contingent.

In turn, adolescent pregnancy, according Melo (2001), has just accentuating the social vulnerability, generating a "process of vulnerability." So down is a negative interaction between teen pregnancy and social vulnerability.

In view of the above, we can see that the inter-relationship of these variables and information seems prove that the teenager is strongly affected by the changes that have occurred in relations between the family, school, the job market and other social actors.

CONCLUSION

We can see that in the studies examined are many factors that are associated with pregnancy in adolescence and is closely related to socioeconomic conditions, educational, early onset of sexual life, ignorance and inadequate use of contraceptive methods, which are reinforced by the inadequacy of sex education in schools and programs of family planning in the public health services.

Examine the context of pregnancy in adolescence from our professional experience is a very complex task, involving many factors, and many related aspects socio-demographycs, educational, cultural and psychological, perhaps why the various programs that have already been implemented not have achieved encouraging results.

In this sense, realize the importance of analyzing the various contexts in which is embedded the problem of pregnancy in adolescence, particularly in understanding the existence of different contexts, which can subsidize programs for primary prevention, the identification of the factors involved in this issue, which greater understanding of this situation contextual.

The results of that review also pointed to the need and importance of the development of opportunities for education in the daily health of adolescents in all scenarios, which can enable us to adolescents, think, plan and evaluate their actions, effectively exercising their reproductive rights.

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RISK FACTORS IN PREGNANCY IN ADOLESCENCE: REVIEW OF LITERATURE

ABSTRACT

The increase of pregnancy in adolescence in developing countries has aroused the interest of researchers and health professionals, with a view to the combination of this event with poverty, low education and worse perinatal outcomes. This is a public health problem both in Brazil and in many other countries of the world. To understand the possible risk factors associated with the increase in pregnancies in this age group, you need to understand the complexity and the multi-casualty these factors, which make young people especially vulnerable to this. This study aimed to review, in the database Thesis Tapes, the factors of risk for pregnancy in adolescence. This is a study of the literature review conducted in the database Thesis Capes until junho/2006, being used as a descriptor pregnancy in adolescence and found 215 productions science. Used as a criterion for inclusion in the review research that focused the factors of risk for pregnancy in adolescence, were selected 71 scholarly works, of which, 87.3% and 12.7% of Masters of PhD. the socio-family troubled (22.5%), pregnancy is unplanned (19.7%), discontinuation of the contraceptive methods (19.7%), union consensual (15.5%) and wish to have a child with 14, 1%. We can see that in the studies examined are many factors that are associated with pregnancy in adolescence and is closely related to socioeconomic conditions, educational, early onset of sexual life, ignorance and inadequate use of contraceptive methods, which are reinforced by the inadequacy of sex education in schools and programs of family planning in the public health services.

KEYWORDS: Pregnancy in adolescence, risk factors.

LES FACTEURS DE RISQUE DE GROSSESSE A L'ADOLESCENCE: EXAMEN DE LA LITTERATURE

RÉSUMÉ

L'augmentation de la grossesse à l'adolescence dans les pays en développement a suscité l'intérêt des chercheurs et des professionnels de la santé, en vue de la combinaison de cet événement avec la pauvreté, le manque d'instruction et le pire périnatale résultats. Il s'agit d'un problème de santé publique à la fois au Brésil et dans de nombreux autres pays du monde. Pour comprendre les éventuels facteurs de risque associés à l'augmentation des grossesses dans ce groupe d'âge, vous devez comprendre la complexité et la Plusieurs blessés ces facteurs, qui rendent les jeunes particulièrement vulnérables à cet égard. Cette étude visait à examiner, dans la base de thèses Tapes, les facteurs de risque pour les grossesses à l'adolescence. Il s'agit

d'une étude de la revue de la littérature effectuée dans la base de thèses Capes jusqu'au juin/2006, soit utilisée comme un descripteur de la grossesse à l'adolescence et trouver 215 productions de la science. Utilisé comme critère pour l'inclusion dans la revue de recherche qui accent les facteurs de risque pour les grossesses à l'adolescence, ont été sélectionnés 71 travaux universitaires, dont, 87,3% par des docteurs. Socioprofessionnelles famille troublée (22,5%), la grossesse est non planifiée (19,7%), l'arrêt de la méthode contraceptive (19,7%), l'union consensuelle (15,5%) et le souhait d'avoir un enfant avec 14 , 1%. Nous pouvons voir que, dans les études examinées, nombreux facteurs sont associés à la grossesse à l'adolescence et sont étroitement liés aux conditions socio-économiques, éducatives, apparition précoce de la vie sexuelle, l'ignorance et la mauvaise utilisation des méthodes contraceptives, qui sont renforcés par l'inadéquation du sexe L'enseignement dans les écoles et des programmes de planification familiale dans les services de santé publique.

MOTS CLES: grossesse à l'adolescence, les facteurs de risque.

FACTORES DE RIESGO EN EMBARAZO EN LA ADOLESCENCIA: REVISIÓN DE LA LITERATURA

RESUMEN

El aumento del embarazo en la adolescencia en los países en desarrollo ha despertado el interés de investigadores y profesionales de la salud, con vistas a la combinación de este evento con la pobreza, el bajo nivel de educación y peor los resultados perinatales. Este es un problema de salud pública tanto en el Brasil y en muchos otros países del mundo. Para entender los posibles factores de riesgo asociados con el aumento de los embarazos en este grupo de edad, lo que necesita para comprender la complejidad y la multicasualidade estos factores, que hacen que los jóvenes especialmente vulnerables a este. El objetivo del estudio fue examinar, en la base de datos de tesis Tapes, los factores de riesgo para el embarazo en la adolescencia. Se trata de un estudio de la revisión de la literatura realizada en la base de datos de tesis Capes hasta junho/2006, siendo utilizado como un descriptor de embarazo en la adolescencia y encontraron 215 producciones de la ciencia. Se utiliza como un criterio para la inclusión en la revisión de investigación que focalizavam los factores de riesgo para el embarazo en la adolescencia, se seleccionaron 71 trabajos académicos, de los cuales, 87,3% y 12,7% de los Masters de PhD. La situación social y familiar en dificultades (22,5%), es el embarazo no planificado (19,7%), la interrupción de los métodos anticonceptivos (19,7%), la unión de consenso (15,5%) y el deseo de tener un niño con 14 , 1%. Podemos ver que en los estudios examinados son muchos los factores que se asocian con el embarazo en la adolescencia y está estrechamente relacionado con las condiciones socioeconómicas, educativas, de aparición temprana de la vida sexual, la ignorancia y la falta de utilización de métodos anticonceptivos, que se ve reforzado por la falta de adecuación de sexo La educación en las escuelas y los programas de planificación familiar en los servicios de salud pública.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Embarazo en la adolescencia, los factores de riesgo.

FATORES DE RISCO DE GRAVIDEZ NA ADOLESCÊNCIA: REVISÃO DE LITERATURA

RESUMO

O aumento da gravidez na adolescência em países em desenvolvimento tem despertado o interesse de pesquisadores e profissionais de saúde, tendo em vista a associação desse evento com pobreza, baixa escolaridade e piores resultados perinatais. Trata-se de um problema de saúde pública tanto no Brasil como em muitos outros países do mundo. Para entender os possíveis fatores de riscos ligados ao incremento das gestações nessa faixa etária, é preciso perceber a complexidade e a multicasualidade desses fatores, que tornam os adolescentes especialmente vulneráveis a essa situação. O presente estudo teve como objetivo revisar, na base de dados Teses Tapes, os fatores de riscos para a gravidez na adolescência. Trata-se de um estudo de revisão de literatura realizado na base de dados Teses Capes até junho/2006, sendo utilizado como descritor gravidez na adolescência e encontradas 215 produções científicas. Utilizamos como critério de inclusão na revisão as pesquisas que focalizavam os fatores de riscos para a gravidez na adolescência, foram selecionados 71 trabalhos acadêmicos, dos quais, 87,3 % de mestrado e 12,7 % de doutorado. Os fatores de risco predominantes foram à baixa escolaridade (43,7%), baixa condição sócio-econômica (39,4%), atividade sexual precoce (32,4%), não conhecimento dos métodos contraceptivos (25,4%), contexto sócio-familiar conturbado (22,5%), gravidez não planejada (19,7%), interrupção dos métodos contraceptivos (19,7%), união consensual (15,5%) e desejo de ter um filho com 14,1%. Podemos observar nos estudos analisados que são vários os fatores que estão associados à gravidez na adolescência, estando intimamente relacionados às condições socioeconômicos, educacionais, início precoce da vida sexual, desconhecimento e uso inadequado dos métodos contraceptivos, que são reforçados pela inadequação da educação sexual nas escolas e de programas de planejamento familiar nos serviços públicos de saúde.

PALAVRAS CHAVES: Gravidez na adolescência, Fatores de riscos.