Teenage pregnancy and their damages

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Adolescent pregnancies are global problems but occur most often in poorer and marginalized communities. Many girls face considerable pressure to marry early and become mothers while they are still a child. I would like to explain on teenage pregnancy before writing on their damages to the society and possible solutions to it.

A teen or teenager is a person who falls within the age of thirteen to nineteen years old. The word “teenager” is often associated with adolescence. Pregnancy is the term used to describe the period in which a fetus develops inside a woman’s womb or uterus. Teenage pregnancy is the case of an under-aged girl usually within age of thirteen to nineteen years becoming pregnant. Pregnancy can occur with sexual intercourse after the start of ovulation which can be before the menstrual cycle but usually occurs after the onset of periods.

Teenage pregnancy are associated with social issues including;lack of information about sexual and reproductive health and rights, inadequate access to services tailored to young people, family,community and social pressure to marry, sexual violence, child,early and forced marriage which can be both a cause and a consequence, lack of education or dropping out of school.

Approximately 90% of birth to girls aged fifteen to nineteen years in developing countries occur within early marriage where there is often an imbalance of power, no access to contraception and pressure on girls to improve their fertility. Parental income and the extent of a girl’s education also contribute, girls who have received minimal education are five times more likely to become a mother than those with higher levels of education.

Adolescent pregnancy remains a major contributor to maternal and child mortality, complications relating to pregnancy and child birth are the leading causes of death for girls aged fifteen to nineteen globally. Pregnant girls and adolescent also face other health risks and complications due to their immature bodies, babies born to younger mothers are also at greater risks.

Adolescent pregnancy can also have negative social and economic effects on girls, their families and communities, unmarried pregnant adolescents may face stigma or rejection by parents and peers as well as threats of violence. Girls who become pregnant before eighteen are also more likely to experience violence within a marriage or partnership.

For many adolescents, pregnancy and childbirths are neither planned nor wanted. In countries where abortion is prohibited or highly restricted, adolescents typically resort to unsafe abortion,putting their health and lives at risk. Some 3.9 million unsafe abortions occur each year to girls aged fifteen to nineteen in developing regions.

Possible solutions to teenage pregnancy are; creation of girl’s awareness of their sexual and reproductive health and rights, protecting them from abuse and connecting them with education and health services. Government should strengthen national health systems, implement comprehensive education on sexuality and relationships in and out of schools and provide affordable, safe contraception to tackle the root causes of adolescent pregnancy.

Governor should also support pregnant girls and young mothers to continue and complete their education. Teenagers should be enlightened on the dangers of teenage pregnancy and they should be encouraged not to have sex. It is important to prevent teenage pregnancy because it will improve economic opportunities and lead to significantly public savings. Thank u.