

Characteristics of adolescent pregnancies in two different hospitals in the same city

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Objective : To determine the characteristics of adolescent pregnancies of the university hospital and SMH in Eskisehir, Turkey.

Design and Methods: A retrospective study was conducted for the differences of gestational ages at birth, mode of deliveries and birthweight of newborns between two hospitals.

Results : Eighty-nine adolescent pregnant women attending to the university hospital and 147 to SMH were evaluated. Higher percentage of adolescent deliveries between 20-28 weeks' gestation was observed in the university hospital (6.9% vs 0.9%, $p<0.05$). Also, preterm deliveries (29-37 weeks of gestation) were higher in the university hospital (36.8% vs 14.2%, $p<0.01$). In SMH, more deliveries were observed between 38 and 42 weeks of gestation (83.2% vs 53.2%, $p<0.01$). In terms of pregnancies 42 weeks of gestation, no relevant differences between university and maternity hospitals were detected (1.1% vs 1.8%, $p>0.05$). Newborns with birthweights < 2000 gr and between 2001-2499 gr were higher in the university hospital (24.4% vs 4.2%, $p<0.01$) and (17.9% vs 7.6%, $p<0.01$), respectively. No differences in the mode of deliveries (vaginal vs cesarian section) were detected between two hospitals ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion::In this study, deliveries of newborns with lower birthweights and lower gestational weeks were higher. The most important reason of this finding is the referral of high-risk cases to the university hospital. We think tertiary care centers should be established in the state hospitals with a high number of deliveries.