

Teenager's pregnancy



In Colombia Adolescence in Colombia is often the age of contradictions and misunderstandings, which makes the discovery of oneself possible. The development and maturity of these psychosocial characteristics are shifted, in adolescents, in later ages of life, unlike the first biological maturity prevailing in this phase. Thus misinformation and lack of education in the sexual order is considered a major risk on reproductive health, which could lead to early parenthood. Many adolescents begin their sexual life at an early age and they could get pregnant, which becomes an obstacle for their dreams and goals.

So one of the major problems we face due to their social significance is teen pregnancy that is happening more frequently in lower socio-economic sectors. There are many and varied causes that adolescents get pregnant at an early age, but the most important is the lack of sex education. Parents often evade this responsibility and leave it to teachers; there is no communication between parents and children. Furthermore, in many cases adolescents have been sexually abused and they begin early sexual relationships, because they are often not aware of fertility issues; this occurs under the influence of alcohol and drugs.

Moreover, in the modern world technology has advanced a lot and we can look for information on sexuality like having sex at an early age and like any other. Hence, the teenager who gets pregnant is which want it or simply is an irresponsible person. Currently, younger people are having more and more unprotected sex and know less effective contraception options, then it is easy to determine that non-use of contraceptive methods is a risk factor

for getting pregnant, because their first sexual relations are spontaneous, unplanned, so it difficult the use of a contraceptive method.

A teenager's pregnancy is traumatic because the younger has to be a mother and adolescent at the same time. Pregnancies in adolescence have additional health risks for the mother. Often, adolescents do not receive timely prenatal care, so they are at greater risk of hypertension. This can have serious biological consequences such as preeclampsia, eclampsia, and breast cancer. By the same token, they will also have physical and social problems, such as being exposed to exploitation, violence and family dependency; so in many cases couples who form a family tend to divorce.

They have to work and receive a lower income that the rest of their peers, then stress increases having to act as an adult to work instead of studying. Unintended pregnancy at this stage of life is considered high risk, considering that the size of the bones of the pelvis, the maturity of cervix and vulva it is not suitable for a vaginal delivery. Although eventually the baby could be born this way, she is exposed to vaginal and cervical lacerations. So in future pregnancies may have more risks if the uterus after delivery is not contracted or it is not recover its normal size.

Besides, children born unexpectedly are likely to suffer some risks, among which we find, premature birth and babies with low birth weight; because the body of the mother is not ready to have a baby; this can cause in the baby many diseases such as congenital malformations that increase the likelihood that babies require extra medical attention. Another risk is death to both mother and baby. In some cases it is very common that childbirth of teenage

mothers is complicated and will be too long, increasing the possibility of the death of the baby and the mother.

In addition, it can create other complications that would involve a series of convulsions followed by a coma, which could affect seriously the health of the baby and cause death of the mother. So young people do not have the psychological, physical and economic capacity or responsibility to tackle this new change in their lives. According to statistics from the health authorities in Colombia " each year about 400. 000 young people between 15 and 19 are pregnant or already mothers, so then it is estimated that abortions in the same age are bordering the 300. 00 per year. " At present teen pregnancy in Colombia has become very common, so we can find positive aspects to adolescent pregnancy, for example, young parents increase their links with other people in their life, including their partners. Pregnancy at an early age will teach them to be more responsible because they have to think about taking care of their baby. Also, they have the opportunity to see their son, grandchildren and even great-grandchildren, since the family start very young.

Adolescents should consider many aspects before starting an active sexual life such as education programs, that encourage abstinence for young people to delay initiation of sexual activity until marriage or until they are mature enough to handle sexual activity and pregnancy in a responsible manner. Moreover, to talk to parents about sexuality is very important when starting an active sexual life, and they will have the confidence to talk to their parents about anything pertaining to the topic, to avoid unwanted pregnancy in adolescence.

At the same time to be aware of contraceptive methods to lead a sexual life without worries, and even prevent sexually transmitted diseases. Lastly, I recommend young people should approach non-profit private entities to help them to learn more about sexuality as PROFAMILIA, considering that it provides information on issues of sexuality, sexual health and reproductive health. Some researchers believed that " abstinence teaches students the fundamental life lessons of self - control, self - discipline, and delay of self - gratification, which can help reduce the number of teen pregnancies" (Ed.

Auriana Ojeda, 113). References Weiss (2009) retrieved from [http://pregnancy. about. com/od/teenpregnancy/a/Teen-Pregnancy. htm](http://pregnancy.about.com/od/teenpregnancy/a/Teen-Pregnancy.htm).

Ojeda (2003) Chapter 4: How Can Teenage Pregnancy Be Reduce? Retrieved from [http://www. dikseo. teimes. gr/spoudastirio/ENOTES/T/Teenage_Pregnancy_Viewpoints. pdf](http://www.dikseo.teimes.gr/spoudastirio/ENOTES/T/Teenage_Pregnancy_Viewpoints.pdf).

Essay Grading Rubric

Name _____ Essay

Type _____ CRITERIA| Points1 to 10| THESIS and CONTENT (Development)The essay has a thesis—a single, central point that is interesting, original, striking and substantial.

The central idea is developed in the essay through well-chosen, appropriate, concrete details that show originality and freshness. Author shows rather than merely tells. Generalizations and assertions are defended. Arguments are logical. | | ORGANIZATION (Paragraphs)The essay is organized and well structured (there is a beginning, a body, and a conclusion). The essay exhibits a clear strategy for persuasion and pattern of development (chronological order, spatial order, comparison/contrast, etc.).

The organization works with the thesis so that the thesis and the organization contribute to serving the purpose of the essay. Essay does not digress from central point. Transitions help the paper flow smoothly. Introductory paragraph(s) is (are) interesting and appropriate. Concluding paragraph is satisfying. Paragraphs are organized, unified and coherent. Each supporting paragraph has a controlling idea (which may be expressed in a topic sentence). In supporting paragraphs, topic idea helps further the thesis. | | STYLE Sentences are mature and parallel. Writer avoids modifier problems.

Sentences show variety of pattern and are rhetorically effective. The essay is written in a style and tone appropriate to the audience, topic and purpose. Words are appropriate and well chosen. Writer avoids jargon and sexist language. Writer seems to be speaking in an authentic voice. Paper is enjoyable and interesting. | | GRAMMAR, SPELLING, MECHANICS Subtract points for errors in grammar (comma splices, fragments, fused sentences, agreement, etc.), spelling, and mechanics (margins, format, etc.). | | APA GUIDELINES All sections of the written presentation follow the APA guidelines. | |