

FACTORS CORRELATED WITH PREGNANCY AT THE ADOLESCENT AGE

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ABSTRAK : FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEHAMILAN PADA USIA REMAJA

Latar Belakang: Meningkatnya kasus perkawinan anak masih menjadi pekerjaan rumah yang belum terselesaikan. Indonesia menjadi Negara kedua dengan angka perkawinan anak tertinggi di Asia Tenggara setelah Kamboja. Tahun 2018 proporsi pernikahan remaja sebesar 11,21% dan tahun 2019 proporsi pernikahan remaja di Indonesia sebesar 10,32% dan tahun 2020 telah menjadi peningkatan proporsi pernikahan remaja sebesar 11,91%. Hal ini disebabkan kemiskinan, rendahnya pendidikan dan sekolah secara daring karena covid 19

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kehamilan pada usia remaja di updt puskesmas karya mukti kecamatan sinar peninjauan kabupaten oku tahun 2021

Metode: Desain penelitian menggunakan survey analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah semua ibu hamil yang berkunjung memeriksakan kehamilannya di UPTD Puskesmas Karya Mukti pada bulan Januari-Juni 2021 dengan jumlah 105 ibu hamil. Pengumpulan data menggunakan data kuesioner. Analisa data menggunakan analisa univariat dan bivariate dengan menggunakan uji *chis square*.

Hasil: Ada hubungan pengetahuan (0,005), pendidikan (0,002) dan sikap (0,011) dengan kehamilan pada usia remaja di UPTD Puskesmas Karya Mukti Kecamatan Sinar Peninjauan Kabupaten OKU tahun 2021.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan pengetahuan, pendidikan dan sikap dengan kehamilan pada usia remaja di UPTD Puskesmas Karya Mukti.

Saran: dapat menjadi bahan perbandingan dan acuan dalam penelitian yang akan datang, dan bagi UPT Puskesmas Karya Mukti informasi dan konseling kesehatan reproduksi remaja (PIK-KRR) bagi remaja mengikuti kegiatan positif.

Kata kunci: pengetahuan, pendidikan, dan sikap dengan kehamilan usia remaja

ABSTRACT

Background: The increasing cases of adolescent marriage are still unresolved homework. In this regard, Indonesia is the second country with the highest adolescent marriage rate in Southeast Asia after Cambodia. In 2018, the proportion of adolescent marriages was 11.21%; in 2019, the proportion of adolescent marriages in Indonesia was 10.32%; in 2020, there was an increase in the proportion of adolescent marriages by 11.91%. It is due to poverty, low education, and online schools because of COVID-19.

Objectives: This study aims to determine the factors correlated with adolescent pregnancy at UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center, Sinar Peninjauan Sub-district, Oku Regency, in 2021.

Method: The research design used an analytical survey with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study was all pregnant women who visited the UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center from January to June 2021, with a total of 105 pregnant women. The data were collected through a questionnaire. Data analysis was then performed with univariate and bivariate analysis, utilizing the chi-square test.

Results: There was a relationship between knowledge (0.005), education (0.002), and attitude (0.011) with adolescent pregnancy at UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center, Sinar Peninjauan Sub-district, OKU Regency in 2021.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between knowledge, education, and attitudes and adolescent pregnancy at UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center.

Suggestion: This study can be used as material for comparison and reference in future research. Then, for UPT Karya Mukti Public Health Center, it is necessary to provide information and counseling on adolescent reproductive health (PIK-KRR) for adolescents to participate in positive activities.

Keywords: Knowledge, education, and attitude toward adolescent pregnancy

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a transition period from puberty to adulthood at the age of 11-19. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 16 million births occur to mothers aged 15-19 years, or 11% of all births worldwide, of which 95% occur in developing countries. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 29% of young women marry when they are 18. In addition, the highest prevalence of early marriage cases was recorded in Nigeria at 79%, Congo at 74%, Afghanistan at 54%, and Bangladesh at 51%. According to WHO, the factors affecting adolescent pregnancy include elements from within individuals of married age, age at first sexual intercourse, educational status, knowledge of reproductive health, risky sexual behavior, chemical substance abuse, and contraceptive use (Rosdarni, 2019).

Specifically, Indonesia is the second country with the highest adolescent marriage rate in Southeast Asia after Cambodia. In 2018, the proportion of adolescent marriages was 11.21%; in 2019, the proportion of adolescent marriages in Indonesia was 10.32%; in 2020, there was an increase in the proportion of adolescent marriages by 11.91%. It is due to poverty, low education, and online schools because of COVID-19 (Ministry of PPPA, 2021).

The 2018 Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (BPS) survey showed that the adolescent pregnancy rate (AKR) aged 15-19 reached 48 per 1,000 pregnancies. The 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) also found that pregnancies at the age of fewer than 15 years mainly occurred in rural areas with a proportion of 0.03%, and the proportion of pregnancies at the age of 15-19 years was 1.97% (Meriyani et al., 2018).

In this case, adolescents with low education tend to marry early due to their low knowledge of early marriage. The lower a person's education will tend to do early marriage since education will affect the knowledge level. Adolescents' low knowledge can also affect a limited mindset, which impacts a person's attitude, including in deciding to get married (Kumalasari and Iwan, 2018).

In adolescents knowledgeable about reproductive health, there will be an understanding of the various risks or dangers of adolescent pregnancy, either risk for pregnancy, childbirth, or babies born, so that with good knowledge, they will be more careful about interactions that tend to be related to the abuse of sexual function leading to pregnancy in adolescence (Kumalasari and Iwan, 2018).

Moreover, adolescents with a good attitude are expected to behave well so they do not violate

the existing rules or norms. If adolescents' attitudes are not good, it will cause deviations, such as increasing adolescent pregnancies (Kumalasari and Iwan, 2018).

Adolescent pregnancy, in fact, has a negative impact on both mother and baby. According to WHO, girls aged 10-19 years have a five times greater risk of dying in pregnancy and childbirth than women aged 20-24 years. According to Manuaba, adolescent pregnancy also has risks, such as antepartum bleeding, increased preeclampsia and eclampsia, anemia, impaired fetal development, miscarriage, prematurity, and low birth weight (LBW). Based on the above phenomenon, the authors want to research "Factors Correlated with Pregnancy at the Adolescent Age at the UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center, Sinar Peninjauan Sub-district, OKU Regency in 2021."

RESEARCH METHODS

This quantitative research design used an analytical survey method through a cross-sectional approach. This research was conducted in August 2021 at the UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center, Ogan Komering Ulu Regency. The population in this study was all pregnant women who visited the UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center from January to June 2021, with a total of 105 pregnant women. Sampling in this study employed accidental sampling, i.e., the sample was carried out by involving respondents who happened to be present at the time of the study; in this case, all pregnant women who visited the UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center in August 2021. The data collected in this study were primary data obtained through interviews using a questionnaire to all pregnant women who came to check their pregnancy at the UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center at the time of the study in August 2021. In addition, the dependent variable was adolescent pregnancy, while the independent variables consisted of knowledge, education, and attitudes. The data analysis then utilized the chi-square test.

RESEARCH RESULTS

The Relationship between Knowledge and Adolescent Pregnancy at the UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center, Sinar Peninjauan Sub-district, OKU Regency in 2021

From the chi-square statistical test calculation results with a 95% significance degree, the relationship between knowledge and adolescent pregnancy can be seen in the following table.

Table 1

The relationship between knowledge and adolescent pregnancy at UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center, Sinar Peninjauan Sub-district, OKU Regency in 2021

Knowledge	Adolescent pregnancy				N	%	p-value	OR
	Yes		No					
	N	%	N	%				
Insufficient	6	54.5	5	45.5	11	100	0.005	9.157
Good	2	9.5	19	90.5	21	100		

Based on Table 1 above, of the 32 respondents, six (54.5%) who became pregnant in their adolescence had insufficient knowledge, and five (45.5%) with insufficient knowledge did not get pregnant. In addition, two respondents with good knowledge got pregnant in their adolescence (9.5%), while those with good knowledge who did not get pregnant in their adolescence were 19 (90.5%).

The Chi-Square statistical test results also revealed a significant relationship between knowledge and adolescent pregnancy, with a p-value of 0.005 and an odds ratio (OR) value of 9.157. Thus,

it is said that there is a relationship since the p-value ≤ 0.05 .

The Relationship between Education and Adolescent Pregnancy at the UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center, Sinar Peninjauan Sub-district, OKU Regency in 2021

From the calculation results of the chi-square statistical test with a 95% significance degree, the relationship between education and adolescent pregnancy can be seen in the following table.

Table 2

The relationship between education and adolescent pregnancy at the UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center, Sinar Peninjauan Sub-district, OKU Regency, in 2021

Education	Adolescent pregnancy				N	%	p-value	OR
	Yes		No					
	N	%	N	%				
Low	6	60	4	40	10	100	0.002	5.387
High	2	9.1	20	90.9	22	100		

Table 2 above shows that out of 32 respondents, six (60%) with low education got pregnant in their adolescence, and four (40%) with low education did not get pregnant in their adolescence. In addition, two respondents with higher education became pregnant in their adolescence (9.1%), while respondents with higher education who did not become pregnant in their adolescence were 20 (90.9%).

Furthermore, the chi-square statistical test results uncovered a significant relationship between education and adolescent pregnancy, with a p-value of 0.002 and an odds ratio (OR) of 5.387. Hence, it

can be said that there is a relationship as the p-value ≤ 0.05 .

The Relationship between Attitudes and Adolescent Pregnancy at the UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center, Sinar Peninjauan Sub-district, OKU Regency in 2021

From the calculation results of the chi-square statistical test with a 95% significance degree, the relationship between attitudes and adolescent pregnancy can be seen in the following table.

Table 3

The relationship between attitudes and adolescent pregnancy at the UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center, Sinar Peninjauan Sub-district, OKU Regency in 2021

Attitudes	Adolescent pregnancy				N	%	p-value	OR
	Yes		No					
	N	%	N	%				
Negative	6	50	6	50	12	100	0.011	3.405
Positive	2	10	18	90	20	100		

From Table 3 above, of the 32 respondents with negative attitudes, six (50%) became pregnant in adolescence, and six (50%) did not get pregnant in adolescence. Moreover, two (10%) respondents with a positive attitude got pregnant in their adolescence, whereas respondents with a positive attitude who did not get pregnant in their adolescence were 18 (90%).

Then, the Chi-Square statistical test results demonstrated a significant relationship between attitude and adolescent pregnancy, with a p-value of 0.011 and an odds ratio (OR) value of 3.405. For this reason, it is said that there is a relationship as the p-value ≤ 0.05 .

DISCUSSION

The Relationship between Knowledge and Adolescent Pregnancy at the UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center, Sinar Peninjauan Sub-district, OKU Regency in 2021

It is known from the univariate analysis that out of 32 respondents, eight (25%) became pregnant in their adolescence, while 24 (75%) respondents did not get pregnant in their adolescence. Furthermore, from the bivariate analysis, of the 32 respondents with insufficient knowledge, six (54.5%) became pregnant in adolescence, while five (45.5%) did not get pregnant in adolescence. In addition, two respondents with good knowledge were pregnant in their adolescence (9.5%), whereas those with good knowledge who were not pregnant in their adolescence were 19 (90.5%). Then, the chi-square statistical test results revealed a significant relationship between knowledge and adolescent pregnancy, with a p-value of 0.005 and an odds ratio (OR) value of 9.157.

This study aligns with the research conducted by Lubis and Dewi (2019), with the title "*Level of knowledge and attitudes of adolescent girls about early pregnancy in Denpasar City*," showing that the Chi-Square statistical test results obtained a p-value of 0.001 ($p < \alpha = 0.05$). It indicates a relationship between knowledge and pregnancy in adolescents. In addition, 92% of respondents with a good level of knowledge knew that adolescents could get pregnant

if they have sexual intercourse; 27.8% of respondents with insufficient knowledge thought that kissing or swimming in a swimming pool contaminated with sperm can lead to pregnancy; 13.7% of respondents did not know that condoms can prevent pregnancy; 10.9% of respondents did not know the risk of abortion; almost 2/3 of the respondents answered misinterpretation of marriage.

Pregnancy is the result of the meeting of sperm and egg. In the process, the journey of sperm to meet the egg (ovum) is really full of struggle (Hani, U., & Kusbandiyah, J. (2011). Knowledge is an important part in shaping behavior

In this regard, knowledge is an essential part of behavior formation. Knowledge-based behavior will be more lasting than behavior not based on knowledge. Likewise, the level of sexual knowledge greatly influences premarital sexual behavior (Notoadmodjo, 2018).

From the research results above, it can be assumed that adolescents with insufficient knowledge were higher than adolescents with good knowledge who got pregnant in their adolescence. Adolescents with insufficient knowledge also had a nine times higher chance of getting pregnant in their adolescence than adolescents with good knowledge. It can be proven by the value of the odds ratio (OR) of 9.157. The Chi-Square statistic test results also obtained a p-value of 0.005 ($p < \alpha = 0.05$), indicating the relationship between knowledge and adolescent pregnancy at the UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center in 2021. Based on the study results, it can then be concluded that in respondents who are knowledgeable both about adolescent pregnancy and reproductive health, there will be a positive understanding and attitude regarding the various risks or dangers of adolescent pregnancy, whether risks for pregnancy, childbirth, and babies born. With this understanding and attitude, adolescents will be more careful about interactions that tend to be related to the abuse of sexual function, causing pregnancy at a young age.

In addition, the good knowledge of respondents about good adolescent pregnancy can be a positive factor in preventing adolescents from

promiscuity, which can trigger early pregnancy. Good knowledge also has a positive correlation with adolescent attitudes to avoid pregnancy. However, in reality, although adolescents' knowledge about adolescent pregnancy is good, it does not affect the high rate of adolescent pregnancy. The increase in the percentage of adolescent pregnancies can be caused by couples with a high curiosity, which only happens without realizing feelings of guilt or may be forced by their partners. It reflects adolescents' lack of understanding and knowledge about the risks of sexual intercourse and the ability to refuse relationships they do not want.

Therefore, the Karya Mukti Public Health Center established an adolescent *Posyandu* (integrated health service post) in every village to make it easier for adolescents to get health services and increase their knowledge about reproductive health. Health workers also conduct monthly counseling, such as issues regarding the dangers/impacts of adolescent pregnancy. In addition, disseminating information about the risks of adolescent pregnancy needs to be done to prepare adolescents so that they have good knowledge and lead to good attitudes related to the dangers of pregnancy in adolescents. Adolescents are also expected to have broad knowledge, especially about adolescent reproductive health (KKR), so they can prepare themselves and think positively in dealing with adolescence, which is full of turmoil and problems.

The Relationship between Education and Adolescent Pregnancy at the UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center, Sinar Peninjauan Sub-district, OKU Regency in 2021

From the univariate analysis, of the 32 respondents, eight were pregnant in their adolescence (25%), while respondents who did not get pregnant in their adolescence were 24 (75%). It is also known from the bivariate analysis that of the 32 respondents with low education, six respondents (60%) became pregnant in their adolescence (60%), while those who did not become pregnant in their adolescence were four (40%) respondents. In addition, two (9.1%) respondents with higher education became pregnant in adolescence, while 20 (90.9%) respondents with higher education did not become pregnant. Furthermore, the Chi-Square statistical test results showed a significant relationship between education and adolescent pregnancy, with a p-value of 0.002 and an odds ratio (OR) of 5.387.

This research is consistent with Mairanny and Realita's (2019) study entitled "*Analysis of Factors*

Influencing Young Pregnancy in Binjai Sub-district, Langkat Regency," which states that education influenced adolescent pregnancy, with an OR of 0.057. It denotes that adolescents with low education risk 0.017 times experiencing pregnancy. Low-education individuals referred to in their research are those whose last education is not completing senior high school, while higher education is those graduating from senior high school and college.

Education is an important factor in adolescent development. Education is an effort to develop personality and abilities inside and outside school and lasts a lifetime. The higher a person's education level, the easier it is to determine and receive information. (Sari 2014)

Education level is one of the internal factors influencing the early marriage. (Adam, A. 2019). Person's level of education also affects a person's perspective and thinking the more knowledge he gets, so with more knowledge, it is hoped that the more logical decision-making for marriage. (Fitrianingsih, R. 2015). Conversely, a low level of education can affect a woman's life, including married life. Low knowledge also causes a person to lack knowledge and readiness in dealing with marriage, so they do not have much consideration in deciding to get married. .(Syafangah, U., & Rosida, L. 2017)

Based on this study's results, it can be assumed that low education was more at risk of pregnancy in adolescence. The Chi-Square statistical test results obtained p-value = 0.002 ($p < \alpha = 0.05$). It signifies a relationship between education and adolescent pregnancy at the UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center in 2021. In addition, the odds ratio (OR) was 5.387, meaning that adolescents with low education had a five times greater risk of pregnancy than adolescents with high education. Related to that, the lack of education makes the lack of knowledge obtained. Respondents with insufficient knowledge will make decisions to do early marriage without considering the impact of early marriage itself. Respondents with low education also tend to marry early due to their low knowledge of the impact of adolescent pregnancy. The impact of adolescent pregnancy is that the reproductive organs are not ready to accept the pregnancy so it can cause several complications and death, both maternal and neonatal deaths.

Adolescents with low education tend to marry early due to their low knowledge of early marriage. The lower a person's education will tend to do early marriage because the level of education will affect the level of knowledge. Adolescents' low knowledge can affect a limited mindset that has an impact on a

person's attitude, including in making decisions to get married (Mambaya 2011).

Adolescents who have good knowledge about reproductive health will have an understanding of the various risks or dangers of teenage pregnancy, whether it's risks for pregnancy, childbirth, or for babies born so that with good knowledge, adolescents will be more careful about relationships that tend to be related. with abuse of sexual function that can lead to pregnancy in adolescence. (Wijayanti, A., & Syaifudin, S. (2014)

To that end, the Karya Mukti Public Health Center established peer counselors at every junior high and senior high school level. Health workers conduct counseling at these schools every semester and accommodate adolescent problems through peer counselors.

The Relationship between Attitudes and Adolescent Pregnancy at the UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center, Sinar Peninjauan Sub-district, OKU Regency in 2021

From the univariate analysis, out of 32 respondents, eight (25%) became pregnant in adolescence, while 24 (75%) did not get pregnant in their adolescence. Of the 32 respondents, 12 (37.5%) had a negative attitude, while 20 (62.5%) had a positive one. From the bivariate analysis, it is also known that out of 32 respondents, six respondents (50%) with a negative attitude got pregnant in their adolescence, while six (50%) with a negative attitude did not get pregnant in their adolescence. In addition, two respondents with a positive attitude got pregnant in their adolescence (10%), while 18 respondents (90%) with a positive attitude did not get pregnant in their adolescence. Furthermore, the Chi-Square statistical test results uncovered a significant relationship between attitude and adolescent pregnancy, with a p-value of 0.011 and an odds ratio (OR) value of 3.405.

This study is in accordance with the research conducted by Antari et al. (2018) with the title "*Factors Affecting Adolescent Sexual Behavior in Central Java*," showing that adolescent girls' knowledge had a positive and significant effect on their attitudes about adolescent pregnancy. It is indicated by the Chi-Square statistical test results obtaining a p-value of 0.020 ($p < \alpha = 0.05$), meaning that there was a relatively strong relationship between attitudes and knowledge of adolescent girls about adolescent pregnancy, which was 62.7%. Here, the attitude of adolescents in the face of adolescent pregnancy is vital. With a good attitude, it is expected that adolescent behavior will be good so that it does not go out of the existing rules or norms.

(Karlina, 2020) On the other hand, if adolescents' attitudes are not good, it will lead to deviations, such as increasing adolescent pregnancies. Thus, as early as possible, knowledge about reproductive health is crucial for adolescents.

Apriani's research, 2010 states that there is a significant relationship between the level of sex knowledge and students' attitudes towards teenage pregnancy. Attitude is a person's closed response to a stimulus or object, both internal and external so that its manifestations cannot be directly seen, but can only be interpreted in advance of the closed behavior. Attitudes in reality indicate the suitability of the response to a particular stimulus. Early teens begin to develop new thoughts, are quickly attracted to the opposite sex and are easily aroused erotically. Excessive sensitivity and lack of control over the ego makes it difficult for these early teens to understand and be understood by adults. (Elyarianti, E., & Azis, M. A. (2021)

In this case, attitude is a person's closed response to a stimulus or object, both internal and external, so its manifestation cannot be directly seen but can only be interpreted in advance from the closed behavior. In reality, attitudes indicate the response's suitability to a particular stimulus.

The form of attitude is not all determined by the environmental situation and a person's personal experience. Sometimes, a form of attitude is an emotion-based statement that serves as a channel for frustration or a diversion of the ego's defense mechanism. The causal factor influencing the student's attitude is good knowledge by the respondent so that it affects the attitude towards a particular object, where the attitude based on knowledge is closely related. The explanation above asserts that knowledge can affect the formation of attitudes. Knowledge is the result of knowing what someone already knows through his senses and is something that can influence how an individual can decide on a positive or negative attitude. .(Suryani, I. (2018)

According to research assumptions, respondents with negative attitudes were more at risk of pregnancy in their adolescence. It is based on the Chi-Square statistical test results, which obtained a p-value = 0.011 ($p < \alpha = 0.05$), showing the relationship between attitude and adolescent pregnancy at the UPTD Karya Mukti Public Health Center in 2021. In addition, the odds ratio (OR) value was 3.405, so adolescents with low education had three times greater risk of pregnancy than adolescents with high education. Here, negative attitudes determine the respondents' behavior since attitudes can also be influenced by their living

environment, style, and education. Thus, when adolescents get the correct information, they will take an attitude according to the information obtained and will take behavioral actions according to their attitude, such as having sex before the time causing pregnancy in their adolescence.

Furthermore, the informants' attitudes towards sexual relations were not in accordance with their awareness. They responded that sexual intercourse should not be done before marriage because it can lead to feelings of regret, shame, and future loss. However, they still did it for several reasons, such as being influenced by their boyfriend's persuasion, based on consensual feelings, and as a form of love. In this study, one informant showed disapproval and regret and appealed to the adolescents to be more careful in socializing so as not to cause shame. (Ismarwati, I., & Utami, I. (2017)

Preferably, efforts should be made to provide a positive attitude to avoid sexual intercourse prematurely by giving the correct information about reproductive health. The right information will help adolescents make the right decisions to prevent promiscuity, which can impact unwanted adolescent pregnancy with all its problems, such as the impact of pregnancy on both mother and baby. Adolescents should also participate in positive or valuable activities, such as the Islamic Youth Mosque (RISMA) or Youth Organization.

CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between knowledge and pregnancy in adolescence simultaneously, there is a relationship between education and pregnancy in adolescence, there is a relationship between attitudes and pregnancy in adolescence at the UPTD Puskesmas Karya Mukti, Sinar Peninjau Subdistrict, OKU Regency in 2021.

SUGGESTION

Adolescents should take part in positive or valuable activities, such as the Islamic Youth Mosque (RISMA) or Youth Organization, dig up information about reproductive health through the Youth Reproductive Health Information and Counseling Center (PIK-KRR) in the village, and reduce exposure to pornography in the form of photos and videos, thereby reducing the stimulus for sexual intercourse so that adolescent pregnancy does not occur. In addition, it is recommended that the Public Health Center establish Adolescent Reproductive Health Information and Counseling Centers (PIK-KRR) in each village to make it easier for adolescents to reach, conduct counseling on reproductive health

in schools and the dangers/impacts of adolescent pregnancy, and establish cooperation with religious and community leaders in each village to prevent promiscuity. Besides, it is necessary to disseminate information on reproductive health by distributing leaflets and placing posters in public places, such as Village Halls, mosque wall boards, or other places of worship.

Then, further research can take a population of pregnant and non-pregnant adolescents so that more varied research can be obtained, and this research can be used as a reference.

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