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## Maternal morbidity of adolescent pregnant women

<sup>1</sup>Carlos Arturo Paniagua Coahuila, <sup>1</sup>José Anaya Herrera, <sup>2</sup>Dulce Alejandra Alonso Lozano,  
<sup>1</sup>Lenny Piña Guerrero, <sup>3</sup>Raúl Alejandro Miranda Ojeda, <sup>\*1,3</sup>Hugo Mendieta Zerón

<sup>1</sup>Obstetrics and Gynecology Department, *Mónica Pretelini Sáenz* Maternal-Perinatal Hospital, Toluca, Mexico

<sup>2</sup>Gynecology and Obstetrics Hospital, Mother-Child Institute of the State of Mexico, Toluca, Mexico

<sup>3</sup>Research Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Autonomous University of the State of Mexico, Toluca, Mexico

Authors' ORCID iDs, academic degrees and contributions are available at the end of the article

\*Corresponding author – Hugo Mendieta Zerón, e-mail: [drmendietaz@yahoo.com](mailto:drmendietaz@yahoo.com)

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### Abstract

**Background:** In Mexico, it is estimated that the adolescent population represents 29% of the population of childbearing age. The present study aimed to analyze the obstetric results of 3310 adolescent pregnant women attended in a third level hospital.

**Material and methods:** All records of pregnant women aged 19 years or less up to the date of admission were analyzed at the *Mónica Pretelini Sáenz* Maternal Perinatal Hospital during the period from January 2018 to June 2020, with the following variables: age, pregnancy, resolution obstetric, severe preeclampsia, preeclampsia and gestational hypertension.

**Results:** A total of 13874 pregnant women were attended, of which 3310 (24%) patients were adolescents. The overall frequency of obstetric complications was 21%, including obstetric hemorrhage (13%) and hypertensive disorders of pregnancy (8%). Regarding postpartum obstetric hemorrhage events, classified according to the Advanced Trauma Life Support shock scale, they were categorized as Grade I – 338 cases, Grade II – 76 cases, Grade III – 11 cases and Grade IV – 1 case. Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy highlight preeclampsia as the most frequent with a total of 97 cases, followed by 89 cases of severe preeclampsia, 58 cases of gestational hypertension, 14 cases of chronic hypertension and 3 cases of chronic hypertension with preeclampsia.

**Conclusions:** The main complications found in the Mexican pregnant adolescent population were obstetric hemorrhage, which was more frequent in the population aged 15 to 19 years, and hypertensive disorders, which occurred more frequently in the population aged 9 to 14 years.

**Key words:** adolescence, maternal morbidity, preeclampsia.

### Cite this article

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