

Unanticipated And Undesirable For Many Young Women, A Study Focusing On The Role Of Nursing In Comprehending The Causes Of Teenager Pregnancies And Childbirths Is Often Needed

Corresponding Author: ZHANG JUAN

Email: zhangjuan1984sq@163.com

Co Author: FARIDAH MOHD SAID

Co Author: SURIYAKALA

Abstract

This public health problem was important because adolescent pregnancies and births had numerous unexpected effects. This mixed-methods thesis examines how nursing might explain teenage unwanted pregnancies and delivery. Quantitative methods was gather significant data to present a thorough picture of this challenging issue. Understanding the causes of unwanted pregnancies helps nurses help patients and fight this public health concern. The high number of unwanted pregnancies, caused by poor prenatal care and delayed pregnancy testing, endangers both mother and child. Although Malaysia provides free prenatal treatment and abortion, no research have studied the relationship between antenatal planning and maternal health. The researcher asked, "Is there a relationship between delivery planning and prenatal care consumption and the outcome of pregnancy among Malaysian women?" and focused on its size. Data came from patient medical records. The mother's marital status, education, lifestyle, and prenatal treatment start date might be considered. The female's weight, gestational age, and Apgar score were recorded at 1 and 5 minutes. Because certain healthcare records were missing data, the statistics tables showed different numbers of moms. The researcher included babies delivered to moms with numerous children due to the likelihood of preterm delivery and low birth weight. Women who had been pregnant before were ineligible. The number of years a woman lived before giving birth determined her age. Only women aged 14–34 who had one child were eligible for this research. Women in their 20s and 30s were compared to those in their 30s and 40s. This age group was used as a benchmark since they had less age-related health issues.

Keyword: *Nursing, Adolescent Pregnancies, Childbirths, Unplanned, Unwanted, Lifestyle choices , Gestational age.*

Introduction

Teenage pregnancies and births are very bad for the health and well-being of young women all over the world. Unwanted and unexpected pregnancies like these are common, and they can have a lot of bad effects on both the young moms and their babies. Teenage pregnancies need to be looked at in order to come up with successful strategies and solutions to deal with the problem. Nursing workers are very important in helping to care for, support, and educate teen moms, so it's important to look into what part they play in figuring out what causes teens to get pregnant without planning to or wanting to. There was a high rate of unexpected pregnancies, which can put women and kids at risk for health problems. This was often followed by late start dates and inadequate attendance at prenatal care. In a country where abortion and prenatal care are both free, no study has been done on the link between planning a pregnancy and the health of the mother during pregnancy and childbirth. The main thing they wanted to find out was whether and by how much pregnancy planning affected women's use of prenatal care and the result of their pregnancy. It was very important for primary care doctors to talk to their young patients about reproductive health in an open and honest way and teach them how to be sexually responsible. Emergency contraception and other ways to stop unplanned pregnancies are just two examples of how their services need to include contraceptive advice that promotes healthy habits. If they know more about why teens get pregnant, the researcher might be able to help develop countries lower the number of teens who get pregnant. The researcher goal was to use what they learn from the study to help us come up with ways to stop teen pregnancies so that outreach programmers can have less of an effect on them. The researcher want to share what they've learned about sexual health through university-based programmers that focus on providing reproductive health care to teens. In low- and middle-income countries, babies born to women younger than 20 had a 50% higher chance of dying during the first few days after birth than babies born to moms between the ages of 20 and 29 (Smith, A., et al. 2020).

Background of the Study

Teenage babies are common, and one reason for this may be that schools don't have enough sex education programmers. Teenagers and young adults were more likely to get pregnant by accident when they don't get enough information about reproductive health, birth control, and how to behave sexually responsibly. Along with the things we've already talked about, it's important to think about how culture norms and social standards affect how common teen pregnancy is. How people in a culture think about sexuality, gender roles, and reproductive health can had a big effect on the decisions and actions of young women. Talking about sex and birth control may be taboo, which could make it harder for people to get

correct knowledge and the right reproductive health services. Teenage pregnancy had effects on society as a whole, not just on the people who are pregnant. When young women have children, they often have to deal with more financial stress and fewer chances to grow personally and professionally. This can keep people in poverty and slow down social and economic growth. When trying to solve the problem of teen pregnancy, it was very important to include lawmakers, teachers, parents, and community leaders. School courses should include complete sex education that teaches students the truth about sexual health, birth control, and good relationships. Also, making it easier for young people to get cheap reproductive health care should be a top priority. It's important to fight against the social rules and assumptions that keep young women on the outside and keep gender inequality going. Teenage pregnancy can be stopped and girls' health and well-being can be improved by giving them access to schooling, job chances, and skill-building programmes. Efforts to stop teen pregnancy should look at more than just the physical side of things. They should also address the emotional, mental, and social issues that play a role. By tackling these complex problems, people can work to give young women the help and chances they need to succeed and reach their full potential. Pregnancy at a young age makes it harder for young women today to grow as people and move up in their careers. The social structure of most countries is at risk right now because of a global problem (Panting et al., 2019).

Purpose of the Study

With the help of this study, they want to get a better understanding of the factors that play a role in the high prevalence of unplanned pregnancies and births among young girls and women, as well as the specific roles that nurses play in addressing this multifaceted problem. The purpose of this study is to shed light on how healthcare workers, particularly nurses, may assist in reducing the incidence of unwanted births among adolescents, as well as support education regarding reproductive health and informed decision-making. This will be accomplished by examining nursing practices, metrics, and viewpoints.

Literature Review

Literature shows how complicated and varied teen births were and how they affect young moms. The nurses' job is to figure out why teens get pregnant. This were very important for giving teens all the help and support they need to deal with this public health issue. By looking at the educational, psychosocial, cultural, and access-related factors that had been written about, nursing professionals can play a big part in giving young women the power to make smart decisions, stopping unplanned pregnancies, and helping teen moms through their whole pregnancy journey. The opening says that most of the well-done population-based studies come from the wealthy world. Birth rates in the country are very different between ethnic groups. This is especially true when looking at what happens with teen births, as studies have shown. Black teens who are 10 to 14 years old are more likely to be teenage moms than other teens. So are teens who have had two other pregnancies. It was seen that 4.29 out of every 1000 teens in the United States between the ages of 10 and 14 had a black baby. Ventura and Freedman say that the birth rates for teenagers (15–19 years old) went from 36 for non-Hispanic whites to 88.2 for blacks to 71.8 for native Malaysians to 97.4. Almost seven times higher than the rate of occurrence among white people (0.59 per 1000). In light of the things we'd already talked about, here was a literature study on the part nurses play in figuring out why teens get pregnant and how those pregnancies affect the young moms who have them: a) Teenage Pregnancy and School Achievement: Teenage pregnancy had a big effect on how much school a person finishes, according to many studies. An investigation by Panday et al. discovered that young mothers are less likely than their peers to finish high school or go to college. If a young mother drops out of school because she is pregnant, it can limit her future options and keep her in poverty. Further research by C. Gyan and Moro backs up this link between teen pregnancy and problems at school in Malaysia (Shikuku D. et al.2020).

Research Questions

- i. What percentage of nursing professionals are aware of the primary causes of adolescent pregnancies and childbirth?
- ii. How often do nursing professionals encounter young women facing unplanned and unwanted pregnancies in their practice?
- iii. To what extent do nursing professionals believe that comprehensive sex education can help reduce the incidence of adolescent pregnancies?
- iv. What is the level of knowledge among nursing professionals regarding the available contraceptive methods for young women?

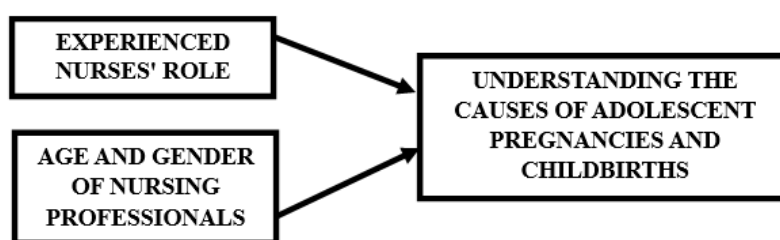
Research Methodology

The instrumentation utilized in their study was thoughtfully designed to gather robust and relevant data on relationship dynamics, personality traits, and demographic characteristics pertinent to the understanding of adolescent reproductive health issues. Through systematic data collection and analysis, the study aims to contribute valuable insights to the field of nursing and inform interventions aimed at mitigating the challenges associated with adolescent pregnancies and childbirths. In their quantitative study aimed at identifying the role of nursing in understanding the causes of adolescent pregnancies and childbirths, the instrumentation was carefully crafted to gather comprehensive data on various aspects related to relationship quality, relational personality characteristics, and demographic factors. Researcher's build

Questionnaire Structure as the questionnaire was divided into several primary sections to systematically capture relevant information.

The online survey provided a convenient option for participants to respond at their own pace and convenience, expanding the reach of their study beyond geographical constraints. Ethical Considerations-Throughout the data collection process, ethical guidelines were strictly adhered to. Participants were assured of the confidentiality and anonymity of their responses. Informed consent was obtained from all participants, emphasizing their voluntary participation in the study. Data Analysis-Upon collection, the data underwent rigorous analysis using advanced statistical techniques such as multi-sample modeling of structural equations and confirmatory factor analysis. These analytical methods allowed for a comprehensive exploration of the relationships between variables and the identification of underlying factors contributing to adolescent pregnancies and childbirths. The analysis of survey responses provides valuable insights into the characteristics of their sample population and highlights the robustness of their study methodology. These findings lay a solid foundation for further research and contribute to their understanding of adolescent reproductive health issues. In their study on adolescent pregnancies and childbirths, a total of 1,350 questionnaires were distributed to potential participants. Out of these, 1,200 questionnaires were received, resulting in an impressive response rate of 89%. This high response rate indicates a significant level of engagement and interest among the target population, reflecting the importance and relevance of the topic under investigation. Nurses' and other healthcare providers' views on reproductive health among teenagers were the focus of this study. The researchers utilized a purposive sample technique and sent 1,350 surveys via several channels.

Conceptual Framework



Independent Variable:

Understanding The Causes Of Adolescent Pregnancies And Childbirths:

The reaction or outcome that experts think was changed because of the effect of the independent variable was called the dependent variable. In this study, the dependent variable is: To find out what causes teens to get pregnant and have babies: The dependent variable here was how well healthcare workers know what leads teens to get pregnant and have babies without planning to. This includes what they know about the social factors that affect the event, as well as its risk factors and root reasons (Chandra-Mouli V, et.al.2021).

Dependent Variable:

Experienced Nurses' Role:

Researchers analyze the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable, which they modify or choose. The variable that was not dependent in this research. When it comes to tackling teen pregnancies and deliveries, the role of nurse encompasses everything that nurses do, think, know, and do in their work. It includes their work in promoting reproductive health among young women by teaching, counseling, supporting, and providing healthcare services. An integral component of the research project entitled "The Duty regarding Nursing with Identifying the Basis from Adolescent Pregnant women alongside Vaginal deliveries, Sometimes Being Unfortunate as well as Unwanted for A number Women" was the regression value "Role of Nursing," which informs the understanding regarding the factors the fact that lead to adolescent pregnancy among nursing professionals(Sprang G.,S.et.al.2018).

On basis of the above discussion, the researcher formulated the following hypothesis, which was analysed the relationship between Experienced Nurses' Role and suicide in adolescents.

H₀₁: "There is no significant relationship between Experienced Nurses' Role and Understanding the Causes of Adolescent Pregnancies and Childbirths."

H₁: "There is a significant relationship between Experienced Nurses' Role and Understanding the Causes of Adolescent Pregnancies and Childbirths."

Age and Gender of Nursing Professionals:

These differences in gender and age among nurse staff can be taken into account so that their understanding of the factors that cause teens to get pregnant was not affected by these differences. Try to Take into Account the Nurses' Age and Gender In this way, they can be sure that differences in the social data that professional nurses use aren't the only reason

why there are different ways to look into why teens get pregnant. This goal was met by making sure that age and gender are taken into account. Researchers can separate the effect of nursing general study information by keeping these factors the same. So, they won't have to worry about how differences in age or gender might throw them off. Describe A method that must be used in the study that takes into account the age and gender of the nurses who are taking part. This must be done in order to lessen the effect that these population factors have on the study's results (Wilson,2020).

On the basis of the above discussion, the researcher formulated the following hypothesis, which was analysed the relationship between Age and Gender of Nursing Professionals.

H₀₂: “There is no significant relationship between Age and Gender of Nursing Professionals and Understanding the Causes of Adolescent Pregnancies and Childbirths.”

H₂: “There is a significant relationship between Age and Gender of Nursing Professionals and Understanding the Causes of Adolescent Pregnancies and Childbirths.”

Result

Descriptive statistics are the first part of a study. Next come screening the data and checking the assumptions. Finally come measurement and structure models. Finally, studies talk about the effects that moderate. The "Results" part of a report talks about both the study's findings and the methods that were used to come to those conclusions. The author puts these facts in a logical order, which makes them a good base for the analysis and close reading that comes next in the talk part. There was no bias or perception at play. The main goal of the results part is to show the data in a way that makes it clear how they relate to the research question (or questions) of the study. Everything else should go in the next part, not the study's findings. This was where they belong. Now here are the results: • The data on this form came in the form of tables, maps, graphs, and other similar images. • A case-by-case study of this kind of data that shows how it applies to sentence structure • Every item of information which was important to the core study subject (s).

Table : ANOVA 1

ANOVA					
Sum					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	31936.102	850	3993.631	1455.135	.000
Within Groups	113.203	499	1.630		
Total	40581.200	1349			

In this study, the result is significant. The value of F is 1455.135, which reaches significance with a *p*-value of .000 (which is less than the .05 alpha level). This means the **“H₁: There is a significant relationship between Experienced Nurses' Role and Understanding the Causes of Adolescent Pregnancies and Childbirths.”** is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected.

the null hypothesis is rejected.

Table :ANOVA 2

ANOVA					
Sum					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	39936.307	786	3993.631	2356.855	.000
Within Groups	551.083	563	1.630		
Total	42021.390	1349			

In this study, the result is significant. The value of F is 2356.855, which reaches significance with a *p*-value of .000 (which is less than the .05 alpha level). This means the **“H₂: There is a significant relationship between Age and Gender of Nursing Professionals and Understanding the Causes of Adolescent Pregnancies and Childbirths.”** is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected.

Discussion

This study was about the tough subject of preventing teen pregnancy and stresses how important nursing is in helping young women deal with these problems. The study stresses how important it was for nurses to get involved in training programmers, community service, and pushing for changes in the law in order to deal with the problems at their roots. To lower the negative effects of unexpected pregnancies, nurses need to look at all aspects of teen pregnancies, such as the girl's culture, her family's financial situation, and her mental health. Teen births need to be dealt with through a mix of thorough sex education and individualised treatments. As first-line health care workers, nurses can make a difference by

working together with neighbourhoods, schools, and lawmakers. The study helps us understand why teens get pregnant and stresses how important it was for nurses to make sure that young women feel safe and supported. The study goes into detail about the many things nurses do during teen pregnancies, such as training, counselling, and being there for young women during labour and delivery. It acknowledges that gender, age, and other demographic factors can affect how nurses think and feel, and that nurses' duties can change over time. This study looks into the idea that nurses may have different methods because they have had different school backgrounds. Some regional factors that might affect how nurses deal with teen pregnancies are cultural norms, the availability of tools, and the nurses' ties with other people. Health education was thought to be a moderate variable because it can fill in gaps in nurses' understanding and give them more freedom. The study's all-around method tries to give more complex ideas by not oversimplifying things and seeing how many parts are linked. The data could be used to help make decisions about how to teach nurses and make rules about teens' sexual health. If the researcher agree with hypothesis (M), then they can conclude that counselling and health education are the link between nursing's job and finding out what causes teens to get pregnant and give birth. When nurses try to help teens with their sexual health problems, they have more success when they include counselling and health knowledge. Since the null hypothesis was not accepted, they can say with certainty that health counselling and education have a big impact on how nursing works and how well people understand it in this setting. This study's main goal was to find out why teens get pregnant and give birth. To do this, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) tables are used to look at how different factors affect the results. Findings show a strong link between nurses' duties and being aware of the root causes; counselling and sharing health information are important in this connection.

Conclusion

This was because nurses give important care and information. To get the best care plans for nurses, it's important to think about their unique situations. Nurses from all walks of life, with different degrees and experiences, may have different points of view. To make nursing treatments more effective, the mediation theory says that health education and counselling can help. Health education's job as a bridge was to suggest that counselling and trained nursing practices may help a lot in figuring out why teens get pregnant. In order to better help teens with their sexual health, these data have important practical effects for nursing practice. Specifically, they show how important it was to include health education and counselling in nursing programmes. Policymakers in healthcare should think about how the needs of different areas and groups of people are different. To successfully stop teen pregnancies, rules should be made that take into account where nurse workers work and what kind of schooling they had.

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