



Clinical outcome of comprehensive care for teenage pregnancy in Ramathibodi Hospital

Mrs. Nitaya Rotjananirunkit* M.N.S. (Nursing Administration)

Mrs. Nathatai Vannatim M.Sc. (Human Reproduction and Population Planning)**

***Head of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Nursing Division,**

****Head Nurse, Obstetrics Out Patient Department,**

Obstetrics and Gynaecology Division, Department of Nursing Service,

Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok,

Thailand



Purposes:

This study aims to compare the number of complications of teenage mothers between the control group and the experiment group.



Methods:

This is a quasi-experimental research. The purposive sampling was recruited from the postpartum teenage mothers who had delivery in the obstetric ward at Ramathibodi Hospital during January 2007 – December 2014. All participants were classified into 2 groups. The first 878 teenage mothers were assigned to the control group and cared by the conventional intervention, while the rest 529 postpartum teenage mothers were assigned to the experimental group and cared by the clinical and nursing practice guideline for comprehensive care for teenage pregnancy. Intervention tool for this study was the clinical and nursing practice guideline for comprehensive care for teenage pregnancy developed by clinical health care team.



Methods:

It included a clinical and nursing practice guideline for teenage pregnancy during antepartum, intra partum and post-partum period. The content validity was examined by three experts. Measuring tool was the check list sheet for complications occurred during antepartum, intra partum and post-partum collection. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistic and Chi-square test for comparison complication between two groups.



Results:

Results demonstrated that there were significantly different in number of complications between experiment and control group. After using the clinical and nursing practice guidelines, the experimental group had significantly lower number of complications than the control group. The number of complications during antepartum are anemia ($p = .000$), preterm labour ($p = .001$), preterm premature rupture of membrane ($p = .006$). The number of complications during intrapartum is pregnancy induced hypertension ($p = .000$). The number of complications during postpartum is postpartum haemorrhage ($p = .008$). Detail has been shown in Table 1.



Table 1 Number of complications comparison between experimental and control group (n=1407)

complications	experimental group (n = 529)	control group (n = 878)	χ^2	p- value
antepartum				
anemia	37 (7.0 %)	284 (32.3 %)	119.49	.000
preterm labour	84 (9.6 %)	23 (4.3 %)	12.066	.001
preterm premature rupture of membrane	3 (0.6 %)	25 (2.8 %)	7.670	.006
intrapartum				
pregnancy induced hypertension	0 (0 %)	16 (1.8 %)	8.197	.000
postpartum				
postpartum haemorrhage	2(0.4 %)	21(2.4 %)	7.12	.008



Conclusions:

The results of this study support that the clinical and nursing practice guidelines for comprehensive care for teenage pregnancy is certainly helpful for teenage mothers. It should be further developed this guidelines for reducing complication of teenage mothers.

Keywords: Teenage Pregnancy, Clinical Nursing Practice Guideline, Clinical Practice Guideline