

P02-175 - VOLUNTARY INTERRUPTION OF PREGNANCY IN UNMARRIED GIRLS

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Introduction: The voluntary interruption of pregnancy (or voluntary abortion), authorized in Tunisia since 1973, has always been a public health problem, given the number of women affected each year.

The objective of this work was to develop, through a descriptive study, the profile of girls who aborted in the regional center of family planning (FP) of Sfax.

Material and methods: This is a descriptive study, conducted in the regional center of FP of Sfax, with 130 unmarried girls, who asked for abortion during the period from October 2008 to June 2009.

Results: In our series, the girls had an average age of 25.4 years and the majority was between 20 and 29 years.

Most of them were from urban origin (63.1% versus 36.9% rural origin).

63.9% had a primary or a secondary education and 70.9 % had low socioeconomic status.

More than half of the studied girls (55.4%) lived with their families. The rest lived independently or in dormitories.

The majority of surveyed girls' parents (76.9%) lived together.

The existence of major family problems was reported at 65.3% cases, essentially family violence (49.3%) and financial problems (45.6%).

Conclusion: It appears from this work that the risk factors involved in most of the unwanted pregnancies with abortion are:

- The young adulthood with a longer period of celibacy.
- The urban origin.
- The low education level.
- The low socioeconomics status.
- The lacks of family communication.
- The existence of major family problems, mostly violence and financial problems.