Epidemiological profile and congenital malformations in pregnant adolescent consulting at east perinatal reference center (CERPO). Alejandra Catalan¹, Valeria Veliz, Andrea Sepulveda¹, Daniela Cisternas, Felipe Osorio, Juan Rodriguez, Angelica Diaz, Trinidad Pinochet. Hospital Santiago Oriente, Santiago, Chile.

Introduction
Adolescent pregnancy is a relevant public health topic with social and economy impact. There are significant differences in teen pregnancy rates worldwide.

Objective
To determine the epidemiological profile, frequency of congenital malformations and survival at one year of age in pregnant adolescents and their children controlled at the Hospital Luis Tisné.

Methods
A descriptive, retrospective study with data of adolescent patients controlled since April 2003 and who delivered until December 2014. This were obtained from the electronic database of CERPO. Patients and responsible parents signed an informed consent.

Results
317 were included in the study. The average age was 17 years. 0.6% of all corresponded to less than 15 years. 29 (9%) were multiparous. 53% of patients were students, 8% workers and 39% were housewife. 7% of patients referred previous pathologies. 3% reported active smoking and 22% discontinued smoking; 2% reported active consumption of alcohol; 5% reported active drug consumption. 86% of patients were single, 3% married and 11% reported cohabitation. 90% reported a stable partner (average age 21 years; range 14-45).

Fetal malformations included: 53% cardiovascular, 12% central nervous system, 10% nephrourological and 4% abdominal wall defect; 46% of cases had more than one compromised system. High lethality diseases occurred in 26 cases (8.2%). Of all births, 255 (91%) were born alive, including 8 twin pregnancies. The average gestational age at delivery was 37+1 weeks and delivery was vaginal in 55% and cesarean 45%.

Conclusion
We observed a significant proportion of adolescent pregnancy; in this population is relevant to know the epidemiological characteristics and fetal malformations to coordinate the health team and to establish specific strategies for a better outcome. Adolescent pregnancy with fetal malformations was same as reported in the literature. The number of pregnant women under 15 years is similar and consumption of alcohol and drugs was lower than the frequency reported in the country.