Introduction
Pregnancy in this stage has been associated with adverse effects in perinatal morbidity and social and economic development.

Objective
To know the epidemiology and perinatal outcomes of precocious teenagers at local level.

Methods
Retrospective descriptive study of <15 year old pregnant women who gave birth between 2015 and 2016. It was identified 94 patients, collecting 84 data sheets in all. Personal information was analyzed: age, parity, patient health history, obstetric supervisions. It was registered social data like the existence of a partner, partner’s age, marital status, schooling, if there is a case of school desertion and occupation that was informed. It was analyzed the nutritional status, stature and obstetric history: delivery mode, newborn weight, gestational age (GA) by birth, Apgar, newborn’s need of hospitalization. Data was tabulated on excel spreadsheets, getting a descriptive graph of each variable.

Results
Total births 12,434, 0.75% (94) <= 15 years old teenagers. 84 data sheets analyzed. 3% corresponding to 13 years old, 27% to 14 years old, 70% to 15 years old. 20% informed to live with a partner, 55% of fathers reached the age of legal majority (18-35 years old).

Conclusion
Our teenage pregnancies in 15 years old teenagers (0.25%) are lower than national reported rates, there was not extreme premature deliveries and the percentage of cesarean deliveries was lower than the local average.