Abstract: Introduction: One of health threatening difficulties in developing countries, is unplanned pregnancy outcomes which have bad effects on reproductive health. Studies showed that, the mother’s decreased attention toward unplanned pregnancy may affect fetal growth. The Purpose of this cross sectional study was determining the outcome of unplanned and planned pregnancy.

Material and method: 225 women referring to Tehran selected hospitals in 2007 were recruited. An information form was used to collect data. Its validity and reliability were achieved by content and test-retest methods respectively. 65 cases were assigned to unplanned group and 165 cases to planned pregnancy group, respectively. Pregnancy outcomes: birth weight, length, head and chest circumference and apgar score were accessed. Data collection was done by multi stage sampling. Data analysis was done by SPSS 15 and t test and x² test.

Results: mean maternal age was 25.86 ±4.6 and mean gravity was 1/7. There was a significant association between unplanned pregnancy and head circumference, p<0.05. Although, there were no significant association between unplanned pregnancy and the other outcomes, these outcomes were poorer in the unwanted pregnancy. And also women in the unplanned group had less weight gain during pregnancy.

Conclusion: with regards to these results that show poorer outcome in the unplanned pregnancy group, doing effective actions for decreasing unplanned pregnancy and considering it as a high risk pregnancy is necessary for prevention of the effects of unplanned pregnancy on society health. Additionally effective consultation with mothers about the necessity of correct use of family planning methods seems to be necessary.

Key words: unplanned pregnancy, outcome

Presentation: Oral