Family is the natural and basic group unit of society and is entitled to safeguard by community and State. Family keeps different prospect about their children, when is the suitable time for their children to become parent and what all things to be occurred before they become parents. (Dallas 2004). Pregnancy and parenthood is an overcoming experience for all age groups but for teenagers it can create a developmental problem as they go through or experience two stages at the same time, which is parenthood and adolescent (Bishop, 2007). However, pregnancy and child birth is a significant health problem in Australia and it changes the family structure and the socio-economic status of the family which have a negative impact on the society. Also, if the parents are unemployed, it gives more stress and anxiety which turn into domestic violence. Children of unemployed parents are in higher risks of experiencing financial hardships and emotional stress. (Bishop, 2007).This essay will analyse the changing trends and the nursing interventions of two population groups which are teenage girls and unemployed parents.The common trends include adolescent pregnancy and its complications, and domestic violence on unemployed parents.

Over the last few years teenage pregnancy has reduced in Australia because of the increased accessibility of contraception, entrée to abortion and an alteration in educational and occupational chance for women (Women’s Health Queensland Wide Inc, 2011). Adolescent pregnancy is defined as a pregnancy in a female who is 19 years or under (Women’s Health Queensland Wide Inc, 2011). Culturally & historically, adolescent pregnancy is a normal trend (Leishman & Moir, 2007). In Australia, those adolescent who give birth is most often to be Australian-born and Indigenous. They are likely to get more complications than those pregnant women who are above 20years old. In addition, habitually they smoke, use unlawful drugs and have poor nourishment throughout their pregnancy. The complications associated with teen pregnancies are perinatal complications such as difficult labor, increased neonatal and fetal deaths and post-natal mortality (Mares, Newman &Warren, 2011). Other than that, premature births, under weight babies, they need more attention and care, and cognitive impairment. Unplanned pregnancy leads to antisocial behavior, depression and girls may turn into alcoholism when they cannot cope with the pregnancy. (Bishop, 2007).

Biological immaturity is the main causes of complications of teenage pregnancy under 15 years of age groups. Difficulties during child birth are due to under developed pelvis in this age group. Poor antenatal care leads to pregnancy and delivery related problems and maternal depression which is due to delay in finding out the pregnancy. (Women’s Health Queensland Wide Inc, 2011). Apart from that, they are at higher risk of pregnancy induced hypertension, toxemia, anemia, nutritional deficiencies and urinary tract infection. They may also develop abruption placenta, fetal or neonatal infection. (Lundy & Janes, 2009).

Adolescent pregnant girls usually not complete their schools and they are more chances to live in poverty.(Mares, Newman &Warren, 2011). They may get difficulties to find a job without completing education or they get less paid job. (Lundy &Janes, 2009). Apart from stress from not having enough money, less income brings poor housing, unable to meet necessary health care. In addition, pregnancy leads to strain on young relationship; most of them do not have partners when their baby born and they feel loneliness. This can cause domestic violence which is a social stigma in the society among teenage mothers. Children also experience social isolation neglect and poverty. (Women’s Health Queensland Wide Inc, 2011). Furthermore, grandparents act as a primary care giver as the teen lack skill in care, also low income fathers depends up on their families. Similarly, they may also face transition problem as grandmother. Adolescent fathers face irresponsibility, lack of education and financial problem.(Dallas 2004).

School nurse play an important role in the prevention of adolescent pregnancy, they works in collaboration with Governments better prevention agenda. Midwifes give education for prevention or for contraception use and helping them to reduce the complications of early age pregnancy. Nurses are the ideal persons who assume the responsible role in prevention of teenage pregnancy and they knew about the consequences which help them to give competent, successful and compassionate care to child bearing and parenting young girls.(Leishman&Moir, 2007).

Nurse focus on implementing interventions to reduce adolescent pregnancy and to prevent complications associated with it. Primary prevention include education and counseling about sexual health issues, family life education, family planning and the postponement of child bearing onto adulthood. Nurses help them to access to contraception and help teenagers, both male and female, to gain knowledge and skills about the use of contraception through community programs. Teach them about the risky behaviors and risk of pregnancy. However, if a girl get pregnant it is important that she should receive proper care. Nurse educates about sexual activities during pregnancy and the long term follow up in the secondary and tertiary preventive care. (Lundy &Janes, 2009).

The secondary preventive methods are early detection, pre and post natal care. Identify the pregnant teen in the early stage and make out the impact of failure to receive early diagnosis and care. Nurses should assess the knowledge about pregnancy and find out the support which the teen receives. Give counseling to them and assist beneficial relationship with the partner and with community. Prenatal care consists of early and continuous care throughout pregnancy to reduce complications and advise both the father and mother about the special needs of pregnancy. Includes the father for hospital visits, prenatal classes and involve them in the child birth. Be responsible in giving education about positioning, nutrition, hygiene, growth and development, immunization and identification of diseases. Consider the ethnicity and culture of the people when giving education. (Lundy &Janes, 2009).

Besides from the standard post natal care teenagers need special attention about body image, weight loss and fatigue. Nurse should offer a health assessment for both mother and baby including well baby check up, mother and child bonding, asses how she is adjusting the new role and the availability of support groups. Refer them to the possible support programs such as parenting program, day care program and discussions with experienced mothers. Provide information about child care and continuing education of the future risks of pregnancy. Regular new born visit helps to reduce risks of infants, starts from the first week and the mother needs 6 weeks post partum examination. Other nursing interventions include long term child care education and parental classes. (Lundy &Janes, 2009).

Reflecting the second population group (unemployed parents) domestic violence is the outcome of stress and poor economic status associated joblessness. According to Australian Bureau of Statistics unemployment rate increased from 4 % in January 2011to 5.3 % in August 2011. (Trading Economics, 2011). At the same way there is an upward growth in domestic violence, it was 19% in 1996 and 36% in 2005 (Parliament of Australia: Parliamentary Library, 2009). Although the domestic violence is a crucial problem for certain groups, it occurs in all part of Australia and in all socioeconomic groups. Domestic violence is defined as ‘when a family member, partner or ex-partner attempts to physically or psychologically dominate or harm the other.’ Violence includes physical, sexual, emotional violence. In addition, there can be economic deprivation or threats. The physical assault is stronger in men’s since the age of 15, while women assaulted by current partner or previous partner. (Parliament of Australia: Parliamentary Library, 2009).

It is difficult for a woman to leave violent relationships because of the cultural and structural obstructions. Partner violence’s are more in pregnancy including physical, sexual and psychological abuse. Psychological theorists states that violence during pregnancy by a partner results from childhood injury and personality disorders. Couples living in poor socio-economic status, low educational level and unemployment are more suspected to have violent behavior.In this patriarchal society men hold the position of power and status but women hold a subsidiary position. (Morewitz, 2004). One in four women experience domestic violence in their lives; therefore the health professionals need to act immediately. They work to improve the accessibility of information about violence and the services about enquiry system on domestic violence. (Wills, 2007).

Domestic violence and unemployment has a strong relationship. Lack of family income increases the violent behavior. People think that financial burden and feeling of hopelessness negatively affect the behavior. When people cannot meet their basic needs such as minor emergencies, medical bills and rental payments they feel powerlessness which clearly increases the stress and leads to family problems and violence. Violent behavior is often is a barrier for further employment. The effect of domestic violence is depression, anxiety disorder, physical injuries, fracture, abdominal and pelvic pain. (Buzawa, Buzawa, & Stark, 2011).

Children are the vulnerable group who lives with parents and affect the partner’s violence very roughly. There are chances the children from domestic violence families are at risk of getting violent behaviors and they continue to behave the same way with their children and partners. In some cases to protect the child from partner’s aggression women seek another shelter for them and the family situations can change. (Mc Donald, Jouriles, Rosenfield, &Corbitt-Shindler, 2011).The children may feel emotional and behavioral problem, may run away from home, poor school performances. These children are prone to alcoholism and it affects other children in the way of aggression and bulling which extend to the entire society. The impacts on society from domestic violence are in the way of cost of medical treatment for the injured and bringing offenders to justice. Therefore, domestic violence not only affects the individual itself but it negatively influence their family, friends, colic’s and employers and the consequences comes in the way of financial, economical, health and psychological forms. (Parliament of Australia: Parliamentary Library, 2009).

Primary Care Centers and Mental Health Clinics are the ideal places for nurses and health care professionals to identify domestic violence. Suspicious cases they can discover by selectively inquiring about domestic violence which assist them for early detection of cases and can maintain the safety of women who is facing domestic violence. It is important to report the domestic violence immediately to the recognized authority. (Wills, 2007). Screening for domestic violence is now available in Australia because of the increased issues. Commonwealth programs aimed on addressing the issue of domestic violence (public education Campaign). The Australian Government established an agenda on violence in 2005 which focus on women’s safety by giving attention on early intervention, prevention and support to affected people. (Parliament of Australia: Parliamentary Library, 2009).

Nurses play a key role for implementing interventions to victims of domestic violence. To reduce future risks health professionals should give sympathetic approaches and victim centered care after assault. Police involvement is important to reduce the harm but they do not prevent violence. To prevent the violence working with the youth and the victim is significant. Education and counseling program helps to work against violence. School education program aimed on children and young people for early childhood prevention and reduction of violence in the society. They provided with non-violent alternatives, aggression management classes, dispute resolution and teach them how to give respect to others, therefore; violent behavior in adult can be avoided. (Parliament of Australia: Parliamentary Library, 2009).

Health professionals conduct Community Awareness Campaigns including pamphlets, resources kit, facts sheets, advertisement, radio and TV commercials which concentrate on evacuating violence against women. (Parliament of Australia: Parliamentary Library, 2009). The nurse has the responsibility to give exact information about State laws about domestic violence which they can provide in person as well as written matter. Though the laws are different in each state violent behavior is not legal nationally, and it is a serious offence and it is treated in the same way as attack by a stranger. Rape victims take years to overcome from the impact. The interventions are ‘brochure based’ contains legal protection orders, criminal changes and phone numbers such as shelters, hot lines and law enforcement. Home visit is another intervention for testing effectiveness and efficiency of Intimate Partner Violence. (Humphreys & Campbell, 2011).

In conclusion, adolescent period is the time when the girls and boys start to learn about life and start to identify themselves. They don’t have enough knowledge about pregnancy and child care; hence, it is a serious issue in the society. Teen pregnancy results in severe health issues to pregnant girl as well as to the child, and its impact negatively affects the family. Teenage pregnancy and unemployment has a strong relation, teenagers living with high unemployment led to have increase in teenage pregnancy (Frankfort-Nachmias & Leon-Guerrero, 2011). Similarly, unemployment is a social issue which leads to domestic violence and the victims experience various health and social problems. Women and children are the most vulnerable individuals whose life is in risk from domestic violence. In both cases nurses play a crucial role to manage or reduce the issues. Nurses are trained in a way to help the individuals; they are equally well suited to provide health care in response to teenage pregnancy and domestic violence (Humphreys & Campbell, 2011).