Objectives. To estimate the prevalence for the attempts to stop pregnancy among women with history of previous pregnancies, and to determine the factors associated. Material and methods. A cross-sectional study was performed during 2006. Samples included 1057 women with background of pregnancy, living in Pamplona Alta, selected by a systematic random sampling. We applied descriptive and inferential statistics, including a logistic regression model. Results. The prevalence for the attempt to stop pregnancy was 13.9% (99% CI, 11.1-16.7). The factors associated identified by multivariate analysis were, Unwanted pregnancy (OR=5.7, CI, 1.9-16.7), lack of pre-natal care (OR=4.7, CI, 1.8-12.2), prostitution (OR=11.4, CI, 1.5-87.9), age below 20 years (OR=2.9, CI, 1.1-7.9), and having more than two partners (OR=3.3, CI, 1.1-10.2). Conclusions. The estimated prevalence for the attempt to stop pregnancy among women with history of previous pregnancies in a marginal suburban area from Lima was low when compared to the national estimated prevalence of abortion. The associated factors identified for the attempts to stop pregnancy are, unwanted pregnancy, prostitution, age below 20 years, having more than two partners and lack of pre-natal care.

Keywords
Abortion, Abortion Applicants, Pregnancy, Unwanted, Pregnancy, Unplanned, Epidemiology (source, MeSH NLM).