A study was conducted by the Quality of Life of women who delivered full-term small for gestational age infants (SGA) (group A, n = 19), women who delivered preterm infants appropriate for gestational age (AGA) (group B, n = 16) and women, who delivered full-term AGA infants (group C, n=73), using the NAIF-scale (Hugemholtz / Erdman, 1995). It has been shown that a slight decrease (up to 75%) of the emotional state (ES) and cognitive function (CF) in group C were significantly higher compared with group A: 75% (64,3-83,9) - 55 cases of 73; 82.0% (71,7-89,4) - 60 of 73 cases and 47% (27,3-68,3) - 9 of 19 cases and 53% (31,7-72,7) - 10 cases out of 19, respectively.

A moderate decrease of integral index of life's quality (between 75-50%) was more frequent in groups B and C, with the exception of CF. In Group A 50% reduction of CF was observed in 37% (19,1-59,1) women - 7 cases out of 19, compared with the group C - 15% (8,5-25,2) - 11 of 73 cases (p < 0,05).

Significant reduction integral index of life's quality (below 50%), including through the ES were significantly more (p < 0,05) in group A in comparison with women C - 16% (4,7-38,4) - 3 cases of 19 and 3% (0,2-10) - 2 of 73 cases, respectively. Other indicators in the two groups did not differ significantly.

Thus, the life's quality in women with SGA-infans is significantly lower compared with women with AGA (full-term or preterm) infants. Women with SGA-infans more often have a significant reduction of integral index of life's quality by reducing the level of ES and CF, whereas women's life's quality scores in groups B and C were slightly reduced.