

**Abstract:**

Breast cancer in women of productive age is a huge problem of the current population. Approximately 52% of women, which were diagnosed with breast cancer in 2013, were aged 20-64. The aim of this thesis is to discover the influence of surgical solution of breast cancer on women return to their original profession. There were 68 suitable participants, who received surgical treatment, were aged 20-64, with finished treatment and who went back to their original employment. The results show that amongst manually working women, 60,9% return to their original employment, in administrative 78% return, which, in acceptance region of 0,05 ( $p = 0,142$ ), is not a statistically significant difference. Furthermore, it was not found that age and length of treatment are connected ( $p=0,040$ ). It appears that the time it takes to return to employment is significantly connected to the type of operation (acceptance region 0,05,  $p=0,046$ ). This research shows how important it is for women after breast cancer treatment to receive timely rehabilitational intervention and to return to employment and how this affects their quality of life.

**Key words:**

Breast cancer, occupational therapy, return to work, cancer survivors, quality of life, quantitative research