This bachelor thesis deals with the informations that women know about the prevention of breast cancer. The theoretical part focuses on anatomy and physiology of the mammary gland, the distribution of breast carcinoma from several points of view, it deals with symptoms of breast cancer, diagnostics and treatment through prognosis, risk factors up to prevention possibilities.

The empirical part is made up of a quantitative questionnaire survey that ascertains whether women regularly take preventive examinations, they are interested in self-prevention such as breast self-examination, mammographic screening, what are the risk factors and symptoms of breast cancer, and whether they themselves are involved in some way "Fight" against breast cancer, as several listed organizations in the theoretical part. The examined sample consists of 90 women aged 20-70.