Comparison of anti-inflammatory effect of lornoxicam, tramadol and ketamine and their effects on acute phase protein values. Objectives: The aim of the study was to assess the behavior of women aging 20 years and over to early diagnosis of breast and cervix cancers and to determine related socio-demographic factors. Material and Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted May to July 2007. Study population was 1641 women who were 20 years old and over living in the center of the region of Yalvac No.2 Health Centre. Sample size was 311 women in 50% prevalence, 5% deviation, 95% confidential level. A questionnaire was applied with face-to-face interview technique. The data was evaluated number, mean, percentage, with chi-square and Fisher’s exact tests. Results: The mean age was 46.3±17.2 years. Of women, 60.5% graduated from primary school, 75.4% were married, 88.0% were housewives. Of the women, 23.4% denoted to perform regularly breast self-examination (BSE) every month. BSE rate was significantly higher among who supposed to have knowledge about breast and cervix cancers in multivariate analysis (p<0.05). Twenty six of the women (7.8%) were performed smear test. 3.2% of the women who were 40 years old and older were performed mammography.

Conclusion: The rates of BSE, smear and mammography screening were very low. Knowledge and awareness on implementations relating to early diagnosis of breast and cervix cancers should be enhanced through in-service training of health care workers and subsequent public educations and integrated early diagnosis services should be provided within the scope of routine health services. Key Words: breast neoplasms, uterine cervikal neoplasms, prevention and control.