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.