

Breast cancer is the most frequent women's oncogenous disease. The efficient epidemiological observation of the occurrence of this disease can give the explanation of cooperating factors of the breast cancer inception and it serves as one of the initial points when working out the screening programme.

The continuously on-going research in many countries tries to explain the pathogenesis of breast cancer inception. The research is mainly focused on the detection of the changes on the genom level with the help of molecular biology methods. The detailed observation of genetic changes in tumorous cells will probably lead to the revaluation of the breast malignities classification, which will be based on the molecular substance of the tumour inception and will become the basis for the targeted therapy, being directed against the defined neoplastic changes in the particular kind of tumour.

Owing to the limited possibilities to apply primary preventive care the secondary prevention is the cardinal point. As the early discovery of the disease nowadays still represents the basis for the successful therapy, the contribution of screening programmes is great. Mammography has appeared to be a suitable detective method for the screening. Nowadays the professionals try to make the screening coverage of the particular population as large as possible, for the screening has the important results provided the coverage is larger than 70%. Since the organized screening introduction in the Czech Republic the 70%-coverage has not been achieved yet. According to the experience in other countries one of the means how to increase the coverage is the central registers introduction, the invitations of the particular women for medical check-ups and continuous mass media education. There are attempts to introduce this system in the Czech Republic too.