In Egypt, breast cancer ranked the first among cancers affecting women. The overall goal of this study was to improve and promote the use of mammography screening among Egyptian women. The study sample was 175 women who worked at the Faculty of Medicine in October 6 University in Cairo, Egypt. A structured questionnaire was developed to detect the barriers of mammography. The questionnaire consisted of 30 questions and was divided into three parts: (1) Socio-demographic data; (2) Knowledge about mammography; and (3) Possible barriers affecting mammography rates. Results revealed that the most common factors that hinder early detection of breast cancer were: cost of mammography (39.4%), embarrassment with the procedure (24%), and lack of knowledge about the importance of mammography (13.1%). Additionally, a statistically significant correlation was found between age, marital status, family history and knowing someone who had a mammogram and the frequency of mammograms by participants. The questionnaire was followed by educational sessions for the participants to increase knowledge and awareness towards mammography. In conclusion, this study showed a low level of knowledge among participant regarding the cost and locations of mammography services. There were additional barriers, such as embarrassment, fear of pain, lack of recommendations by heath care providers and lack of knowledge about the importance of mammography. More educational programs were recommended after the study results to increase awareness for mammography.