Inhibition of Lung Tumorigenesis by Metformin Is Associated with Decreased Plasma IGF-I and Diminished Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Signaling
Brendan J. Quinn, Matthew Dallos, Hiroshi Kitagawa, Ajakumar B. Kunnumakkara, Regan M. Memmott, M. Christine Hollanders, Joel J. Gillis, and Phillip A. Dennis

Genital Powder Use and Risk of Ovarian Cancer: A Pooled Analysis of 8,525 Cases and 9,859 Controls
Kathryn L. Terry, Stalo Karageorgi, Yuri B. Shvetsov, Melissa A. Merritt, Galina Lurie, Pamela J. Thompson, Michael E. Carney, Rachel Palmieri Weber, Lucy Akushevich, Wei-Hsuan Lo-Ciganic, Kara Cushing-Haugen, Weiva Sieh, Kirsten Moysich, Jennifer A. Doherty, Christina M. Nagle, Andrew Berchuck, Celeste L. Pearce, Malcolm Pike, Roberta B. Ness, Penelope M. Webb, for the Australian Cancer Study (Ovarian Cancer), and the Australian Ovarian Cancer Study Group; Mary Anne Rossing, Joellen Schildkraut, Harvey Risch, and Marc T. Goodman, on behalf of the Ovarian Cancer Association Consortium

Predictive Value of Dysplasia Grading and DNA Ploidy in Malignant Transformation of Oral Potentially Malignant Disorders
Marcelo Sperandio, Amy L. Brown, Claire Lock, Peter R. Morgan, Victoria H. Coupland, Peter B. Madden, Saman Warnakulasuriya, Henrik Möller, and Edward W. Odell

Dietary Soy Effects on Mammary Gland Development during the Pubertal Transition in Nonhuman Primates
Fritiya N. Dewi, Charles E. Wood, Cynthia J. Lees, Cynthia J. Willson, Thomas C. Register, Janet A. Tooze, Adrian A. Franke, and J. Mark Cline

Garcinol, a Polyisoprenylated Benzophenone Modulates Multiple Proinflammatory Signaling Cascades Leading to the Suppression of Growth and Survival of Head and Neck Carcinoma
Feng Li, Muthu K. Shanmugam, Luxi Chen, Snehajyoti Chatterjee, Jeevan Basha, Alan Prem Kumar, Tapas K. Kundu, and Gautam Sethi
Simple Clinical Risk Score Identifies Patients with Serrated Polyps in Routine Practice

A Prospective Analysis of Body Size during Childhood, Adolescence, and Adulthood and Risk of Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
Kimberly A. Bertrand, Edward Giovannucci, Shumin M. Zhang, Francine Laden, Bernard Rosner, and Brenda M. Birmann

ABOUT THE COVER
Women with Lynch syndrome have a 40% to 60% lifetime risk for developing endometrial cancer, a cancer associated with estrogen imbalance. Progestins inhibit estrogen-driven proliferation, and epidemiologic studies have demonstrated that progestin-containing oral contraceptives (OCP) reduce the risk of endometrial cancer by 50% in women at general population risk, though it is unknown if they are effective in women with Lynch syndrome. In the present study, the short-term effects of progestin-containing OCP or depo-medroxyprogesterone acetate (depoMPA) on the endometrium in women with Lynch syndrome were examined using endometrial proliferation as the primary endpoint. The cover micrograph depicts a focus of complex endometrial hyperplasia in a post-treatment endometrial biopsy of a nonresponder (H&E; 4×). In most of the women, both depoMPA and OCP induced a dramatic decrease in endometrial epithelial proliferation and microscopic changes in the endometrium characteristic of progestin action, demonstrating that women with Lynch syndrome do show an endometrial response to short-term exogenous progestins and suggesting that OCP and depoMPA may be reasonable chemopreventive agents in this high-risk patient population. See the article by Lu et al. (beginning on page 774) for more information.