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- 313** Combining Variables for Cancer Risk Estimation: Is the Sum Better than the Parts?
Christine M. Friedenreich and Anne McTiernan
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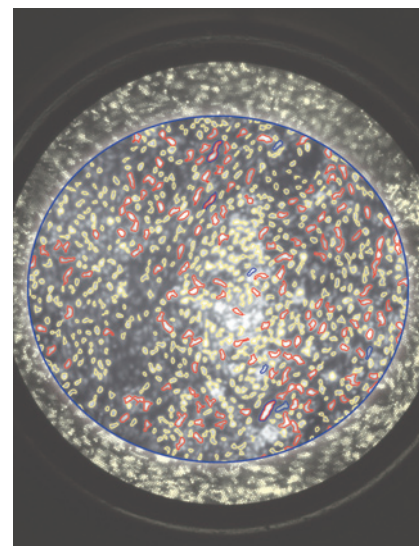
RESEARCH ARTICLES

- 317** The Combined Association of Modifiable Risk Factors with Breast Cancer Risk in the Women's Health Initiative
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- 337** Inhibition of Glycolysis in Prostate Cancer Chemoprevention by Phenethyl Isothiocyanate
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- 359** Diagnosing Cervical Neoplasia in Rural Brazil Using a Mobile Van Equipped with *In Vivo* Microscopy: A Cluster-Randomized Community Trial
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ABOUT THE COVER

Cervical cancer is a leading cause of death in underserved areas of Brazil, which are often located thousands of kilometers from the nearest facility where diagnostic follow-up and treatment are administered. In the northern part of São Paulo state, Barretos Cancer Hospital has been a pioneer in new mobile strategies for cervical cancer prevention—instead of requiring each patient to travel long distances to a central facility, a mobile vehicular clinic makes routine visits to see patients in their city. While this approach overcomes geographical limitations, new technological innovations are required to administer cervical cancer care in remote locations without compromise in the quality of care. Hunt et al (page 359) report on a cluster randomized trial involving a mobile diagnostic van equipped with a tablet-interfaced *in vivo* microscope. This microscope is a low-cost fiber-optic imaging device that can assess subcellular morphologic features in real time and plays an important role in this mobile strategy. The micrograph featured on the cover of this issue was acquired from a suspected cancer precursor lesion using the *in vivo* microscope and correctly identified by the automated analysis algorithm as requiring treatment.



Cancer Prevention Research

11 (6)

Cancer Prev Res 2018;11:313-370.

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