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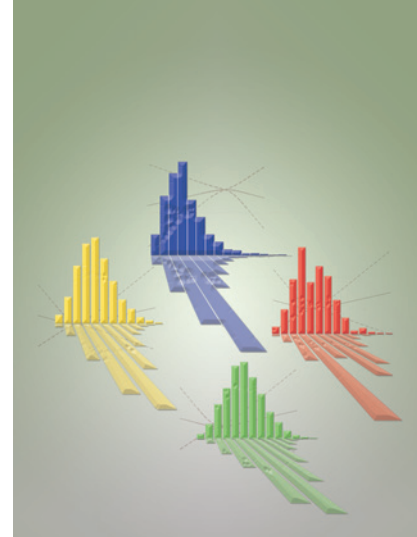
CORRECTION

- 121** **Correction: Sex-specific Association between Family History of Diabetes and Risk of Colorectal Cancer: Two Prospective Cohort Studies**

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ABOUT THE COVER

Prostate cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among US men. Studies are needed to identify men who may be at higher risk for lethal or fatal prostate cancer. Despite the increase in the prevalence of pre-diabetes and diabetes over the past two decades, few studies have explored the influence of hyperglycemia on prostate cancer mortality. Marrone et al. utilized four glycemia biomarkers, individually and in combination, to examine the association between hyperglycemia and diabetes with prostate carcinogenesis. The cover image shows the adjusted hazard ratios (solid black line) and 95% confidence intervals (dashed lines) of prostate cancer mortality and baseline fasting glucose, glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c), glycated albumin and fructosamine in men without diagnosed diabetes. Frequency histograms are shown for each biomarker excluding the top and bottom 1% of the distribution. This study shows that glycemia values outside of the normal range were associated with increased risk of lethal prostate cancer and prostate cancer mortality. These findings add to our understanding of the association between hyperglycemia and prostate carcinogenesis, and further emphasize the importance of diabetes prevention.



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