RESEARCH ARTICLES

69 Chemoprevention of Lung Carcinogenesis by Dietary Nicotinamide and Inhaled Budesonide
Arthur R. Galbraith, Donna E. Seabloom, Beverly R. Wuertz, Jennifer D. Antonides, Vernon E. Steele, Lee W. Wattenberg, and Frank G. Ondrey

79 Changes in Health and Wellbeing in the Years Leading up to a Cancer Diagnosis: A Prospective Cohort Study
Sarah E. Jackson, Kate Williams, Rebecca J. Beeken, and Andrew Steptoe

89 A National Bowel Cancer Screening Programme using FIT: Achievements and Challenges
Diarmuid O’Donoghue, Kieran Sheahan, Padraic MacMathuna, Richard B. Stephens, Helen Fenlon, Martina Morrin, Jenny Mooney, Lorraine E. Fahy, Therese Mooney, and Alan Smith

95 Human Papillomavirus (HPV) 16/18 E6 Oncoprotein Expression in Infections with Single and Multiple Genotypes
Zeni Wu, Ting-Yuan Li, Mingyue Jiang, Lulu Yu, Jing Zhao, Hainui Wang, Xun Zhang, Wen Chen, and Youlin Qiao

103 Hyperglycemia, Classified with Multiple Biomarkers Simultaneously in Men without Diabetes, and Risk of Fatal Prostate Cancer
Michael T. Marrone, Elizabeth Selvin, John R. Barber, Elizabeth A. Platz, and Corinne E. Joshu

113 Case-only Methods Identified Genetic Loci Predicting a Subgroup of Men with Reduced Risk of High-grade Prostate Cancer by Finasteride
James Y. Dai, Michael LeBlanc, Phyllis J. Goodman, M. Scott Lucia, Ian M. Thompson, and Catherine M. Tangen

CORRECTION

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