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889 COVID-19, Cancer Care and Prevention
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893 Disparities in Cancer Prevention in the COVID-19 Era
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897 Cancer Immunoprevention: Challenges and Potential Opportunities for Use of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors
Altaf Mohammed, Robert H. Shoemaker, and Shizuko Sei
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901 Immune Responses and Risk of Triple-negative Breast Cancer: Implications for Higher Rates among African American Women
Joshua W. Ogony, Derek C. Radisky, Kathryn J. Ruddy, Steven Goodison, Daniel P. Wickland, Kathleen M. Egan, Keith L. Knutson, Yan W. Asmann, and Mark E. Sherman

RESEARCH ARTICLES

911 Immune Checkpoint Inhibition is Safe and Effective for Liver Cancer Prevention in a Mouse Model of Hepatocellular Carcinoma
Andrew S. Chung, Marcel Mettlen, Debolina Ganguly, Tianshi Lu, Tao Wang, Rolf A. Brekken, David Hsiechun, and Hao Zhu
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923 Mitotic Spindle Apparatus Abnormalities in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Cells: A Potential Pathway to Lung Cancer
Jose Thaiparambil, Lingyun Dong, Diana Jasso, Jian-An Huang, and Randa A. El-Zein

935 Upper Gastrointestinal Cancer in China: Spatial Epidemiologic Evidence from Screening Areas
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947 Primary Care Provider Beliefs and Recommendations About Colorectal Cancer Screening in Four Healthcare Systems

959 Fecal Immunologic Test Results and Diagnostic Colonoscopy in a Mexican Population at Average Risk for Colorectal Cancer
Maria Del Carmen Manzano-Robleda, Priscilla Espinosa-Tamez, Michael B. Potter, Martin Lajous, Katherine Van Loon, Li Zhang, Alejandro Jimenez-Peña, Julio Sánchez Del Monte, Alejandro Mohar, and Ángelica Hernández-Guerrero

967 Breast Cancer Risk and Use of Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Agents After a Benign Breast Biopsy

EDITOR’S NOTE

977 Editor’s Note: A BET Bromodomain Inhibitor Suppresses Adiposity-associated Malignant Transformation
The vast majority of hepatocellular carcinomas (HCCs) arise in patients who have a long clinical history of chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. This presents an actionable window of opportunity to intervene prior to the development of clinically detectable cancer. In this issue, Chung and colleagues found that regenerative nodules from cirrhosis patient samples harbor numerous neoantigens, a putative target of cancer immunotherapy. They then sought to examine the efficacy of immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) in preventing liver cancer in a chemical carcinogen-based mouse model of chronic liver damage and HCC. The cover shows whole section images of H&E-stained livers from these mice. Mice treated with anti-PD-1 antibody (lower right) prior to the formation of macroscopic liver tumors showed a significant reduction in tumor burden compared to mice treated with IgG control antibody (upper left). Additionally, anti-PD-1 treatment led to increased T-cell infiltration into the liver parenchyma, suggesting that adaptive immunity can be activated to increase immune-mediated surveillance and elimination of malignant clones. This study supports further clinical investigation into the use of ICIs in high-risk liver cirrhosis patients to prevent development of liver cancer.