

CANCER PREVENTION RESEARCH

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Ana Ribeiro, Flávia Corrêa, Arn Migowski, Aline Leal, Sandro Martins, Tainá Raiol, Carla P. Marques, Katia L. Torres, Akiva P. Novetsky, Jenna Z. Marcus, Nicolas Wentzensen, Mark Schiffman, Ana Cecilia Rodriguez, and Julia C. Gage

RESEARCH BRIEF

- 927 **Uptake of Genetic Testing Among Patients with Cancer At Risk for Lynch Syndrome in the National Health Interview Survey**

Ky'Era V. Actkins, Swetha Srinivasan, Lisa P. Spees, Erin Turbitt, Caitlin G. Allen, and Megan C. Roberts
Genetic testing uptake for colorectal cancer and endometrial cancer has not increased over a 10-year period in spite of universal screening guidelines. More genetic testing education is needed at the provider and patient level to improve screening strategies for cancer patients who are most at risk for Lynch syndrome.

RESEARCH ARTICLES

- 933 **Vaccination with Polyclonal Antibody Stimulator (PAS) Prevents Pancreatic Carcinogenesis in the KRAS Mouse Model**

Jill P. Smith, Hong Cao, Wenqiang Chen, Bhaskar Kallakury, Teresa Phillips, Lynda Sutton, and Allen Cato
PAS vaccination significantly decreased high-grade PanIN lesions and altered the pancreas microenvironment, rendering it less carcinogenic.

- 945 **Adiposity, Adulthood Weight Change, and Risk of Incident Hepatocellular Carcinoma**

Tracey G. Simon, Mi Na Kim, Xiao Luo, Xing Liu, Wanshui Yang, Yanan Ma, Dawn Q. Chong, Charles S. Fuchs, Meir Stampfer, Edward L. Giovannucci, Andrew T. Chan, and Xuehong Zhang

Our data suggest that maintaining a stable weight during adulthood, specifically by preventing weight gain, could represent an important public health strategy for the prevention of hepatocellular carcinoma.

- 955 **Lipidomic Profiles of Plasma Exosomes Identify Candidate Biomarkers for Early Detection of Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Patients with Cirrhosis**

Jessica I. Sanchez, Jingjing Jiao, Suet-Ying Kwan, Lucas Veillon, Marc O. Warmoes, Lin Tan, Mobolaji Odewole, Nicole E. Rich, Peng Wei, Philip L. Lorenzi, Amit G. Singal, and Laura Beretta
This study identifies lipids in circulating exosomes, that could serve as biomarkers for the early detection of hepatocellular carcinoma as well as altered pathways in exosomes that may contribute to tumor development and progression.

- 963 **Preventive Anti-inflammatory Diet to Reduce Gastrointestinal Inflammation in Familial Adenomatous Polyposis Patients: A Prospective Pilot Study**

Antonino Belfiore, Chiara Maura Ciniselli, Stefano Signoroni, Manuela Gariboldi, Andrea Mancini, Licia Rivoltini, Daniele Morelli, Enzo Masci, Eleonora Bruno, Alessandra Macciotta, Maria Teresa Ricci, Elena Daveri, Laura Cattaneo, Giuliana Gargano, Giovanni Apolone, Massimo Milione, Paolo Verderio, Patrizia Pasanisi, and Marco Vitellaro

Cancer is known to be related to inflammatory conditions. This study suggests that anti-inflammatory dietary intervention may potentially prevent adenomas and cancer in FAP patients by reducing systemic and tissue inflammatory indices.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

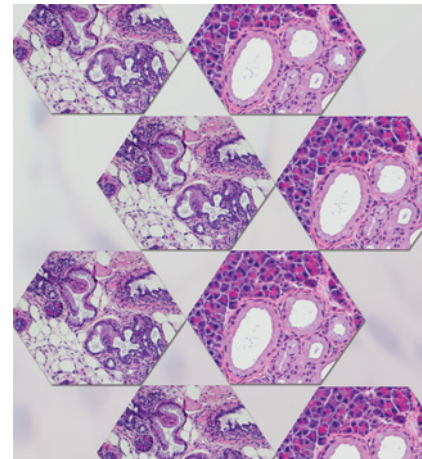
- 973** **Screening for Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma: Are We Asking the Impossible?—Letter**
Bryson W. Katona, Randall E. Brand, Marcia I. Canto, Amitabh Chak, James J. Farrell, Fay Kastrinos, Anil K. Rustgi, Elena M. Stoffel, Sapna Syngal, and Michael Goggins; on behalf of the CAPS5 Study Consortium

- 975** **Screening for Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma: Are We Asking the Impossible?—Response**
Katharine E. Caldwell and Chet W. Hammill

ABOUT THE COVER

Cancer prevention is the best approach for improving survival from cancers; however, there currently are no methods developed to prevent pancreatic cancer in high risk subjects. The majority of pancreatic cancers arise from histologic lesions called pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasias or PanINs. In this study starting on page 933, Smith and colleagues studied the effects of a cancer vaccine, PAS, on prevention of pancreatic cancer and PanIN progression in a transgenic mouse model of pancreatic cancer. Vaccination of mice with PAS from 3 months until 8 months of age resulted in decreased PanIN progression and decreased incidence of pancreatic cancer. By altering the pancreas microenvironment, PAS renders it less carcinogenic. The cover image shows high grade PanINs and loss of normal pancreas architecture in the untreated mice (left) and preservation of normal pancreas acinar cells and lower grade PanINs in the pancreas of a PAS-vaccinated mouse (right).

doi: 10.1158/1940-6207.CAPR-14-10-CVR



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