HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE LITERATURE

1051 Editors’ Selections from Relevant Scientific Publications

COMMENTARIES

1053 The Urgent Need for Expanded Cancer Screening
Raymond N. DuBois

1055 Preventing Cervical Cancer Globally: Are We Making Progress?
Emma R. Allanson and Kathleen M. Schmeler

REVIEW

1061 High-burden Cancers in Middle-income Countries: A Review of Prevention and Early Detection Strategies Targeting At-risk Populations
Anna J. Dare, Gregory C. Knapp, Anya Romanoff, Olalekan Olaschinde, Olusola C. Famurewa, Akinwumi O. Komolafe, Samuel Olatoke, Aba Katung, Olusegun I. Alatise, and T. Peter Kingham

RESEARCH ARTICLES

1075 Environmental Enrichment Mitigates Age-Related Metabolic Decline and Lewis Lung Carcinoma Growth in Aged Female Mice
Nicholas J. Queen, Hong Deng, Wei Huang, Xiaokui Mo, Ryan K. Wilkins, Tao Zhu, Xiaoyu Wu, and Lei Cao

Environmental enrichment (EE) serves as a model of complex physical and social stimulation. This study validates EE as an anticancer intervention paradigm in aged mice and underscores the importance of understanding environmental influences on cancer malignancy in aged populations.

1089 Transcriptome-wide In Vitro Effects of Aspirin on Patient-derived Normal Colon Organoids

Numerous studies have highlighted a role for aspirin in colorectal cancer chemoprevention, though the mechanisms driving this association remain unclear. We addressed this by showing that aspirin treatment of normal colon organoids diminished the transitamplifying cell population, inhibited prostaglandin synthesis, and dysregulated expression of novel genes implicated in colon tumorigenesis.

1089 Transcriptome-wide In Vitro Effects of Aspirin on Patient-derived Normal Colon Organoids

Uptake and Predictors of Opportunistic Salpingectomy for Ovarian Cancer Risk Reduction in the United States
Pritesh S. Karia, Corinne E. Joshu, and Kala Visvanathan

Opportunistic salpingectomy for ovarian-cancer risk reduction has been rapidly adopted in the U.S., with significant variation in uptake by demographic and clinical factors. Studies examining barriers to opportunistic salpingectomy access and the long-term effectiveness and potential adverse effects of opportunistic salpingectomy are needed.

1101 Predicting Progression of Low-Grade Oral Dysplasia Using Brushing-Based DNA Ploidy and Chromatin Organization Analysis
Madhurima Datta, Denise M. Laronde, Miriam P. Rosin, Lewei Zhang, Bertrand Chan, and Martial Guillaud

DNA ploidy and chromatin organization of cells collected from oral potentially malignant lesions (OPMLs) can identify lesions at high-risk of progression several years prior. This non-invasive test would enable clinicians to triage high-risk (OPMLs) for closer follow-up while low-risk lesions can undergo less frequent biopsies reducing burden on healthcare resources.
Extremely dense breast density that is maintained persistently from premenopause to postmenopause increases risk of breast cancer two fold in Korean women. Therefore, women having risk factors should receive mammography frequently and if persistently extremely dense breast had been detected, additional modalities of BC screening could be considered.