CANCER PREVENTION RESEARCH

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509 Cancer Risk in Normal Weight Individuals with Metabolic Obesity: A Narrative Review
Bethina Liu, Hugh E. Giffney, Rhonda S. Arthur, Thomas E. Rohan, and Andrew J. Dannenberg

RESEARCH BRIEF
521 COVID-19 Disruptions to Endoscopic Surveillance in Lynch Syndrome
Danielle B. McKenna, Christina M. Dudzik, Shria Kumar, Nadim Mahmud, and Bryson W. Katona
The COVID-19 pandemic has led to unprecedented disruptions in cancer screening, which may have disproportionate effects on individuals at increased cancer risk, including those with Lynch syndrome. Herein, we show that the COVID-19 pandemic led to significant disruptions in Lynch syndrome surveillance with potentially impactful delays, thus highlighting the importance of ensuring timely surveillance among this high-risk cohort.

RESEARCH ARTICLES
527 Prevention of Skin Carcinogenesis by the Non-β-blocking R-carvedilol Enantiomer
Sherry Liang, Md Abdullah Shamim, Ayaz Shahid, Mengbing Chen, Kristan H. Cleveland, Cyrus Parsa, Robert Orlando, Bradley T. Andresen, and Ying Huang
In this study, we demonstrated the skin cancer preventive activity of R-carvedilol, the non-β-blocking enantiomer present in the racemic β-blocker, carvedilol. As R-carvedilol does not have β-blocking activity, such a preventive treatment would not lead to common cardiovascular side effects of β-blockers.

541 Effects of Adiposity and Exercise on Breast Tissue and Systemic Metabo-Inflammatory Factors in Women at High Risk or Diagnosed with Breast Cancer
We report that individuals with high body fat and low exercise levels have breast inflammation, higher breast aromatase expression, and levels of circulating metabo-inflammatory factors that have been associated with increased breast cancer risk. These findings support interventions to lower adiposity, even among normal weight individuals, to prevent tumor growth.

551 Phase I Trial of Encapsulated Rapamycin in Patients with Prostate Cancer Under Active Surveillance to Prevent Progression
There is an unmet medical need for a well-tolerated treatment capable of delaying progression of newly diagnosed low-grade prostate cancer. This treatment would potentially obviate the need for future surgical intervention and improve the perception of active surveillance as a more acceptable option among this patient population.

563 The Effect of Metformin in Treatment of Adenomas in Patients with Familial Adenomatous Polyposis
Jae Jun Park, Byung Chang Kim, Sung-Pil Hong, Yoojong Seo, Hye Sun Lee, Young Sook Park, Soo-Young Na, Sung Chul Park, Jongha Park, Jae Hak Kim, Chang Mo Moon, Kuy Chan Huh, Soo Jung Park, Jae Hee Cheon, Won Ho Kim, and Tae Il Kim
A 7-month metformin treatment (500 mg or 1,500 mg) did not reduce the number or size of polyps in the colorectum or duodenum of FAP patients as compared to placebo. These results do not support the use of metformin to promote regression of intestinal adenomas in FAP patients.
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Cancer incidence and mortality are higher in the U.S. Deep South, likely due to increased tobacco-use, obesity, poor diet, and physical inactivity. This study explores whether cancer-related beliefs and lifestyle practices differ by rural-urban status or other sociodemographic factors in a random sample of 855 residents across Alabama.
Skin cancer is the most common malignancy worldwide, representing a significant challenge in public health. The β-blocker carvedilol, commonly used to manage cardiovascular conditions, has shown promising activity in preventing skin cancer. However, as a potent β-blocker, repurposing carvedilol into a cancer preventive agent is limited because systemic administration will reduce heart rate and cardiac output, resulting in depressed cardiac function. The chiral compound carvedilol is marketed as a racemic mixture consisting of an equal amount of S- and R-carvedilol. Although S-carvedilol is a β-blocker, R-carvedilol does not possess β-blocking activity. In the study starting on page 527, Liang and colleagues examined the non-β-blocking enantiomer R-carvedilol as a skin cancer preventive agent. R-carvedilol is equally effective in preventing neoplastic transformation of mouse epidermal cells, and R-carvedilol is also effective in preventing UV-induced development of squamous cell carcinoma in mice. Therefore, R-carvedilol, lacking β-blocking activity and related depressed cardiac function while retaining anticancer efficacy, is an excellent candidate to prevent skin cancer. The cover image shows that R-carvedilol and racemic carvedilol reduce expression of Ki-67, a cell proliferation marker, in mouse skin acutely irradiated with UV.