649 \hspace{1cm} \textbf{Individual and Joint Associations of Genetic Risk and Healthy Lifestyle Score with Colorectal Neoplasms Among Participants of Screening Colonoscopy} \\
Vanessa Erben, Prudence R. Carr, Feng Guo, Korbinian Weigel, Michael Hoffmeister, and Hermann Brenner \\
Genetic factors have strong impact on the risk of colorectal neoplasms, which may be reduced by healthy lifestyle. Similarly strong associations in relative terms across all levels of genetic risk imply that a healthy lifestyle may be beneficial due to higher absolute risk reduction in those at highest genetic risk.

659 \hspace{1cm} \textbf{Serum Levels of Androgens, Estrogens, and Sex Hormone Binding Globulin and Risk of Primary Gastric Cancer in Chinese Men: A Nested Case–Control Study} \\
It was the first study to investigate the association of gastric cancer with prediagnostic sex steroid hormones and SHBG in an Asian male population. Although there were no overall associations for sex steroid hormone concentrations, higher concentrations of SHBG was associated with increased risk of noncardia gastric cancer.

667 \hspace{1cm} \textbf{A Novel Biomarker Panel for the Early Detection and Risk Assessment of Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Patients with Cirrhosis} \\
Ilvira M. Khan, Donjeta Gjuka, Jingjing Jiao, Xiaoling Song, Ying Wang, Jing Wang, Peng Wei, Hashem B. El-Serag, Jorge A. Marrero, and Laura Beretta \\
This study identified a panel of 4 biomarkers that identifies with high performance patients with cirrhosis at high risk for HCC. This panel could have utility in HCC early detection in patients with cirrhosis under surveillance.
ABOUT THE COVER

Hypergastrinemia has been associated with high-grade dysplasia and adenocarcinoma in patients with Barrett’s esophagus, and experimental studies suggest proinflammatory and proneoplastic effects of gastrin on Barrett’s esophagus. This is of potential concern, as patients with Barrett’s esophagus are treated with medications that suppress gastric acid production, resulting in increased physiologic levels of gastrin. However, in a randomized placebo-controlled controlled trial in patients with Barrett’s esophagus (beginning on page 675), Abrams and colleagues showed that treatment with netazepide, a gastrin/CCK₂ receptor antagonist, had no significant impact on cellular proliferation, the primary study outcome. The cover shows a Barrett’s esophagus biopsy immunostained for Ki67 (brown) and pan-cytokeratin (red), with artificial intelligence algorithms used to identify Ki67-positive epithelial nuclei (400× magnification).