COMMENTARY

683 The Chasm We Must Cross in Japan for Re-promotion of the HPV Vaccine
Yutaka Ueda, Kayoko Katayama, Asami Yagi, and Tadashi Kimura

RESEARCH ARTICLES

687 Dopamine Prevents Ultraviolet B–induced Development and Progression of Premalignant Cutaneous Lesions through its D2 Receptors
Kai Lu, Madhavi Bhat, Sara Peters, Rita Mitra, Xiaokui Mo, Tatiana M. Oberszyn, Partha Sarathi Dasgupta, and Sujit Basu
This investigation demonstrates the role of dopamine and its D2 receptors in UVB induced premalignant squamous cell skin lesions and how DA through its D2 receptors inhibits the development and progression of these lesions and subsequently prevents squamous cell carcinoma of the skin.

697 Self-reported Metabolic Risk Factor Associations with Adenomatous, Sessile Serrated, and Synchronous Adenomatous and Sessile Serrated Polyps
Celina N. Santiago, Samara Rifkin, Julia Drewes, Gerard Mullin, Emma Spence, Linda M. Hynd, Joell J. Gillis, David Kafonek, David M. Cromwell, Louis La Luna, Francis Giardello, and Cynthia L. Sears and the Biofilm Study Consortium
Self-reported medical history provides valuable insight into polyp risk, potentially enabling the use of larger retrospective studies of colonoscopy populations to assess knowledge gaps. More aggressive colonoscopy screening, critical to colorectal cancer prevention, may be considered in populations of individuals with metabolic risk factors and modifiable lifestyle risk factors.

709 Oral Health and Risk of Upper Gastrointestinal Cancers in a Large Prospective Study from a High-risk Region: Golestan Cohort Study
Yukiko Yano, Christian C. Abnet, Hossein Poustchi, Gholamreza Rososhandel, Akram Pourshams, Farhad Islami, Masoud Khoshnian, Taghi Amirian, Alireza Norouzi, Farin Kamangar, Paolo Boffetta, Paul Brennan, Sanford M. Dawsey, Emily Vogtmann, Reza Malekzadeh, and Arash Etemadi
Poor oral health is associated with the risk of upper gastrointestinal cancers, and oral hygiene practices may help prevent these cancers.

719 Independent and Joint Effects of Testosterone Replacement Therapy and Statins use on the Risk of Prostate Cancer Among White, Black, and Hispanic Men
David S. Lopez, Efstathia Polychronopoulou, Konstantinos K. Tsilidis, Mohit Khera, L. Joseph Su, Jay H. Fowke, M.K. Peek, Yong-Fang Kuo, Kyriakos Markides, and Steven Canfield
The study investigates a potential interaction between TTh and statin and its effect on incident and aggressive prostate cancer in men of different racial and ethnic backgrounds. These results suggest that among NHW and non-Hispanic Black men TTh plus statins reduced the odds of incident prostate cancer, high-grade and advance stage prostate cancer.

729 Plasma miRNA Biomarkers in Limited Volume Samples for Detection of Early-stage Pancreatic Cancer
Development of minimally invasive biomarker assays for detection of premalignant disease and early-stage pancreatic cancer is key to improving patient survival. This study describes a limited volume plasma miRNA biomarker assay that can detect early-stage resectable pancreatic cancer in clinical samples necessary for effective prevention and clinical intervention.
Comprehensive Analysis of Multiple Cohort Datasets Deciphers the Utility of Germline Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms in Prostate Cancer Diagnosis

Wensheng Zhang, Yan Dong, Oliver Sartor, and Kun Zhang

This study demonstrates that augmented risk SNP panels can enhance prostate cancer prediction for males of European ancestry, especially those with PSA $\geq 2$ ng/mL.

The Influence of Vitamin D on Mammographic Density: Results from CALGB 70806 (Alliance) a Randomized Clinical Trial


Current therapies for breast cancer prevention only prevent estrogen receptor positive (ER+) disease and are underutilized due to toxicity and side effects. Vitamin D is a potential prevention therapy for both ER+ and ER− disease and is safe with few side effects.

关于封面

非黑色素瘤皮肤癌，包括皮肤鳞状细胞癌（SCC）的皮肤，是常见于世界各地的。在767页开始的研究中，Lu和同事们报道，多巴胺通过作用于D2受体的血管内皮细胞，抑制了紫外线B诱导的前癌性皮肤病变的进展和随后的皮肤鳞状细胞癌的发展。封面的免疫荧光共定位（100 µm）图像显示了多巴胺D2受体在血管内皮细胞中人类日光性角化病病变。