## CANCER PREVENTION RESEARCH

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### SPOTLIGHT

**823** Increasing Cervical Cancer Prevention Through HPV Testing: Challenges in Developing Persuasive Messages  
Mark Dignan and Aaron Kruse-Diehr  
See related article, p. 839

### REVIEW

**825** Vitamin D as a Potential Preventive Agent For Young Women's Breast Cancer  
Sarah M. Bernhardt, Virginia F. Borges, and Pepper Schedin

### RESEARCH BRIEFS

**839** Effects of Message Framing on Cervical Cancer Screening Knowledge and Intentions Related to Primary HPV Testing  
Shannon N. Ogden, Emily A. Leskinen, Elizabeth A. Sarma, Jocelyn V. Wainwright, and Katharine A. Rendle  
Primary HPV tests are more sensitive and offer greater reassurance than Pap tests alone yet use for routine cervical cancer screening remains low. Brief public health messaging can positively impact awareness, knowledge, and screening intention regarding primary HPV testing. Messaging campaigns paired with other strategies can increase uptake across populations.  
See related Spotlight, p. 823

**845** Impact of Patient Adherence to Stool-Based Colorectal Cancer Screening and Colonoscopy Following a Positive Test on Clinical Outcomes  
A. Mark Fendrick, Deborah A. Fisher, Leila Saoud, A. Burak Ozbay, Jordan J. Karlitz, and Paul J. Limburg  
Adherence rates for initial colorectal cancer screening by FIT or mt-sDNA and for colonoscopy follow-up of a positive initial test influence the comparative effectiveness of these screening strategies. Using adherence rates based on published data for stool-based testing and colonoscopy follow-up yielded superior outcomes with an mt-sDNA versus FIT-screening strategy.

### RESEARCH ARTICLES

**851** Combination of Sulindac and Bexarotene for Prevention of Intestinal Carcinogenesis in Familial Adenomatous Polyposis  
This study identified a novel chemopreventive regimen combining sulindac and bexarotene to reduce polyposis in patients with FAP using in silico tools, ex vivo, and in vivo models. This investigation provides the essential groundwork for moving this drug combination forward into a clinical trial.

**863** Statin Exposure and Pancreatic Cancer Incidence: A Japanese Regional Population-Based Cohort Study, the Shizuoka Study  
Kohei Saito, Yoko Sato, Eiji Nakatani, Hideaki Kaneda, Seiichiro Yamamoto, Yoshiki Miyachi, and Hiroshi Itoh  
This study may support the possible role of statins in preventing pancreatic cancer in the general population in Japan.

**873** Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma Associated with Precursor Lesions  
Christina McCord, Alex Kiss, Marco A. Magalhaes, Iona T. Leong, Tanya Jorden, and Grace Bradley  
OSCC causes significant morbidity and mortality, especially if diagnosed at late stages. Precursor lesions to OSCC can be recognized by clinical examination. Our study shows that early diagnosis of OSCC at the precursor stage can improve the outcome of oral cancer.

**885** Immune Responses Vary in Preinvasive Colorectal Lesions by Tumor Location and Histology  
Kristin Wallace, Georges J. El Nahas, Christine Bookhout, Jessica E. Thaxter, David N. Lewin, Nana Nikolaishvili-Feinberg, Stephanie M. Cohen, J. Grant Brazeal, Elizabeth G. Hill, Jennifer D. Wu, John A. Baron, and Alexander V. Alekseyenko  
Our study is focused on immune infiltrate expression in preinvasive colorectal lesions; our results suggest important differences by clinicopathologic features that have implications for immune prevention research.
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893  Change in Blood and Benign Breast Biomarkers in Women Undergoing a Weight-Loss Intervention Randomized to High-Dose ω-3 Fatty Acids versus Placebo
This study examines biomarkers of response that may be modulated by omega-3 fatty acids when combined with a weight-loss intervention. While focused on obese, postmenopausal women at high risk for development of breast cancer, the findings are applicable to other cancers studied in clinical prevention trials.

905  Economic Evaluation of Web-versus Telephone-based Interventions to Simultaneously Increase Colorectal and Breast Cancer Screening Among Women
Danmeng Huang, David R. Lairson, Tong H. Chung, Patrick O. Monahan, Susan M. Rawl, and Victoria L. Champion
This study informs researchers, decision makers, healthcare providers, and payers about the improved cost-effectiveness of targeting multiple cancer screenings for cancer early detection programs.

ABOUT THE COVER

Immune responses vary in colorectal cancers, which strongly influence prognosis. However, little is known about the variance in immune response within preinvasive lesions and how immune contexture may differ by clinicopathologic features associated with progression and recurrence in early carcinogenesis. In a study starting on page 885, Wallace and colleagues showed that immune infiltrate in lesions from the proximal colon (vs. distal colon or rectum) was associated with higher adaptive and innate immune cell expression. In contrast, increasing villous histology was associated with diminishing immune responses in cytokines and innate cells. These findings highlight the heterogeneity of the immune responses in preinvasive lesions, which may have implications for prevention strategies. The cover shows image analysis markups of cell detection and cell classification performed by Definiens Tissue Studio Algorithm on the immunofluorescently stained colon tissue with CD4 and RORC (Hoechst counterstain). The CD4 positive cells are painted in purple, RORC in cyan, CD4-RORC co-expressed cells in white and negative cells in green (Tissue Studio Library version 4.4.2; Definiens Inc., Carlsbad CA).

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