Perspectives

Oropharyngeal Cancer, Race, and the Human Papillomavirus. Otis W. Brawley .................................................. 769
Perspective on Settle et al., p. 776

Perspective on Romero et al., p. 792

Research Articles


Matched-Pair Analysis of Race or Ethnicity in Outcomes of Head and Neck Cancer Patients Receiving Similar Multidisciplinary Care. Leon M. Chen, Guojun Li, Lorraine R. Reitzel, Kristen B. Pytynia, Mark E. Zafereo, Qingyi Wei, and Erich M. Sturgis ........................................................................................................... 782

Effects of Oral Contraceptives or a Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Agonist on Ovarian Carcinogenesis in Genetically Engineered Mice. Iris L. Romero, Ilyssa O. Gordon, Sujitha Jagadeeswaran, Keeley L. Mui, Woo Seok Lee, Daniela M. Dinulescu, Thomas N. Krausz, Helen H. Kim, Melissa L. Gilliam, and Ernst Lengyel .......................................................................................... 792

Chemoprevention of Mouse Intestinal Tumorigenesis by the Cyclin-Dependent Kinase Inhibitor SNS-032. Amelie Boquoi, Tina Chen, and Greg H. Enders ........................................................................................................... 800


Correction

Correction: Article on Folic Acid Fortification and the Risk of CIN................................................................. 842
About the Cover

The cover displays an electron photomicrograph (courtesy of Christopher Buck, Susana Pang, and John Schiller) of human papillomavirus (HPV)-16 particles, or pseudovirions, made in cultured cells; it is essentially impossible to isolate authentic HPV-16 virions from tumors. Although these pseudovirions contain a marker gene plasmid rather than the authentic HPV-16 genome, their outer shell, or capsid, is composed of L1 and L2, giving them the same surface structure as authentic HPV virions. HPV frequently is associated with oropharyngeal tumors, and new data indicate that racial differences in rates of HPV-positive oropharyngeal cancer underlie the overall racial disparities in head-and-neck cancer survival. See articles by Settle et al. (beginning on page 776), Chen et al. (beginning on page 782), and Brawley (beginning on page 769) for more information.