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CANCER PREVENTION RESEARCH

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE LITERATURE

241 **Editors' Selections from Relevant Scientific Publications**

RESEARCH ARTICLES

243 **Circulating miRNA Signature Predicts Cancer Incidence in Lynch Syndrome—A Pilot Study**
Tero Sievänen, Tiina Jokela, Matti Hyvärinen, Tia-Marje Korhonen, Kirsi Pylvänäinen, Jukka-Pekka Mecklin, Juha Karvanen, Elina Sillanpää, Toni T. Seppälä, and Eija K. Laakkonen

The development of cancer risk prediction models is key to improving the survival of patients with LS. This pilot study describes a serum miRNA signature–based risk prediction model that predicts LS cancer incidence within 4 years, although further validation is required.

255 **Fenretinide in Young Women at Genetic or Familial Risk of Breast Cancer: A Placebo-Controlled Biomarker Trial**
Valentina Aristarco, Davide Serrano, Patrick Maisonneuve, Aliana Guerrieri-Gonzaga, Matteo Lazzeroni, Irene Feroce, Debora Macis, Elena Cavadini, Elena Albertazzi, Costantino Jemos, Emanuela Omodeo Salè, Laura Cortesi, Samuele Massarut, Marcella Gulisano, Maria Grazia Daidone, Harriet Johansson, and Bernardo Bonanni

Fenretinide exhibits beneficial effects on the metabolic profile, supporting its clinical use in breast cancer prevention especially in premenopausal women with a positive family history and pathogenic variants in *BRCA1/2* genes. This finding requires further investigations in larger trials to confirm its role in breast cancer prevention.

265 **Low-Carbohydrate Diet Score and Risk of Hepatocellular Carcinoma: Findings from a Prospective Cohort Study**
Yen Thi-Hai Pham, Aizhen Jin, Renwei Wang, Jaideep Behari, Woon-Puay Koh, Jian-Min Yuan, and Hung N. Luu

In a large cohort study of more than 63,000 Chinese Singaporeans, we found that a diet with lower carbohydrate and higher animal fat and protein was associated with increased risk of HCC, suggesting that dietary modification could be an effective strategy in primary prevention to reduce the HCC burden.

275 **Trends in Colorectal Cancer Screening from the National Health Interview Survey: Analysis of the Impact of Different Modalities on Overall Screening Rates**
Derek W. Ebner, Lila J. Finney Rutten, Lesley-Ann Miller-Wilson, Niels Markwat, Vahab Vahdat, A. Burak Ozbay, and Paul J. Limburg

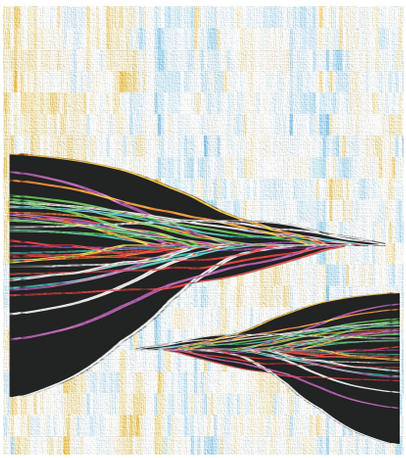
This retrospective study highlights the importance of convenient stool-based colorectal cancer screening options to achieve the national goal of 80% for overall colorectal cancer screening rates. Empowering screening-eligible individuals with a choice for their colorectal cancer screening tests is imperative.

RETRACTION

281 **Retraction: Tobacco-specific Carcinogens Induce Hypermethylation, DNA Adducts, and DNA Damage in Bladder Cancer**
Feng Jin, Jose Thaiparambil, Sri Ramya Donepudi, Venkatrao Vantaku, Danthasinghe Waduge Badrajee Piyarathna, Suman Maity, Rashmi Krishnapuram, Vasanta Putluri, Franklin Gu, Preeti Purwaha, Salil Kumar Bhowmik, Chandrashekar R. Ambati, Friedrich-Carl von Rundstedt, Florian Roghmann, Sebastian Berg, Joachim Noldus, Kimal Rajapakshe, Daniel Gödde, Stephan Roth, Stephan Störkel, Stephan Degener, George Michailidis, Benny Abraham Kaipparettu, Balasubramanyam Karanam, Martha K. Terris, Shyam M. Kavuri, Seth P. Lerner, Farrah Kheradmand, Cristian Coarfa, Arun Sreekumar, Yair Lotan, Randa El-Zein, and Nagireddy Putluri

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABOUT THE COVER



Circulating miRNAs are non-coding RNAs that have the potential to serve as predictors of sporadic cancer. In the study starting on page 243, Sievänen and colleagues investigated a circulating microRNA signature to predict cancer incidence in patients with Lynch syndrome, an inherited cancer predisposition syndrome with a high genetic risk for various cancers. A panel of five circulating microRNAs associated with a higher cancer risk within the Lynch syndrome cohort was identified, which was also correlated with higher body mass index. These findings suggest integrating circulating miRNAs with clinicopathologic factors could enhance the accuracy of patient selection criteria for risk-bases screening programs for Lynch syndrome carriers and provide insight how lifestyle factors may impact cancer risk. The cover image is adapted from Figure 2A and Figure 3A. Figure 2A displays a heatmap of circulating miRNA differentially expressed in cancer-free Lynch syndrome carriers and a healthy control group. Figure 3A shows the Lasso feature selection graphs of Lynch-syndrome-associated circulating microRNAs that best distinguish between cancer-free Lynch syndrome carriers who developed cancer within a 4-year prospective surveillance period and those who did not.

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