CANCER PREVENTION RESEARCH

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE LITERATURE

379 Editors' Selections from Relevant Scientific Publications

SPOTLIGHT

381 Evidence-Based Lung Cancer Screening in a Tailored Package Abbie Begnaud and Frank G. Ondrey

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RESEARCH ARTICLES

383 Prediagnostic Serum Immune Marker Levels and Multiple Myeloma: A Prospective Longitudinal Study Using Samples from the Janus Serum Bank in Norway Simona Herdenberg, Carl Wibom, Esmeralda J.M. Krop, Hilde Langseth, Roel Vermeulen, Sophia Harlid, Wendy Yi-Ying Wu, and Florentin Späth

This study observed a decline in TGF- α serum levels closer to multiple myeloma diagnosis, which may aid in predicting multiple myeloma progression and early detection, although validation in other longitudinal cohorts is needed.

393 From Therapy to Cancer Prevention Using HRD Testing on Patients with High-grade Ovarian Cancer Maria Grazia Tibiletti, Ileana Carnevali, Sofia Facchi, Valeria Pensotti, Giorgio Formenti, Nora Sahnane, Laura Libera, Susanna Ronchi, Sara Volorio, Marco Alessandro Pierotti, Stefano La Rosa, and Fausto Sessa

Genomic instability status (HRD testing), which is essential for making therapy choices, is useful to identify inherited ovarian cancers. Identifying these families with high cancer risk is critical for implementing targeted cancer prevention strategies. 401 Randomized Study of Metformin and Intensive Lifestyle Intervention on Cancer Incidence over 21 Years of Follow-up in the Diabetes Prevention Program

> Brandy M. Heckman-Stoddard, Jill P. Crandall, Sharon L. Edelstein, Philip C. Prorok, Dana Dabelea, Richard Hamman, Helen P. Hazuda, Edward Horton, Mary A. Hoskin, Marjorie Perloff, Anna Bowers, William C. Knowler, Leslie G. Ford, and Marinella Temprosa; for the DPP Research Group This study examines both metformin and ILS intervention as primary cancer prevention interventions in people at high risk for type 2 diabetes.

413 Cancer Incidence and Survival after Emergency Department Care in the U.S. Midwest: An Opportunity for Cancer Interception

Mark E. Sherman, Michael G. Heckman, Christopher C. DeStephano, Launia J. White, Jennifer L. St. Sauver, and Ruth M. Pfeiffer This cohort analysis shows that cancer incidence over 6 years was lower among participants after an ED visit than among matched non-ED participants, whereas cancerspecific mortality was higher in the ED group (HR_{Adjusted} = 1.76; 95% Cl, 1.49–2.08; $P = 3.62 \times 10^{-11}$), suggesting the potential benefit of preventive interventions.

423 Implementing a Tribally Engaged Lung Cancer Screening Pilot Program in Rural Oklahoma

Zsolt Nagykaldi, Mark Doescher, Dorothy A. Rhoades, Kathleen Dwyer, Ann Chou, and Michele Gibson Our community-engaged, multicomponent, and multilevel pilot implementation study significantly improved lung cancer screening rates in a rural, tribal health system. A key feature of this pilot study was a centralized screening coordination service supported by a population screening registry. We believe that our study is replicable in other

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settings.

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ABOUT THE COVER

Changes in the levels of blood immune markers can help predict multiple myeloma progression. In the nested case-control study starting on page 383, Herdenberg and colleagues investigated the associations between the pre-diagnostic serum levels of candidate biomarkers and future multiple myeloma risk, as well as marker changes over time. The cover image, adapted from Supplementary Fig. S1, shows sample collection time for cases before multiple myeloma diagnosis. Interestingly, samples were collected up to 42 years before multiple myeloma diagnosis. The colors distinguish between first and additional sample collected. In this study, TGF- α levels decreased significantly closer to the diagnosis in multiple myeloma patients which warrants further investigation. The decrease in TGF- α levels may reflect subtle microenvironmental changes related to multiple myeloma progression.

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