# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## HIGHLIGHTS

1033  Selected Articles from This Issue

## REVIEWS

1035  The Evolving Epidemiology of Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma
   Ellen T. Chang, Weimin Ye, Yi-Xin Zeng, and Hans-Olov Adami

1048  Effects of Diet and Exercise-Induced Weight Loss on Biomarkers of Inflammation in Breast Cancer Survivors: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis
   Tyler J. Bruinsma, Anne-Marie Dyer, Connie J. Rogers, Kathryn H. Schmitz, and Kathleen M. Sturgeon

## RESEARCH ARTICLES

1063  Effectiveness of a Cancer Risk Prediction Tool on Lifestyle Habits: A Randomized Controlled Trial
   Keiichi Yuwaki, Aya Kuchiba, Aki Otsuki, Miyuki Odawara, Tsuyoshi Okahara, Hiroko Ishikawa, Manami Inoue, Shochihiro Tsugane, and Taichi Shimazu

1072  Resting Heart Rate and Risk of Cancer Mortality
   Leidy Gutiérrez-Martinez, Angélique G. Breltenthin, Elizabeth C. Lefferts, Duck-chul Lee, Xuemei Sui, Carl J. Lavie, and Steven N. Blair

1079  Long-term Patterns of Excess Mortality among Endometrial Cancer Survivors
   Chelsea Anderson, Victoria L. Bae-Jump, Russell R. Broaddus, Andrew F. Olshan, and Hazel B. Nichols

1089  Levels of Inflammation Markers Are Associated with the Risk of Recurrence and All-Cause Mortality in Patients with Colorectal Cancer

1100  Endogenous Progestogens and Colorectal Cancer Risk among Postmenopausal Women
   Kara A. Michels, Ashley M. Geoczik, Doug C. Bauer, Louise A. Brinton, Diana S.M. Buist, Jane A. Cauley, Cher M. Dallal, Roni T. Falk, Trisha F. Hux, James V. Lacey Jr, Andrea Z. LaCroix, Jeffrey A. Tice, Xia Xu, and Britton Trabert

1106  Can Cost-effectiveness Analysis Inform Genotype-Guided Aspirin Use for Primary Colorectal Cancer Prevention?
   Eman Biltaji, Brandon Walker, Trang H. Au, Zachary Rivers, Jennifer Ose, Christopher J. Li, Diana J. Brixner, David D. Stenehjem, and Cornelia M. Ulrich

1114  Cost-Effectiveness of Offering Cervical Cancer Screening with HPV Self-Sampling among African-American Women in the Mississippi Delta
   Nicole G. Campos, Isabel C. Scarinci, Laura Tucker, Sylvia Peral, Yufeng Li, Mary Caroline Regan, Stephen Sy, Philip E. Castle, and Jane J. Kim

1117  Food Insecurity Is an Independent Risk Factor for Depressive Symptoms in Survivors of Digestive Cancers
   Katelyn E. Madigan, David A. Leiman, and Deepak Palakshappa

1122  Use of Medications for Treating Anxiety or Depression among Testicular Cancer Survivors: A Multi-Institutional Study

1139  Male Circumcision Reduces Penile HPV Incidence and Persistence: A Randomized Controlled Trial in Kenya
NULL RESULTS IN BRIEF

1270  Soft Drink and Juice Consumption and Renal Cell Carcinoma Incidence and Mortality in the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition

1275  Genetically Inferred Telomere Length and Testicular Germ Cell Tumor Risk
Derek W. Brown, Qing Lan, Nathaniel Rothman, John Pluta, Kristian Almstrup, Marlene D. Dalgaard, Mark H. Greene, Tom Grotmol, Chey Loveday, Stephen M. Schwartz, Clare Turnbull, Fredrik Wiklund, Peter A. Kanetsky, Katherine L. Nathanson, and Katherine L. McGlynn; for the Testicular Cancer Consortium, and Mitchell J. Machiela

RETRACTION

1283  Retraction: Impact and Cost-effectiveness of Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Campaigns
Allison Portnoy, Nicole G. Campos, Stephen Sy, Emily A. Burger, Jamie Cohen, Catherine Regan, and Jane J. Kim

ABOUT THE COVER

The cover image is adapted from Figure 2 in the article, “The Effects of Lifetime Estrogen Exposure on Breast Epigenetic Age,” by Sehl and colleagues. The figure shows the relationship between age at menarche and age-adjusted measures of epigenetic age acceleration. Accelerated breast tissue aging is thought to contribute to an elevated risk of breast cancer in younger women. Estrogen stimulation and cell cycling are thought to underlie this accelerated aging process. Sehl and colleagues investigated methylation-based estimates of biologic aging in normal breast tissue of healthy women donors, focusing on Grim age, an epigenetic age measure whose acceleration in peripheral blood is associated with time to cancer. This is one of the first and largest studies of normal breast tissue examining epigenetic age estimates. The study confirmed that epigenetic age acceleration in healthy breast is highest at earlier ages and identified factors associated with the degree of epigenetic age acceleration, including earlier age at menarche, and BMI. Epigenetic clock measures may help advance inquiry into the relationship between accelerated breast tissue aging and an elevated incidence of breast cancer in younger women. For more information, see the article beginning on page 1241.