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IN BRIEF

PROSTATE CANCER

A good night's sleep might protect against prostate cancer

Recent data from the prospective AGES–Reykjavik cohort study ($n = 2,102$) suggest that men who have problems falling and staying asleep are at a significantly increased risk of prostate cancer compared with men without sleep disruption (approximately twofold). When restricted to advanced prostate cancer ($\geq T3$ or lethal disease), this association was even stronger (approaching threefold). Excluding men who woke up during the night (which is indicative of nocturia) did not affect the findings, suggesting a minimal risk of reverse association.

Original article Sigurdardottir, L. G. *et al.* Sleep disruption among older men and risk of prostate cancer. *Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev.* doi:10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-12-1227-T

PROSTATE CANCER

Does uptake of technology promote diagnostic testing?

Uptake of intensity-modulated radiotherapy (IMRT) and robotic prostatectomy results in increased use of radiotherapy and prostatectomy, but are providers also more likely to identify eligible candidates for these new technologies? A recent study of 117,857 men has shown that increased regional technology penetration results in slightly higher rates of PSA testing, but no change in prostate biopsy rates, suggesting that the adoption of new technology does not accelerate diagnostic testing.

Original article Schroeck, F. R. *et al.* Technology diffusion and diagnostic testing for prostate cancer. *J. Urol.* doi:10.1016/j.juro.2013.05.007

SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

Erectile dysfunction—surprisingly common in young men

According to a recent study published in the *Journal of Sexual Medicine*, one in every four patients seeking medical help for new-onset erectile dysfunction is aged ≤ 40 years. Although men aged ≤ 40 years had fewer comorbid conditions, a lower mean BMI, and a higher mean circulating total testosterone level than men aged > 40 years, they were also more likely to smoke cigarettes and use illicit drugs. Almost half of the men from both age groups experienced severe erectile dysfunction.

Original article Capogrosso, P. *et al.* One patient out of four with newly diagnosed erectile dysfunction is a young man—worrisome picture from the everyday clinical practice. *J. Sex. Med.* doi:10.1111/jsm.12179

PROSTATE CANCER

First evidence of somatic *STAT5A/B* gene amplification

STAT5A/B represents a therapeutic target for advanced prostate cancer, but the mechanisms underlying increased Stat5 protein levels in prostate tumours are unclear. Now, Haddad *et al.* have demonstrated amplification at the *STAT5A/B* gene locus in a significant fraction of clinical prostate cancers, particularly those of high histological grades and in hormone-resistant distant metastases. Functional studies also showed that increased *STAT5A/B* copy number conferred a growth advantage in prostate cancer cells *in vitro* and in xenograft tumours *in vivo*.

Original article Haddad, B. R. *et al.* *STAT5A/B* gene locus undergoes amplification during human prostate cancer progression. *Am. J. Pathol.* doi:10.1016/j.ajpath.2013.02.044