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IN BRIEF

PROSTATE CANCER

Best nomograms for predicting insignificant disease

The Kattan and Steyerberg nomograms outperformed other models for predicting the probability of insignificant disease in patients with Gleason score ≤ 6 prostate cancers diagnosed upon extended transrectal biopsy with ≥ 10 cores ($n = 370$). All nomograms were more accurate in identifying significant rather than insignificant disease and performed better in patients with posterior–basal tumours than in those with cancers located in the anterior and apical prostate.

Original article Iremashvili, V. *et al.* Comparative validation of nomograms predicting clinically insignificant prostate cancer. *Urology* doi:10.1016/j.urology.2013.01.062

BASIC RESEARCH

iPSCs created from prostate and urinary tract tissue

Researchers have successfully generated human induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) from normal ageing human prostate and urinary tract tissue—producing Pro-iPSCs and UT-iPSCs, respectively. In contrast to conventional skin-derived iPSCs, Pro-iPSCs exhibited an enhanced ability to undergo prostate-epithelial-specific differentiation (characterized by induction of the androgen receptor and PSA). Similarly, UT-iPSCs were more efficient than skin-derived iPSCs at inducing bladder differentiation.

Original article Moad, M. *et al.* A novel model of urinary tract differentiation, tissue regeneration, and disease: reprogramming human prostate and bladder cells into induced pluripotent stem cells. *Eur. Urol.* doi:10.1016/j.eururo.2013.03.054

UROTHELIAL CARCINOMA

Everolimus of limited efficacy for metastatic disease

A phase II single-arm study of everolimus suggests that this mTOR inhibitor has biological activity in a small subset of patients with advanced bladder cancer. Everolimus was given to 45 patients with metastatic disease progressing after treatment with 1–4 cytotoxic agents. 12 minor regressions and two partial responses were reported, with one patient achieving a 94% decrease in target lesions and remaining on the drug at 26 months. The investigators recommend the preselection of patients for everolimus treatment based on molecular phenotype.

Original article Milowsky, M. I. *et al.* Phase II study of everolimus in metastatic urothelial cancer. *BJU Int.* doi:10.1111/j.1464-410X.2012.11720.x

STONES

Haemostatic sealants unsafe for tubeless PCNL

The safety of haemostatic sealants in tubeless percutaneous nephrolithotomy (PCNL) should be reassessed, according to two research groups in Greece. In an *in vivo* porcine study, sealants made from absorbable fish origin collagen powder, human-fibrinogen-coated or thrombin-coated sponge, and cross-linked gelatin granule or topical thrombin matrix were shown to increase the risk of drainage occlusion and lead to significant histological lesions in the renal parenchyma.

Original article Rigopoulos, C. *et al.* Assessing the use of haemostatic sealants in tubeless percutaneous renal access and their effect on renal drainage and histology: an experimental porcine study. *BJU Int.* doi: 10.1111/bju.12060