Nature Reviews Urology | Published online 4 Jul 2017

IN BRIEF

UROTHELIAL CARCINOMA

Genomic characterization of UTUC

Genomic analyses of 31 untreated upper tract urothelial carcinoma (UTUC) samples using DNA whole-exome sequencing, RNA sequencing, and reverse-phase protein array identified four unique subtypes that have mutational frequencies that differ from bladder cancer. The most common DNA mutations were in *FGFR3*, *KMT2D*, *PIK3CA*, and *TP53*, and APOBEC and CpG were the most common mutational signatures. A new gene fusion (*SH3KBP1–CNTNAP5*) was also discovered. Further validation of the UTUC subtypes and their possible importance in treatment response are needed.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE Moss, T. J. *et al.* Comprehensive genomic characterization of upper tract urothelial carcinoma. *Eur. Urol.* http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eururo.2017.05.048 (2017)

SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

Shortened CCH treatment for Peyronie's disease

A new modified protocol of collagenase clostridium histolyticum (CCH) treatment for Peyronie's disease comprising only three instead of eight CCH injections was found to be safe and effective in a single-centre setting. In a cohort of men with mean penile curvature of 54° at baseline, 51 of 53 men had a mean improvement of 17.36° (31.4%). Only mild and transient local adverse events were observed.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE Raheem, A. A. *et al.* Safety and effectiveness of collagenase clostridium histolyticum (CCH) (Xiapex®) in the treatment of Peyronie's disease using a new modified shortened protocol. *BJU Int.* http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/bju.13932 (2017)

URINARY INCONTINENCE

Evaluating bladder wall properties with vibrometry

Ultrasound bladder vibrometry (UBV) might be a noninvasive technique to monitor changes in bladder wall mechanical properties in patients with neurogenic bladder dysfunction. Concurrent UBV and urodynamic assessment at different filling volumes were performed in 56 men and 14 women. Group velocity squared and elasticity measured by UBV were highly correlated with detrusor pressure (median correlations 0.73 and 0.72, respectively), suggesting that UBV might enable assessment of bladder wall mechanical changes in a noninvasive manner.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE Bayat, M. *et al.* Correlation of ultrasound bladder vibrometry assessment of bladder compliance with urodynamic study results. *PLoS One* **12**, e0179598 (2017)

URINARY INCONTINENCE

Stem cell therapy for chronic bladder ischaemia

In a rat model of atherosclerosis-induced chronic bladder ischaemia, bladder overactivity could be improved by human amniotic-fluid-derived stem cell (hAFSC) treatment. Following arterial balloon endothelial injury of the common iliac artery, adult female rats received intravenous hAFSC treatment for 1, 3 , or 7 days, or no treatment. In comparison with the nontreated group, bladder overactivity (consisting of decreased voided volumes and intercontraction intervals, and increased residual volumes), was improved at 8 weeks in the treated rats. The therapy might act via downregulation of oxidative stress and tumour necrosis factor expression.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE Liang, C.-C. *et al.* Amniotic fluid stem cells ameliorate bladder dysfunction induced by chronic bladder ischemia in rat. *Neurourol. Urodyn.* http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/nau.23316 (2017)