

*Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology* 9, 249 (2012); published online 27 March 2012;  
 doi:10.1038/nrclinonc.2012.51;  
 doi:10.1038/nrclinonc.2012.54;  
 doi:10.1038/nrclinonc.2012.53;  
 doi:10.1038/nrclinonc.2012.52

## IN BRIEF

### BASIC RESEARCH

#### Targeting the mTOR pathway in HPV+ carcinomas

A new tissue microarray study has shown that approximately 20% of all head and neck squamous cell carcinomas (HNSCCs) are positive for human papilloma virus (HPV) and that in most of these lesions, the mTOR pathway is also activated. In a xenograft mouse model of HPV+ HNSCC, inhibition of mTOR with rapamycin and RAD001 decreased mTOR activity and reduced the tumour burden. These results indicate that molecular-targeted treatment might be a valid approach to treating HPV-associated malignancies.

**Original article** Molinolo, A. A. *et al.* mTOR as a molecular target in HPV-associated oral and cervical squamous carcinomas. *Clin. Cancer Res.* doi:10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-11-2824

### COLORECTAL CANCER

#### New review of the screening guidelines released

The American College of Physicians (ACP) has undertaken a comprehensive analysis of four major guidelines for the screening for colorectal cancer. Structured as several statements, the review states that all at-risk adults should receive individualized assessment. Average-risk adults aged  $\geq 50$  years should be screened using stool-based tests, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy, whereas individuals at higher risk should be screened earlier by colonoscopy. Finally, the ACP recommends that individuals with a short life expectancy ( $< 10$  years) should not be screened.

**Original article** Qaseem, A. *et al.* Screening for colorectal cancer: a guidance statement from the American College of Physicians. *Ann. Intern. Med.* **156**, 378–386 (2012)

### BREAST CANCER

#### High intake of omega-3 PUFAs reduces fatigue in survivors

A study in 633 patients who survived breast cancer showed that higher intake of  $\omega$ -3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) reduces inflammation and fatigue. The participants completed a questionnaire about food frequency and dietary supplement, and provided a blood sample to assess C-reactive protein (CRP) levels and completed a fatigue and vitality test 30 and 39 months after diagnosis, respectively. Those with higher intake of  $\omega$ -6 PUFAs had greater CRP levels and risk of fatigue than those with higher intake of  $\omega$ -3 PUFAs.

**Original article** Alfano, C. M. *et al.* Fatigue, inflammation, and  $\omega$ -3 and  $\omega$ -6 fatty acid intake among breast cancer survivors. *J. Clin. Oncol.* doi:10.1200/JCO.2011.36.4109

### SCREENING

#### PSA screening reduced mortality from prostate cancer

Updated results of the European Randomized Study of Screening for Prostate Cancer reveal that PSA screening significantly reduces mortality from prostate cancer, but does not affect all-cause mortality. A total of 182,160 men (50–74 years old) from eight European countries were randomly assigned to PSA-based screening or no screening and followed up for a median of 11 years. The relative risk of death from prostate cancer in the screening group was reduced by 29% after adjustment for noncompliance.

**Original article** Schröder, F. H. *et al.* Prostate-cancer mortality at 11 years of follow-up. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **366**, 981–990 (2012)