Nature Reviews Urology **10**, 553 (2013); published online 17 September 2013;
doi:10.1038/nrurol.2013.209;
doi:10.1038/nrurol.2013.210;
doi:10.1038/nrurol.2013.211;
doi:10.1038/nrurol.2013.212

IN BRIEF

PROSTATE CANCER

10-year sexual function outcomes after prostatectomy

The recovery of sexual function after radical prostatectomy tends to stabilize after 2 years, according to new research. 1,836 men were followed prospectively after undergoing radical prostatectomy at a university hospital. After an initial decline, both sexual and erectile function (according to survey assessment) improved over the first 2 years, after which they remained generally stable up to 10 years after surgery. Young men fared better between 2 and 10 years than their older counterparts.

Original article Sivarajan, G. *et al.* Ten-year outcomes of sexual function after radical prostatectomy: results of a prospective longitudinal study. *Eur. Urol.* doi:10.1016/j.eururo.2013.08.019

STONES

Randall plaque intensity on CT can predict recurrence

CT assessment of Randall plaques can predict recurrent stone disease. In a retrospective study of 187 patients with a previous episode of calcium stone disease, CT was used to evaluate the papillae tips of Randall plaques in relation to recurrence. Papillae tip attenuation was significantly higher in the 49 patients who experienced recurrence (46.2 HU) than in those without recurrent disease (20.1 HU). Papillae tip attenuation >43 HU could be used to predict patients at high-risk of recurrence with a sensitivity of 77% and specificity of 84%.

Original article Ciudin, A. *et al.* Abdominal computer tomography—a new tool for predicting recurrent stone disease. *J. Endourol.* doi:10.1089/end.2013.0161

PROSTATE CANCER

Identification of factors contributing to spread of robotics

New data show that rapid diffusion of robotic technology for radical prostatectomy is spurred on by local competition. An observational study of hospitals that took part in American Hospital Association annual surveys between 2005 and 2009 showed that hospitals are more likely to acquire a robot in areas where a lot of other hospitals already have one. In addition, perhaps unsurprisingly, the number of robotic prostatectomies increased significantly after buying a robot, with addition of a single robot per 100,000 men associated with a 30% increase in robotic radical prostatectomies.

Original article Barbash, G. I. *et al.* Factors associated with adoption of robotic surgical technology in US hospitals and relationship to radical prostatectomy procedure volume. *Ann. Surg.* doi:10.1097/SLA.0b013e3182a5c8b8

KIDNEY CANCER

Everolimus associated with noninfectious pneumonitis

Increased incidence of noninfectious pneumonitis (NIP) has been demonstrated in patients with metastatic renal cell carcinoma who received the mTOR inhibitor everolimus (23%), compared with those who received temsirolimus (6%). Intriguingly, everolimus-treated patients who developed NIP had improved overall survival over unaffected patients (15.4 months versus 7.4 months). Nevertheless, patients treated with everolimus should be proactively monitored for development of NIP.

Original article Atkinson, B. J. *et al.* mTOR inhibitor associated noninfectious pneumonitis in patients with renal cell cancer: management, predictors, and outcomes. *BJU Int.* doi:10.1111/bju.12420