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# IN BRIEF

## PROSTATE CANCER

### Molecular lymph node analysis for prognostication

Molecular lymph node analysis can be used to identify men with prostate cancer at high risk of recurrence and is a better predictor than histopathological analysis alone, according to a new study. Heck and co-workers used both histopathology and molecular analysis (quantification of KLK3 expression) to examine 2,411 of 3,173 lymph nodes from 111 men undergoing radical prostatectomy. They found that molecular lymph node status but not histopathological lymph node status was an independent predictor of biochemical recurrence.

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE** Heck, M. M.*et al.* Molecular lymph node status for prognostic stratification of prostate cancer patients undergoing radical prostatectomy with extended pelvic lymph node dissection. *Clin. Cancer Res.* https://doi.org/10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-17-3771 (2018)

## KIDNEY CANCER

### ccrcc1–4 classification for prediction of relapse

Using clear cell renal cell carcinoma (ccRCC) subtypes (ccrcc1–4) to classify patients with metastatic ccRCC who have undergone complete metastasectomy can improve prediction of early relapse, say researchers. In their study involving 43 patients with ccRCC, Verbiest *et al.* found that median disease-free survival after complete metastasectomy was longer in patients with ccrcc2 or ccrcc3 tumours than in those with ccrcc1 or ccrcc4 tumours (23 months versus 9 months).

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE** Verbiest, A. *et al.* Molecular subtypes of clear-cell renal cell carcinoma are prognostic for outcome after complete metastasectomy. *Eur. Urol.* https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eururo.2018.01.042 (2018)

## PROSTATE CANCER

### Mouse model for testing treatments

Researchers have developed a mouse model that might be useful in developing prostate cancer treatments. Lardizabal and co-workers generated the TRAMP-derived orthotopic prostate syngeneic (TOPS) model by injecting transduced TRAMP-C2 prostate cancer cells (isolated from a TRAMP mouse) into the prostates of BL6 mice. Tumours occurred in 14 of 15 mice. The researchers monitored tumour growth and development using ultrasonography and bioluminescence imaging and found that increases in tumour size correlated with increases in bioluminescence. Castration of mice once tumours were growing was shown to initially delay tumour growth before progression to a castration-resistant state, mimicking the response that occurs in humans. The therapeutic effect of treatment with an oncolytic herpes simplex virus could also be monitored using the model.

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE** Lardizabal, J. *et al.* A TRAMP-derived orthotopic prostate syngeneic (TOPS) cancer model for investigating anti-tumor treatments. *Prostate* https://doi.org/10.1002/pros.23490 (2018)

## URINARY INCONTINENCE

### Electrical stimulation for OAB

Electrical stimulation of the saphenous nerve might be useful in treating overactive bladder (OAB), say researchers. In total, 14 of the 16 patients (87.5%) with OAB who underwent electrical stimulation to the saphenous nerve had a positive response, which was defined as a ≥50% decrease in bladder symptoms or a ≥10-point increase in their hazard-related quality of life total score.

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE** MacDiarmid, S. A. John, M. S. & Yoo, P. B. A pilot feasibility study of treating overactive bladder patients with percutaneous saphenous nerve stimulation. *Neurourol. Urodyn.* https://doi.org/10.1002/nau.23531 (2018)