The 10 best recent articles in the medical literature relating to prostate cancer are reviewed here.


A significant incidence of cancer (24.5%) was found in men with a serum PSA between 2.5 and 4.0 ng/mL; 67.6% of the cancers were significant.


BRCA1 interacts with the components of the JAK-STAT signaling cascade and modulates its activation. This interaction may provide a new critical survival signal for the growth of prostate cancer in the presence of normal BRCA1.


The protein inhibitor of activated STAT3 (PIAS3) acts as a co-regulator of androgen receptor signaling pathway in prostate cancer cells.


Her-2-neu expression appears to increase with progression to androgen independence in prostate cancer. Therapeutic targeting of this tyrosine kinase in prostate cancer may be warranted.


The questionnaire provides insight into the quality of life and symptoms associated with curative interventions and enhances the objective documentation of treatment outcomes in prostate cancer.


Biopsy parameters such as Gleason pattern 4/5 may provide adequate specificity for predicting clinically significant cancers. The accuracy of these parameters for predicting indolent cancer is limited by the unacceptable high rate of false-negative findings.


The percent positive prostate biopsies should be considered in conjunction with the PSA level, biopsy Gleason score, and clinical T stage when counseling patients...
with newly diagnosed and clinically localized prostate cancer about PSA outcome following radical prostatectomy or external-beam radiation therapy.


PC-SPES is well tolerated and active in androgen-independent prostate cancer.


p53 transgene expression sensitizes human prostate adenocarcinoma cells in vitro to irradiation.


A modification of the Gleason scoring system for men with Gleason 7 disease revealed a difference in outcome after radical prostatectomy. Artificial neural network models can be developed and used to better predict patient outcome when pathologic and clinical features are known.