



## Prostate cancer special – part 2

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I am delighted to present four articles that delve into the forefront of advancements and challenges in prostate cancer management, bringing attention to pivotal developments in the field. Drs. Reiter and Hassler [1] illuminate the evolving landscape of genetic testing's role in prostate cancer, emphasizing its significance in guiding treatment decisions and informing preventive strategies for immediate relatives. While guidelines exist, a lack of consensus persists on who should undergo testing, especially among earlier-stage patients lacking a strong familial prostate cancer history. This remains a critical research area with emerging targeted therapies reshaping early lines of intervention. The coming years promise a wealth of evidence guiding cost-effective genetic testing and treatment strategies.

Addressing another critical aspect, Miszczyk et al. [2] delve into the realm of oligometastatic cancer, revealing insights facilitated by cutting-edge imaging modalities like prostate-specific membrane anti-

gen positron emission tomography (PSMA PET). Oligometastatic disease, an intermediary stage in cancer progression, presents an opportunity for effective intervention. Klemm and associates' [3] exploration of metastasis-directed therapy showcases its promise in improving progression-free survival and local disease control with minimal toxicity. While experimental, its integration with systemic treatments offers a tantalizing avenue for further research, necessitating a comprehensive understanding of the oligometastatic state's biology and the identification of predictive biomarkers.

As our grasp on metastatic prostate cancer tightens with evolving therapies, the notion of dual local and systemic intervention gains momentum. Cytoreductive therapy, coupled with systematic treatments, emerges as a potential game-changer, as outlined by Brönimann et al. [4]. Evidence suggests enhanced overall, cancer-specific, and failure-free survivals in low-volume metastatic prostate cancer. Harmonizing trial designs becomes paramount, aligning with individual patient priorities encompassing cancer-specific as well as quality-of-life outcomes.

Collectively, these articles offer a glimpse into an expanding landscape of innovative approaches against prostate cancer. With each revelation, we inch closer to transforming cancer into a chronic disease, and perhaps even achieving cures for some metastatic cases. The diversity of perspectives presented underscores the dynamic nature of our battle against this formidable adversary. These ongoing forays embody our relentless pursuit to conquer the complexities underlying "The Emperor of All Maladies," ultimately rewriting its narrative.

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Urogen; and patents for prognostic methods in prostate cancer and bladder cancer and a soluble Fas urinary marker for detection of bladder transitional cell carcinoma.

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