

was a generally effective treatment in treatment-naive and treatment-experienced adults with acromegaly. Lanreotide ATG provided hormonal control and improved both health-related quality of life and acromegaly symptoms in most patients; it also reduced tumor volume to a clinically significant extent in studies of primary therapy. Moreover, lanreotide ATG was generally no less effective than intramuscular lanreotide long-acting microparticles and was as effective as intramuscular octreotide long-acting release in switching or crossover studies, including those with standard or extended dosing intervals. Lanreotide ATG is generally well tolerated; the most frequently reported adverse events were mild or moderate transient GI symptoms. Lanreotide ATG also has the advantage of being available in a convenient prefilled syringe and is given subcutaneously rather than intramuscularly. Thus, lanreotide ATG continues to be a valuable option in the treatment of acromegaly, with potential advantages being ease of administration and longer dosing intervals in patients who have an adequate response to initial therapy.

Chen, D. et al. (2017). "Plasma protein adsorption and biological identity of systemically administered nanoparticles." *Nanomedicine (Lond)* 12(17):2113–2135.

Although a variety of nanoparticles (NPs) have been used for drug delivery applications, their surfaces are immediately covered by plasma protein corona upon systemic administration. As a result, the adsorbed proteins create a unique biological identity of the NPs that lead to unpredictable performance. The protein corona on NPs could also impede active targeting, induce off-target effects, trigger particle clearance, and even provoke toxicity. This article reviews the fundamentals of NP-plasma protein interaction, the consequences of the interactions, and provides insights into the correlations of protein corona with biodistribution and cellular delivery. We hope that this review will trigger additional questions and possible solutions that lead to more favorable developments in NP-based targeted delivery systems.

Chowdhury, P. et al. (2017). "Magnetic nanoformulations for prostate cancer." *Drug Discov Today* 22(8):1233–1241.

Magnetic nanoparticles (MNPs) play a vital role for improved imaging applications. Recently, a number of studies demonstrate MNPs can be applied for targeted delivery, sustained release of therapeutics, and hyperthermia. Based on stable particle size and shape, biocompatibility, and inherent contrast enhancement characteristics, MNPs have been encouraged for preclinical studies and human use. As a theranostic platform development, MNPs need to balance both delivery and imaging aspects. Thus, this review provides significant insight and advances in the theranostic role of MNPs through the documentation of unique magnetic nanoparticles used in prostate cancer, their interaction with prostate cancer cells, in vivo fate, targeting, and biodistribution. Specific and custom-made applications of various novel nanoformulations in prostate cancer are discussed.

Coghill, D. et al. (2013). "Long-acting methylphenidate formulations in the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: A systematic review of head-to-head studies." *BMC Psychiatry* 13:237.

BACKGROUND: The stimulant methylphenidate (MPH) has been a mainstay of treatment for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) for many years. Owing to the short half-life and the issues associated with multiple daily dosing of