WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration is reviewing data suggesting a possible link between the widely used diabetes medication Actos and bladder cancer.

The agency said Friday that five-year results from an ongoing study show that patients who have taken Actos for the longest period of time had a higher risk of bladder cancer. Bladder cancer was also more prevalent in patients who had taken the largest cumulative dose of the drug.

The study, which is scheduled to run 10 years, included that Actos increases the risk of bladder cancer, “but it doesn’t answer anything,” said Dr. Robert Spanheimer, vice president of medical affairs at Takeda. “We are committed to finishing the study because I think that’s when you’re going to get the greater understanding.”

Prescriptions for Actos have risen since 2007, when its chief competitor, Avandia, was first associated with cardiovascular problems. The FDA is considering whether to withdraw Avandia, which is marketed by British drugmaker GlaxoSmithKline.

Actos and Avandia work similarly to control blood sugar and are the only drugs in their class currently on the market. A third drug called Rezulin was withdrawn in the U.S. in 1997 due to liver toxicity.

Doctors are aware of the FDA review of Actos’ cancer risks is preliminary to make any conclusions about the drug.

“This interim analysis raises a question, but it doesn’t answer anything,” said Dr. Robert Spanheimer, vice president of medical affairs at Takeda. “We are committed to finishing the study because I think that’s when you’re going to get the greater understanding.”

The agency said Friday the results are too preliminary to make any conclusions about the drug.

The agency has not concluded that Actos increases the risk of bladder cancer, the agency said in a statement. Patients should continue taking Actos unless told otherwise by their doctor, according to the agency statement.

Actos agreed to study the risk of bladder cancer with its drug in 2005. But a company executive said Friday the results are too preliminary to make any conclusions about the drug.

The agency has not concluded that Actos increases the risk of bladder cancer, the agency said in a statement. Patients should continue taking Actos unless told otherwise by their doctor, according to the agency statement.

Actos agreed to study the risk of bladder cancer with its drug in 2005. But a company executive said Friday the results are too preliminary to make any conclusions about the drug.

This interim analysis raises a question, but it doesn’t answer anything,” said Dr. Robert Spanheimer, vice president of medical affairs at Takeda. “We are committed to finishing the study because I think that’s when you’re going to get the greater understanding.”

Prescriptions for Actos have risen since 2007, when its chief competitor, Avandia, was first associated with cardiovascular problems. The FDA is considering whether to withdraw Avandia, which is marketed by British drugmaker GlaxoSmithKline.

Actos and Avandia work similarly to control blood sugar and are the only drugs in their class currently on the market. A third drug called Rezulin was withdrawn in the U.S. in 1997 due to liver toxicity.

Critics of Avandia have called the FDA's review of Actos' cancer risks is preliminary, but could shape its decision on Avandia.

The FDA's review of Actos' cancer risks is preliminary, but could shape its decision on Avandia, which is expected in coming weeks.

U.S. sales of Actos have risen steadily - hitting $3.4 billion last year - as Avandia's reputation has soured. Last year Avandia posted $520 million in sales.

More than 100,000 children left homeless by Pakistan's floods are in danger of dying because they simply do not have enough to eat, according to UNICEF. Children already weak from living on too little food in poor rural areas before the floods are fighting to stay alive, as diarrhoea, respiratory diseases and malaria attack their emaciated bodies.

Doctors roaming the 100-degrees (58-degree Celsius) camp that reeks of urine and animal manure have warned Bunglani three times to take her children to the hospital, or they will die.

In this Sept. 13, 2010 photo, a Pakistani mother helps her child drink water in Sukkur, Sindh province, southern Pakistan. (AP Photo/Aaron Favila) The mother says she knows they need help, but she cannot