Report on screening for potential treatments for squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) – skin cancer.

Study Overview:

The purpose of this study was to compare the performance of Pymaceuticals’ drug of interest, Capomulin, in comparison to other treatment regimens. The study involved 249 mice, with equal distribution among male (51%) and female (49%) subjects. Over a span of 45 days, tumors were observed and measured in the mice every 5 days.

Summary:

1. **Mice Population**: The study included a total of 249 mice, with a balanced distribution of sexes.
2. **Mice on Capomulin and Ramicate regime**: Final tumor volume was significantly lower in mice on Capomulin and Ramicane regime. In both cases average tumor volume [mm3] was ca. 40 mm3; lower variance and standard error score (compared to others) indicate additionally that the sample date is less dispersed and closer to the population mean. This indicates the potential efficacy of Capomulin and Ramicane in reducing tumor size with consistency.
3. Comparison with Placebo: Tumor size reduction over time was more pronounced in mice on Capomulin and Ramicane regimens compared to placebo, suggesting the efficacy of these treatments.
4. **Impact of Weigh on Tumor size**: Pearson correlation test (score of 0.84) revealed a strong correlation between mice weight and tumor volume.

**Conclusion:** Overall, the study highlights the promising efficacy of Capomulin and Ramicane regimens in reducing tumor size in mice with squamous cell carcinoma. Additionally, the strong correlation between weight and tumor volume underscores the need to consider weight as a potential factor in treatment outcomes and disease progression.