

From comparing data obtained for four drug treatments (tumor progression/regression and survival rates) in mice, we can draw the following conclusions:

Firstly, the drug, Capomulin showed strong indications of being successful at treating tumors in said mice population by reducing the total tumor volume over the treatment course (45 days) and increasing survival rate. However, it should be noted that while number of metastatic sites still increased over time, it did so at a rate slower than the other treatments.

Secondly, the drug, Ketapril seemed to be least effective at reducing tumor volume and slowing down rate of metastasis when compared to other treatment types suggesting that, Ketapril is not be the first choice of treatment and its effects need to be researched further.

The drug, Infubinol seemed to have a negative effect on physiological responses. However, mice treated with this drug showed slightly better results than the mice population treated with Ketapril with respect to tumor volume and progression of metastasis (i.e. number of metastatic sites). These results warrant some further investigation and alteration.

In conclusion, the mice that were given the drug Capomulin, showed improvement in symptoms, while the mice given Infubinol and Ketapril appear be worse off than those treated with a placebo. However, these drugs must be tested in bigger population size (larger dataset, more diverse) to better understand their effects on tumor progression/regression and mice survival rates.