Of the three drugs examined, alongside the placebo, Capomulin was the most effective at treating the skin cancer in the experiments with mice. A summary of findings is as follows:

1. On average, Capomulin reduced the tumor volume of mice by 19%. In comparison, the other two drugs, Infubinol and Ketapril failed to restrict the growth of the tumor, performing on par with the placebo drug.
2. On average, mice treated with Capomulin had the least number of metastatic sites throughout the period, culminating with an average of 1.5 sites at the end of the 45-day period, compared to more than twice as many sites on average for the mice in the control group.
3. By the end of the experimental trial, more than 80% of the mice treated with Capomulin had survived, compared to less than half of the mice in the control group.