Observations and Analysis

This study lead to three main observations. First, Capomulin (red in graphs 1 through 3, green in graph 4) was the most effective treatment as evidenced by decrease in tumor volume throughout the treatment course. Capomulin also had the best survival rate, above 80%, of the three drugs included in the final analysis and had the lowest number of metastatic sites at the end of treatment. This suggests that Capomulin may be an effective cancer treatment. Second, Ketapril (green in graphs 1 through 3, red in graph 4), when compared to the placebo condition, was not an effective cancer treatment. Ketapril resulted in an increase in tumor volume, above that of the placebo treatment. In terms of metastatic stress and survival rate, Ketapril was as effective in cancer treatment. Infubinol (blue in graphs 1 though 3, red in graph 4) had the lowest survival rate of all the drugs suggesting that although it may be a better cancer treatment than Ketapril, it is not useful for surviving cancer treatment. With these results taken together, it is apparent that more research and analysis is needed especially regarding survival rate post-treatment.