

Pharmaceuticals Analysis: Evaluation of Capomulin

This analysis seeks to evaluate the performance of Capomulin against a placebo and eight (8) other drugs in the shrinkage of tumors in mice.

The following is the top-level information needed to establish a context for the conclusions or recommendations for further study presented herein:

- 248 mice (125 Males and 123 Females) were part of the evaluation.
- Tumor volume measurements (mm³) were taken every five days for each mouse up to 45 days.
- Mice weight was also recorded throughout the process.

Key Observations:

Drug_Regimen	count	Tumor_Volume_mm3				
		mean	median	var	std	sem
Capomulin	25	36.668	38.125	32.663	5.715	1.143
Ceftamin	25	57.754	59.852	69.983	8.366	1.673
Infubinol	25	58.178	60.165	74.011	8.603	1.721
Ketapril	25	62.806	64.488	98.921	9.946	1.989
Naftisol	25	61.206	63.283	106.03	10.297	2.059
Placebo	25	60.508	62.031	78.76	8.875	1.775
Propriva	24	56.494	55.592	70.823	8.416	1.718
Ramicane	25	36.191	36.562	32.166	5.672	1.134
Stelasyn	24	61.002	62.192	90.332	9.504	1.94
Zoniferol	25	59.181	61.84	76.862	8.767	1.753

The table above summarizes the tumor volume for all mice at their **last evaluation timepoint**. Mice treated with Capomulin had a significantly smaller tumor volume at the end of their timeline than all other drug regimen except for Ramicane. Additional analyses are needed to establish if a statistically significant difference exists between these two drugs. These analyses should compare the following:

- Descriptive statistics of the amount of shrinkage at time =0 and the last timepoint for each mouse for all drug regimens.
- Sensitivity analysis across gender
- Sensitivity analysis across weight

Comparison of the box and whisker plots for all drug regimens clearly depict a tighter and more predictive outcome for Capomulin than Ramicane, Infunimol, and Ceftamin. Additional analyses must be completed to establish the level of statistically differentiation across the four regimens.

This table depicts descriptive statistics across the entire evaluation period.

Tumor_Volume_mm3 Across All Timepoints						
Drug_Regimen	# Measurements	Average	Median	Variance	StDev	SEM
Capomulin	230	40.676	41.558	24.948	4.995	0.329
Ceftamin	178	52.591	51.776	39.29	6.268	0.47
Infubinol	178	52.885	51.821	43.129	6.567	0.492
Ketapril	188	55.236	53.699	68.554	8.28	0.604
Naftisol	186	54.332	52.509	66.173	8.135	0.596
Placebo	181	54.034	52.289	61.168	7.821	0.581
Propriva	148	52.321	50.446	43.852	6.622	0.544
Ramicane	228	40.217	40.673	23.487	4.846	0.321
Stelasyn	181	54.233	52.432	59.451	7.71	0.573
Zoniferol	182	53.237	51.818	48.533	6.967	0.516

Presumably, the greater the number of measurements, the longest was the lifecycle of each mouse in the treatment. Additional analysis needs to be done to confirm this presumption. Nevertheless, based on this count, Capomulin seems to have prolonged the life of the mice more than any other drugs.