

The objective of this data analysis by Pymaceuticals is to assess the efficacy of four treatments—Capomulin, Ramicane, Infubinol, and Ceftamin—in reducing tumor size. The analysis evaluates the impact of these drugs on tumor outcomes, taking into account factors such as age, sex, and weight of the mice. The effectiveness of each drug is measured through various metrics based on the observed tumor size changes over the course of the study.

Capomulin:

- • Lower Boundary: 20.7
- • Upper Boundary: 51.8
- • IQR: 7.782

Ramicane:

- • Lower Boundary: 17.9
- • Upper Boundary: 54.3
- • IQR: 9.099

Infubinol:

- • Lower Boundary: 36.8
- • Upper Boundary: 82.7
- • IQR: (Information is missing)

Ceftamin:

- • Lower Boundary: 25.4
- • Upper Boundary: 87.7
- • IQR: 15.578

Based on the analysis, both Capomulin and Ramicane show lower interquartile range (IQR) values, indicating a more consistent and potentially effective reduction in tumor size. Notably, Ramicane has the lowest lower boundary, suggesting it may have the most significant impact on tumor growth. While these statistical measures provide valuable insights into the drugs' efficacy, a more thorough evaluation would require additional data and context to draw definitive conclusions.