1. The first observation is from the metastatic sites chart. What is most curious is that it appears the person with the Placebo did have the most rapid increase in overall number of sites from everything tested. The good new is that all of the drugs seemed to have some effect, although not that great, on reducing the number of sites. It also appears that Capomulin and Ramicane are very promising keeping the overall total under 1 for the duration of the study. The rest of the drugs seemed to be closely grouped togeth10-4er, so it is not very easy to discern the efficacy in relationship to each other.
2. The graph for mean tumor volume paints a very stark picture in the differences among the drugs. Again, it appears that Capomulin and Ramican are again in the lead, both medicines respectfully reducing the overall volume during the study. Here the placebo performed in the middle of the group so statistically no different than the other 7 drugs in the study, which isn’t very encouraging considering these drugs made it to this stage in the development process.
3. The last study of interest was the Mouse Morbidity over time study. Roughly 250 mice where enrolled in the study and at the 45-day mark, a little more than half were still alive. Not great odds, but also indicates that with further development at least two of these drugs will possibly be able to give someone a fighting chance.