

IVERMECTIN PROTOCOL FOR CANCER AND SPIKE PROTEIN

IVERMECTIN INTAKE

1 mg per kg of body weight per day

used for most moderately to highly aggressive tumors

0.5 mg per kg of body weight per day for slower growing cancers

Seven days a week

Three months

After three months, we will evaluate you - either through routine tests or imaging tests, such as CT or PET.

Parasites

Ivermectin - indications and use

This article is intended for informational and study purposes only

- influenza A, B, C; SARS; MERS; RSV; hepatitis A, E
- Ebola; Marburg; Lassa fever, dengue
- prevention of viral diseases (once every 14 days)
- cold sores (use externally and internally)
- rosacea (externally)
- parasitic diseases (listed species)
- strengthens the heart muscle energetically (stimulation of mitochondria)
- suppresses inflammatory processes in the body (arthritis, etc.)
- varicose veins (against blood clots)
- Lyme disease (in the positive testing phase)
- Treats cancer, stops the spread of metastases (in the positive testing phase)
- Significantly reduces the resistance of tumor cells to chemotherapy drugs

- Asthma (in the positive testing phase)
- Positive testing phase, see note. [5]
- indications in the research phase: tick-borne encephalitis, Japanese encephalitis, yellow fever, chlamydia (genital, ocular, pulmonary), Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Description

Ivermectin belongs to the group of macrocyclic lactones, which are fermentation products of the bacteria *Streptomyces avermitilis* and *Streptomyces cyanogriseus*. Ivermectin acts on the nervous system of parasites. It potentiates the release of the inhibitory neurotransmitter (gamma-aminobutyric acid, GABA) from presynaptic nerve endings, binds to postsynaptic receptors, and opens chloride channels. This results in hyperpolarization of neurons, their dysfunction, and subsequent paralysis of parasites. The essence of the safe application of this antiparasitic agent for vertebrates is the fact that, unlike invertebrates, GABA receptors are not found in their peripheral system.

History

In the late 1960s, Satoshi Omura, a microbiologist at the Kitasako Institute in Tokyo, began collecting thousands of soil samples from across Japan in search of antibacterial compounds. He grew bacteria from the samples, identified cultures with therapeutic potential, and sent them 10,000 km away to Merck's laboratories in New Jersey, where his colleague William Campbell tested their effect against parasitic worms that affect livestock and pets. A culture from a sample taken near a golf course south of Tokyo showed remarkable effectiveness against worms. The bacteria in the culture turned out to be a new species, which they named *Streptomyces avermectilis* and *Streptomyces cyanogriseus*. The active ingredient ivermectin was modified to increase its activity and safety. The new preparation, marketed under the trade name Ivermectin, was launched in 1975 for the treatment of animals and soon became one of the best-selling veterinary drugs in the world. Since 1987, Ivermectin has also been approved for use in human medicine.

Antiviral effects

- inhibits the binding of spike proteins with the ACE2 enzyme to the body's cells
- inhibits the viral enzyme RdRp, which leads to a reduction in the rate of virus replication
- inhibits the viral enzyme 3-Chymotrypsin, similar to protease, which reduces the rate of virus replication

- inhibits importin alpha and beta proteins in the cytoplasm, which the virus uses to penetrate the cell nucleus

- disrupts the NF-kB pathway and helps reduce inflammation caused by the virus or other causes

Ivermectin inhibits the import of viral nucleocapsid proteins into the nucleus of the infected cell by blocking Importin (IMP) alpha/beta 1. These viral nucleocapsid proteins block the antiviral response produced in the nucleus of the infected cell.

Ivermectin is a potent inhibitor of helicase, an enzyme whose function is to unwind viral ribonucleic acid (RNA). Blocking helicase prevents the virus from replicating. -/- The virus can enter cells in two ways: via endosomes activated by cathepsin L or by fusion with a membrane activated by transmembrane serine protease (TMPRSS2). In both situations, the spike protein binds to the angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) receptor. Virus entry via the membrane fusion mechanism is most effective because it is less likely to trigger an antiviral immune response and is more efficient in replicating the virus. Ivermectin prevents the spike protein from binding to the ACE2 receptor and the transmembrane receptor CD147. -/- The binding of the spike protein to the ACE2 receptor is necessary for the virus to enter cells during replication. The CD147 receptor is widely distributed in red blood cells, which, when bound to the spike protein, cause red blood cells to accumulate in the endothelial layer along with white blood cells and platelets, causing vascular obstruction.

Another function of Ivermectin is that it binds to the 3CL protease and HR2 protein, again blocking viral replication.

Paste from tablets for greater effectiveness

Ivermectin is practically insoluble in water (aqueous environment) but is highly soluble in alcohols. A commonly used solvent for ivermectin is propylene glycol (PPG) [1], a safe type of alcohol whose toxicity is comparable to that of consumable alcohol (ethanol) and which has no intoxicating effect. In the body, it is metabolized to pyruvic acid, which is a normal metabolite of glucose, and to a small extent to lactic acid. Propylene glycol is used for easy application of ivermectin in antiparasitic preparations, and is also a carrier medium for various herbal extracts - cold drops from pharmacies and many other medicinal products in human medicine. Ivermectin tablets must be taken after a meal containing fats (bacon, oil, lard, roast pork belly, duck; approx. 54–90 g of fat) for better absorption.

Without a solvent (propylene glycol), the medicinal product emulsifies together with fats using bile acid behind the gallbladder outlet, where it is gradually absorbed. Ivermectin dissolved in propylene glycol begins to be actively absorbed in the stomach and the process continues smoothly in the small intestine. The advantage is that there is no unnecessary loss and we do not have to consume fatty foods every time. We simply measure out the required dose at any time of the day, without having to eat fatty foods. Note: Tablets taken on an empty stomach, without fat or solvent, can destroy parasites in the intestine, but not completely in the body's organs; absorption is at a level of 20% to 40% max. It will not work well as an antiviral either. On the

other hand, it is possible that some tablets already contain a solid emulsifier from the manufacturer (info: we can ignore this fact when making the paste).

Preparation of paste containing 8 mg/g of ivermectin

Multiply the number of tablets intended for the preparation of the paste by the content of ivermectin in one tablet to obtain the total amount of ivermectin in milligrams. Divide this number by eight to obtain the total weight of the prepared paste in grams. Place an empty jar without a lid on the scale and reset it to zero. Add the crushed [2] tablets to the jar and slowly pour in propylene glycol until the calculated weight of the paste is reached. Mix the finished mixture with a table knife. A sealable jar with a wide neck, e.g., from baby food, is suitable for storing the paste. Stir the contents of the jar several times during the first few days of storage. One gram of the finished paste contains 8 mg of ivermectin.

Calculation example

We have 40 tablets containing 6 mg

Total amount of ivermectin in milligrams: $40 \times 6 = 240$ mg

The total weight of the prepared paste will be: $240 : 8 = 30$ g

Pour the powder into a zeroed, empty jar and add propylene glycol to a weight of 30 grams.

Notes

- The ivermectin content in tablets varies depending on the type and manufacturer: 3 mg; 5 mg; 6 mg; 12 mg
- To weigh a larger volume of PPG, e.g., up to 100 tablets, we can use kitchen scales with an accuracy of 1 gram
- Quick preparation of paste from counted tablets for a given indication -> in an acute situation, it is sufficient to mix the powder in one or two teaspoons of propylene glycol for ten minutes.
- The jar must be tightly closed during storage, as propylene glycol absorbs moisture from the air. Check the seal beforehand [3].
- Stir the paste in the jar before use, as the insoluble tablets settle

Info: The paste form shows twice [4] the usability (effectiveness) of Ivermectin compared to tablets or capsules, and also extends the shelf life of the product to 4 years. Ivermectin is preserved and does not undergo oxidation. Propylene glycol, like alcohol (ethanol), is a non-freezing substance, so the paste can be stored in the freezer for an unlimited period of time; the expiration date is suspended during storage at -18°C . The same procedure can be used for the tablets themselves [9][10].

Viral diseases

Influenza A, B, C; SARS; C-19; MERS; hepatitis A, E; RSV; Marburg; Ebola; Lassa fever, dengue; cold sores, rosacea, Mpox

Ivermectin for mild cases, basic use (0.2 mg/kg)

Paste dosage for a weight of 80 kg

Once daily dose of 2 g between meals (on an empty stomach). Take for 5 to 7 days.

Conversion for other weights: $(2 : 80) \times \text{actual weight of the person} = \text{amount}$

(for a dose in tablets alone, substitute 2 g of paste -> 16 mg)

Increased dose of Ivermectin for common cases (0.3 mg/kg)

Paste dosage for a weight of 80 kg

Take a 3 g dose once a day between meals (on an empty stomach). Take for 5 to 7 days.

Conversion for other weights: $(3 : 80) \times \text{actual weight of the person} = \text{amount}$

(for a dose in tablets alone, substitute 3 g of paste -> 24 mg)

Increased dose for severe cases or when starting treatment in the late stages of the disease (0.4 mg to 0.6 mg/kg)

Paste dosage for a weight of 80 kg

Once daily dose of 4 to 6 g between meals (on an empty stomach). Take for 5 to 7 days.

Conversion for other weights: $(\text{dose: } 80) \times \text{actual weight of the person} = \text{amount}$

(for a dose in tablets alone, substitute 4 to 6 g of paste -> 32 to 48 mg)

Preventive protection against infection

Influenza A, B, C; SARS; C-19; MERS; hepatitis A, E; RSV; Marburg; Ebola; Lassa fever, dengue; cold sores, rosacea, Mpox

Indian protocol (0.3 mg/kg)

Paste dosage for a weight of 80 kg

First day: 3 g of paste

Fourth day (after 72 hours): same dose again

Continue for 30 days from the first day (then regularly every 30 days) with only one dose each time

Conversion for other weights: $(3 : 80) \times \text{actual weight of the person} = \text{amount}$

(for a dose in tablets alone, substitute 3 g of paste -> 24 mg)

Universal protocol A - during the viral infection season (0.3 mg/kg)

Paste dosage for a weight of 80 kg

First day: 3 g of paste

Fourth day (after 72 hours): same dose again

Two weeks after the first dose: 3 g of paste again,
then continue regularly every 14 days with a single dose of 3 g of paste.

Conversion for other weights: $(3 : 80) \times \text{actual weight of the person} = \text{amount}$

(for a dose in tablets, substitute 3 g of paste with 24 mg)

Universal protocol B - outside the viral infection season (0.2 mg/kg)

Paste dosage for a weight of 80 kg

On the first day, administer a dose of 2 g of paste.

Two weeks after the first dose, administer another 2 g of paste,
and then continue regularly every 14 days.

Conversion for other weights: $(2 : 80) \times \text{actual weight of the person} = \text{amount}$

(for a dose in tablets alone, substitute 2 g of paste -> 16 mg)

Notes on universal protocols A and B

- a) Dosage once every 14 days is suitable for prevention during moderate viral epidemics.
- b) In the event of very severe viral epidemics, use ivermectin once a week.
- c) To prevent the transmission of spike proteins from another person (shedding), use a dosage of 2 g of paste (-> 16 mg).

Brazilian protocol (2×0.2 mg/kg)

Paste dosage for a weight of 80 kg

First day: 2 g of paste

Second day: same dosage again

Continue in the same manner 14 days after the first dosage (two days in a row), i.e., every other week, always set aside two days for the IVM dosage.

Conversion for other weights: $(2 : 80) \times \text{actual weight of the person} = \text{amount}$

(for a dose in tablets alone, substitute 2 g of paste -> 16 mg)

Note: The Brazilian protocol was developed based on a large study of a control group of hundreds of thousands of people in the city of Itajaí (Brazil) lasting 150 days, focused on prevention. The Brazilian protocol is suitable for prevention during an ongoing severe viral epidemic. In a severe infectious environment, a dosage of 3 g of paste (-> 24 mg) can be used.

Info: The Indian and Brazilian protocols were developed during the ongoing SARS-CoV-2 epidemic; the other indications listed under the heading are as an extended prevention option; the universal protocol is derived (averaged) from several other protocols. Prevention can be supported with the same supplements as listed below for treatment; the recommended minimum is vitamin D, vitamin C, melatonin, and NAC.

Measuring individual doses and method of use of IVM in PPG

1. Place an empty glass on the scale and turn it on (the scale is reset to zero).
2. Weigh the required amount of well-mixed paste (it settles during storage).
3. Method of use: Take the paste either directly or with a little water (approximately the same amount as the paste), drink it and wash it down with a little more water or by rinsing the used glass. Take on an empty stomach between meals or two hours after dinner.

Condition: Do not consume milk and dairy products at least 2 hours before and 6 hours after ivermectin, as milk protein neutralizes its effect. Butter can be used, as it contains only insignificant amounts of casein. Avoid citrus fruits, especially grapefruit, when taking IVM. Also skip CDS (CDS2) and MMS (MMS2) therapy, as ivermectin is easily oxidized. For example, if you take CDS a week after IVM, you will lose another week of protection against viral diseases.

Dosage of the tablets themselves

The individual dose and number of tablets are determined based on the person's weight and the selected dosage.

Choice of dosage according to the severity of the condition: mild course 0.2 mg/kg; moderate course 0.3 mg/kg; severe course and late stages of the disease 0.4-0.6 mg/kg.

Example of dose calculation for a moderate course: person's weight 80 kg $\times$ 0.3 mg = 24 mg. For example, we have tablets containing 6 mg available. This means that the dose will be 4 tablets. Therefore, we take 4 tablets/6 mg once a day. It is taken for 5 to 7 days. The tablets are taken after meals. The procedure for taking the tablets in combination with food is described in the first paragraph of the article. It is necessary to avoid meals prepared with milk or dairy products, as milk protein neutralizes the effect of ivermectin.

Treatment supplements

We will support the treatment every day with vitamin D (5,000 to 10,000 IU), zinc (50 mg), and vitamin C (1 g 4x/d). Other important treatment supplements listed in the FLCCC international treatment protocol are melatonin and NAC (see separate articles). Note: Vitamin D takes longer to actively participate in the immune response, so preventive daily use of 2,000 IU to 5,000 IU of vitamin D is recommended. Higher levels of vitamin D ensure a mild course of the disease even if no other preparations are used, as confirmed by dozens of independent studies. Overweight people need to increase the required doses because vitamin D stored in adipose tissue is not available in its active form, which is one of the main reasons for severe conditions in these individuals.

Example of using vitamin D in the form of Vigantol drops (20,000 IU/ml)

The drops themselves are too small in a single dose, so we prepare a diluted solution for daily use. We weigh 80 grams of oil (rapeseed or any other), add 3.68 g of Vigantol to it, and mix. One teaspoon (2 grams) of this mixture contains 2,000 IU. If we double the amount of Vigantol to 7.36 g, one teaspoon will contain 4,000 IU. We support the proper use of vitamin D by taking boron and magnesium. It is not necessary to take these elements at the same time as vitamin D. There is a time rule for magnesium, but boron can be taken at any time during the day.

Note: Vitamin D overdose is only possible with a regular daily dose of 50,000 IU for several months. Vitamin D should not be combined with vitamin A and E, as they prevent its absorption. Vitamin D exhibits hormonal activity, so it is not just an ordinary vitamin supplement.

Detoxification of spike proteins after forced experimental gene therapy

For detoxification of spike proteins after forced experimental gene therapy, we follow the Spike Protein Detoxification Guide or the FLCCC I-Recover protocol (see both options below). These recommendations apply only to emergency situations where it is not possible to avoid forced EGT vaccination (e.g., under threat). If we know the date of the forced vaccination in advance, we take a dose of 0.4 mg/kg of ivermectin 4 hours before the procedure to prevent primary damage to health, and then continue with the chosen procedure or protocol.

The World Health Council, which published the "Spike Protein Detoxification Guide," recommends a dosage of 0.4 mg/kg of ivermectin once a week for 4 weeks, then once a month. The supplements and agents are similar to those in the FLCCC I-Recover protocol.

The protocol issued by the FLCCC "I-Recover" alliance recommends a dosage of 0.2 mg/kg to 0.3 mg/kg of ivermectin daily for 4 to 6 weeks.

Important supplements to be taken daily with Ivermectin according to I-Recover

Melatonin 6 mg (before bedtime); N-acetylcysteine NAC 600 mg once or 3 times daily (optionally add Bromelain and Taurine); vit. C 1000 mg 4 times daily; vitamin D 4000 to 5000 I.U.; Acylpirin 80 mg; vitamin K2 100 µg (mcg); Nigella sativa (black cumin); magnesium 500 mg and other supportive preparations. Supplements are usually not taken at the same time, but at separate times.

The protocol is post-vaccination, addressing detoxification in individuals damaged by experimental gene therapy and also prevention of possible future consequences. Methylene blue has been newly added to the protocol for nerve damage and blood disorders, ranking among the first four supplements listed above.

Info: Items are listed in descending order of importance; melatonin can be increased to 10 mg, acetylsalicylic acid to 100 mg; according to a new study, the supplement bromelain (derived from the Latin name for pineapple) interacts effectively with NAC and works against spike proteins; boron and iodine can be added in basic preventive doses.

Bromelain, taurine, boron, and iodine are not listed in the protocol.

Black cumin is prescribed as a dietary supplement, oil in capsules (200-500 mg/2xd). For home use, it is a better alternative to buy whole seeds from a spice e-shop, as they contain more beneficial substances than the oil itself.

Dosage: One or two level teaspoons of crushed seeds once or twice a day. Pour rapeseed oil over the pre-crushed seeds (e.g. in a coffee grinder), mix and squeeze out the air to prevent rapid oxidation. Store the mixture in the refrigerator. The safe dose of black cumin is approximately 1 gram/10 kg of body weight per day; black cumin is not recommended for pregnant women.

Info on spike protein detoxification

- The above procedure should not be abused for personal gain; experimental gene therapy can cause irreversible pathological changes in the body.
- Use the detoxifying elements boron and iodine separately (even from each other) at any time during the day, with iodine taken at a greater interval from NAC and taurine.

Further experience with Ivermectin

It improves the quality of life in patients with chronic pain conditions including fibromyalgia, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis; cancer-related bone pain; diabetic neuropathy and postherpetic neuralgia; eczema. Info: Ivermectin does not place a heavy burden on the body; according to a published table comparing various drugs, it is similar to common ibuprofen (Ibalgin), with paracetamol (Paralen) several positions lower in the table.

Note: Five to ten times the basic dose is being tested as a new alternative cancer treatment (also in combination with fenbendazole). Individual studies can be found using uncensored search engines. In Asian and African countries, this drug is freely available for common use against dangerous parasites. In onchocerciasis (a tropical parasite transmitted by black flies), ivermectin must be taken regularly (with a break of several months per year) for 10 to 15 years, as it only works on the larval stages - microfilariae. If a person already has mature adults in their body, the larvae must be continuously destroyed and wait for the adults to die of old age.

Parasites and Ivermectin

For common parasites, a single basic dose of Ivermectin 0.2 mg/kg is administered (see section "Ivermectin for mild cases, basic use (0.2 mg/kg)"). The dose is repeated in the second and third weeks to eliminate newly hatched larvae from the eggs. This treatment is then continued approximately every six months.

Indications, use

Roundworms (adult individuals, developmental stages); Pinworms (adult individuals, developmental stages); Lungworms (adults, developmental stages); Hairworms (adults); Stomach worms (adults); Microfilariae; Strongyloides (adults and developmental stages); parasitic flies.

External use: Scabies (scabies), rosacea, herpes, head lice, etc. (for subcutaneous parasites and herpes, use ivermectin externally and internally); bedbugs – apply a basic spray solution of 1 mg/g to cracks. Note: For external use, use a paste of 8 mg/g; spray into cracks using a solution of 1 mg/g as described in the article "IVM and plants" without further dilution with water.

Alternative medicines against other parasites

Ivermectin is ineffective against flatworms such as tapeworms and flukes, so we must use a different product. There are many species of tapeworms, and paradoxically, the small ones are the most dangerous, e.g., the bladder tapeworm (*Echinococcus multilocularis*) measures 1.2 mm to 4.5 mm in adulthood. The intermediate hosts of this tapeworm in Europe are the common vole (*Microtus arvalis*), the mountain vole (*Arvicola scherman*), and the water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*). The final host of the tapeworm is the fox (more rarely the dog), which eats the intermediate host - the rodent. If a human becomes an intermediate host instead of a rodent, the situation is fatal without timely diagnosis and treatment. The disease is called alveolar echinococcosis and is caused by infection with tapeworm eggs (the eggs are as light as dust, measuring only 0.03 mm to 0.04 mm). Fortunately, this disease is relatively rare. In addition to tapeworms, there are many other types of parasites that are not as rare as the above-mentioned echinococcus: hairworms - filaria, microfilaria, living in lymph nodes, heart, and blood vessels; kidney worms; nematodes, e.g., human roundworm (trichocephalosis); flukes (several species); flukes of the order Schistosoma - liver, intestinal, urinary; lung flukes; strongyloides (infection enters the body through the skin, mainly on the soles of the feet), etc.

In connection with parasites, it is good to think about the origin of diseases that doctors do not know how to treat. There are cases where misdiagnoses occur, when in fact the cause is parasites or their cystic stages. Cases that may be caused by parasites include: eye problems, brain damage and associated nervous disorders, dysfunction of the spleen, heart, kidneys, liver, lungs, joints, and even cancer.

Medicinal forms

Preparations for human use are either unavailable or do not exist. Alternative communities involved in the treatment of parasitic infestations use veterinary equivalents, e.g. Aniprantel from Petissimo.cz (Petissimo Hungary)*, Caniverm forte (Bioveta CZ), Dehinel plus (KRKA Croatia)

or Drontal Plus (Bayer Germany). Note: Dehinel plus and Drontal Plus have a meat-and-potato chip flavor, while the other versions are unflavored but bitter. The information in parentheses is the manufacturer. The composition and content of active ingredients (3 components) is the same for all manufacturers listed, except that Aniprantel has 50 mg more fenbendazole than the others. The product is taken after a fatty meal containing 54-90 g of fat (lard/oil). Fenbendazole is insoluble in water and must be emulsified with fats using bile acid. Praziquantel and Pyrantel embonate (pamoate) are only partially soluble in water (it is recommended to drink more water with these ingredients).

Alternative methods of use in PPG

Similar to ivermectin, we can crush the tablets, mix them with a solvent, and take them without the need to consume fatty foods. Depending on the person's weight, crush the specified number of tablets into propylene glycol in a ratio of 1 + 1; for example, put 5.6 g of tablets into 4 to 6 g of propylene glycol and let the mixture sit in a closed glass for several hours or longer before use, stirring occasionally (the tablets do not dissolve). Then add a little water to the paste, drink it, and wash it down with another necessary amount of water or other beverage to correct the taste. It is better to have the ingredients dissolved in PPG less diluted in the stomach (but the tablets themselves should be washed down with a larger amount of water).

Paste with PPG in capsules

If the preparation is unacceptably bitter for someone, the mixture with propylene glycol can be filled into capsules. Using a tablespoon in a thick-walled glass bowl, crush the calculated number of tablets according to the person's weight (weight : 10 = number of tablets -> round up the result). Mix the fine powder with propylene glycol to a thicker syrupy consistency. After about an hour, fill a syringe with the paste (through the nozzle or from the back, after removing the plunger). The paste can also be prepared directly in the syringe, depending on individual skill. After an hour of resting, fill the prepared capsules with the paste. In total, we will prepare about 16 capsules (size No. 1) from 8 tablets for a person weighing 80 kg. If we use size No. 00, there will be about 9 capsules. Swallow the capsules gradually, within an hour at most. Wash each one down with a small amount of liquid; in total, this will be sufficient. When should we take them? On an empty stomach between meals, or in the evening approximately 1.5 to 2 hours after dinner (this option is recommended).

Info: Similar to ivermectin, do not consume dairy products before and after taking the medicine; do not take simultaneously with medicines containing paracetamol (suppresses liver function); for interactions with grapefruit, see [11]; the number of capsules produced does not matter, it is also possible to use a different size of capsules to place the counted tablets; To fill the capsules with the prepared mixture, you can also use a cookie decorator with a narrow nozzle.

The tablets are dosed at 1 tablet per 10 kg of body weight, so a person weighing 80 kg would take a total of 8 tablets. In cases of severe parasitic infestation, repeated use of the product is recommended after a 14-day break (to eliminate newly hatched larvae).

This two-week break is recommended for the product, but due to the very rapid development cycle of some parasites, it may be advisable to shorten the repeat period to 10 days.

Composition: The tablets contain Fenbendazole or Febantel [6] 150 mg (veterinary, slightly more effective than human Mebendazole or Albendazole, belongs to the same group of benzimidazoles); Pyrantel embonate (pamoate) 144 mg; Praziquantel 50 mg. Pyrantel embonate (pamoate) and Praziquantel are also used in human medicine.

Warning: The active ingredients in the three-component preparation cause drowsiness and may adversely affect activities requiring increased attention (driving, work activities). The three-component tablets are contraindicated during the first trimester of pregnancy, during breastfeeding, and for children under two years of age (based on data from human medicines).

Note: The three-component preparation is broad-spectrum, but if you also want to use ivermectin, it is advisable to wait 10 days (ivermectin can only be combined with praziquantel or albendazole; mixtures with other components are not used).

*Aniprantel - sales suspended in the Czech Republic, still available on Petissimo.sk. Of all the preparations, it is the most advantageous (in terms of price and higher content of the anti-cancer agent Fenbendazole). Caniverm forte 100 tbl is also recommended.

The other two preparations contain Febantel [6].

Why do we need high levels of active ingredients in the body
when there are parasites in the intestines?

Most parasites develop outside the intestinal environment - in the liver, kidneys, heart, lungs, brain, muscles, and bloodstream. Some species enter the intestines at a later stage of development to begin their reproductive cycle by laying eggs, while other species do not need the intestinal environment at all. Neither diatomaceous earth nor repellent antiparasitic herbs work in the body and organs.

Note: Fenbendazole is used experimentally in the treatment of various types of cancer (222 mg 4x/d). For more information, simply enter the name into the DuckDuckGo search engine. It can be ordered as a pure powder without additional ingredients on Allegro.cz or Amazon.de. Ivermectin has also begun to be used in a similar way. After successful tests against colon and prostate cancer, it is also being tested on other forms of cancer, see e.g. PMC. The dosage for cancer is five to ten times the basic dose, i.e. 1 to 2 mg/kg. A dose of 2 mg/kg is listed in new clinical studies as the maximum safe dose for daily therapy. Cancer treatment should be supervised by a medical professional. Preparation and calculation procedure - note [12]. Excerpt from the study: "Ivermectin exhibits potent antitumor effects, including inhibition of proliferation, metastasis, and angiogenic activity, in various tumor cells. This may be related to the regulation of multiple signaling pathways by Ivermectin via PAK1 kinase. On the other hand, Ivermectin promotes programmed cell death in tumor cells, including apoptosis, autophagy, and pyroptosis." Practical applications against various types of cancer can be found using uncensored search engines. Info: Three-component tablets have similar antiviral effects to ivermectin, so they are used for influenza and other viral infections, and also help speed up recovery after a viral illness (during convalescence).

Contraindications

Ivermectin must not be combined with statins (for cholesterol), lidocaine, benzodiazepines, and glucocorticoids (dexamethasone); if necessary, a 24-hour interval must be observed (at least one week for corticosteroids); the use of paracetamol is not recommended (it can be replaced with other agents); potassium iodide supplement, Lugol and alcoholic beverages can be taken/drunk with an interval of 12 to 8 hours (the interaction has a moderate effect when taken simultaneously, with no negative impact on health); milk and dairy products can be consumed with an interval of at least 6 hours (the milk protein casein interferes with the effect); citrus fruits, especially grapefruit, and the supplement Naringin should not be taken even at an interval (the substances they contain act as P-glycoprotein inhibitors, suppressing the breakdown of IVM and promoting excessive penetration into the brain); The minimum time intervals between IVM and CDS are 6 hours before CDS and at least 1 hour after CDS. The use of CDS cancels the long-term effect of IVM (ivermectin is sensitive to oxidation). One hour or more after taking CDS, it is possible to restore the level with another dose of IVM. Not recommended for liver or kidney disease. a side effect of ivermectin may be a temporary decrease in blood pressure (in a small number of cases); a relatively common temporary side effect is photophobia or other optical phenomena (especially in the morning); Do not use during pregnancy and breastfeeding [7]; replace with prevention and treatment with vitamins D and C, melatonin, NAC, zinc, and selenium; children under two years of age (the blood-brain barrier must be sufficiently developed for use in children).

IVM is used unofficially in children aged two to five years and weighing 15 kg. The restriction to five years and 15 kg is based on the fact that its use has not been sufficiently researched, but there is already an effort in professional circles to remove this restriction so that the drug is also available to younger age groups. In veterinary practice, IVM has an exception for collies,

bobtails, and related breeds or crossbreeds due to low P-glycoprotein levels, and for sea and freshwater turtles due to the lack of a protective barrier.

Veterinary use of Ivermectin

In animals, a dosage of 0.2 mg/kg should be adhered to, especially in cats and dogs, where the dose must be measured accurately, not estimated. Hens, poultry, and other farm animals tolerate ivermectin well. IVM can be administered in the form of a paste in feed or water, estimated according to the total weight of all animals, calculated using the formula given in the section "Ivermectin for mild cases, basic use (0.2 mg/kg)". If necessary, the calculated dose can be doubled; a higher dose of 0.4 mg/kg is commonly used in breeding. Mix IVM into an amount of feed or water that will be consumed as soon as possible (ready-made feed mixtures are not very suitable for this purpose, as they contain, for example, blue vitriol, and the reaction is unknown). Simply put, drinking water for hens can be prepared with one gram of paste (8 mg/g) in 1 liter of water for one day's use (apply during periods without rain; if there is free access to puddles, unwanted side sucking will occur). The animal will take an appropriate dose in the drinking water according to its size (on hot summer days, reduce the amount of IVM, as the animal will drink more water). Poultry can easily become infected with roundworms from the feces of stray cats or martens if they enter the enclosure at night (the eggs will scatter across the land after the carrier dries out). For bumblebees and other mites (luptouše), we can try repeated treatment of surfaces with IVM as a spray on plants (the strongest option) and also internal use for sucking parasites...0.3 - 0.4 mg/kg; once every 14 days). The effect is delayed; success cannot be expected the next day as with organophosphates. Preventive spraying works well to prevent the development of parasite colonies.

Notes

[1] Full name: monopropylene glycol. The US FDA has set the daily dose limit for propylene glycol in administered drugs at 1 g/kg/day for both adults and children. The European EMA has defined the threshold daily dose above which PPG may have a pharmacological effect as 500 mg/kg/day for children and 1 g/kg/day for adults.

[2] Tablets can be crushed in a coffee grinder, kitchen chopper, or by hand with a tablespoon, etc. The suitability of the method must be assessed according to the structure of the specific tablet.

[3] Leak test: Cool an empty glass to below 10°C, close it with a lid, and immerse it in lukewarm water. If no bubbles escape, the lid is airtight.

[4] Laboratory verified and confirmed data. Meylers' International Drug Encyclopedia even states 2.5 times.

[5] The positive testing phase means that successful treatment results have been achieved using the preparation in repeated clinical studies.

[6] Denihel and Drontal tablets use a non-bitter version of Febantel (pro-benzimidazole). It is biotransformed in the liver to the antihelmintically active metabolites fenbendazole and fenbendazole sulfoxide (oxfendazole). It is water-soluble and more than 40% absorbable. Its efficacy is similar to that of fenbendazole administered with fat or PPG.

[7] Less than 2% is excreted in breast milk. Side effects in infants are unlikely with a single dose.

[8] Work with propylene glycol without unnecessary delays. It absorbs air moisture very quickly and is thus diluted by water in an undesirable manner.

[9] During production, the finished Ivermectin product is dried by lyophilization (freezing), so the product should not be damaged by freezing during storage.

[10] For jars with lacquered lids, make sure that the lids remain dry and clean on the inside during long-term storage (the paint is not damaged, it is more of a preventive measure).

[11] Grapefruit (pulp, fresh juice) or the supplement Naringin is recommended with Praziquantel. Blocking P-glycoprotein slows down the breakdown of the active substance and also increases its permeability into the brain in the event of brain tissue infection, e.g., in neurocysticercosis (caused by the tapeworm *Taenia solium*), and sometimes roundworm larvae can also migrate to the head. The official package insert warns that grapefruit enhances the effect.

[12] IVM 16 mg/g for special use (cancer)

For high doses of IVM (from 1.1 mg/kg to 2 mg/kg), prepare a 16 mg/g paste according to the 8 mg/g instructions, but replace the number 8 with 16 in the line "The total weight of the prepared paste will be:".

The calculation of the dose according to weight, e.g. for a prescribed therapeutic dose of IVM 1.4 mg/kg, will look like this:

-> $(\text{person's weight} \times 1.4) : 16 = \text{amount of paste in grams};$

the variable numbers are in brackets, 16 is the concentration of the preparation.

Abbreviations

IVM - Ivermectin (active ingredient)

PPG - propylene glycol (monopropylene glycol)

For alternative uses of Ivermectin against insects, see the article IVM and plants.

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