


## Ivermectin reduces COVID death risk by 92%, peer-reviewed study finds

PAUL SACCA September 03, 2022



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A new peer-reviewed study found that regular use of [ivermectin](#) reduced the risk of dying from COVID-19 by 92%.

The large study was conducted by Flávio A. Cadeiani, MD, MSc, PhD. Cadeiani [is](#) a board-certified endocrinologist with a master's degree and doctorate degree in clinical endocrinology.

The peer-reviewed [study](#) was published on Wednesday by the online medical journal Cureus. The study was conducted on a strictly controlled population of 88,012 people from the city of Itajaí in Brazil.

Individuals who used ivermectin as prophylaxis or took the medication before being infected by COVID experienced significant reductions in death and hospitalization.

According to the study, those who took ivermectin regularly had a 92% reduction in their COVID death risk compared to non-users and 84% less than irregular users.

"The hospitalization rate was reduced by 100% in regular users compared to both irregular users and non-users," the study stated.

The impressive reduction for regular ivermectin users was evident despite the regular users being at a higher risk for COVID deaths. The regular users were older and had a higher prevalence of type 2 diabetes and hypertension than irregular and non-users.

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Irregular users of ivermectin had a 37% lower mortality rate reduction than non-users.

The study defined regular users as those who used more than 30 tablets of ivermectin over five months. The dosage of ivermectin was determined by body weight, but "most of the population used between two and three tablets daily for two days, every 15 days."

"Non-use of ivermectin was associated with a 12.5-fold increase in mortality rate and a seven-fold increased risk of dying from COVID-19 compared to the regular use of ivermectin," the study read. "This dose-response efficacy reinforces the prophylactic effects of ivermectin against COVID-19."

Cadegiani believes the study showed a "dose-response effect" – which means that increasing levels of ivermectin decreased the risk of hospitalization and death from COVID-19.

Cadegiani wrote on [Twitter](#), "An observational study with the size and level of analysis as ours is hardly achieved and infeasible to be conducted as a randomised clinical trial. Conclusions are hard to be refuted. Data is data, regardless of your beliefs."