**Exposure prophylaxis studies of ivermectin’s ability to prevent transmission of COVID-19**

Data is also now available showing large and statistically significant decreases in the transmission of COVID-19 among human subjects based on data from **three randomized controlled trials (RCT) and five observational controlled trials (OCT)** with four of the eight (two of them RCT’s) published in peer-reviewed journals (Behera et al., 2020;Bernigaud et al., 2020;Carvallo et al., 2020b;Chala, 2020;Elgazzar et al., 2020;Hellwig and Maia, 2020;Shouman, 2020).

**Elgazzar and colleagues** at Benha University in Egypt randomized 200 health care and households contacts of COVID-19 patients where the intervention group consisted of 100 patients given a high dose of 0.4mg/kg on day 1 and a second dose on day 7 in addition to wearing personal protective equipment (PPE), while the control group of 100 contacts wore PPE only (Elgazzar et al., 2020). They reported a large and statistically significant reduction in contacts testing positive by RT-PCR when treated with ivermectin vs. controls, 2% vs 10%, p<.05.

**Shouman conducted an RCT at Zagazig** University in Egypt, including 340 (228 treated, 112 control) family members of patients positive for SARS-CoV-2 via PCR (Shouman, 2020). Ivermectin, (approximately 0.25mg/kg) was administered twice, on the day of the positive test and 72 hours later. After a two-week follow up, a large and statistically significant decrease in COVID-19 symptoms among household members treated with ivermectin was found, 7.4% vs. 58.4%, p<.001.

Recently **Alam et al from Bangladesh** performed a prospective observational study of 118 patients that were evenly split into those that volunteered for either the treatment or control arms, described as a persuasive approach. Although this method, along with the study being unblinded likely led to confounders, the differences between the two groups were so large (6.7% vs. 73.3%, p <.001) and similar to the other prophylaxis trial results that confounders alone are unlikely to explain such a result (Alam et al., 2020). **Carvallo** et al also performed a prospective observational trial where they gave healthy volunteers ivermectin and carrageenan daily for 28 days and matched them to similarly healthy controls who did not take the medicines (Carvallo et al., 2020b). Of the 229 study subjects, 131 were treated with 0.2mg of ivermectin drops taken by mouth five times per day*.* After 28 days, none of those receiving ivermectin prophylaxis group had tested positive for SARS-COV-2 versus 11.2% of patients in the control arm (p<.001). In a much larger follow-up observational controlled trial by the same group that included 1,195 health care workers, they found that over a 3-month period, there were no infections recorded among the 788 workers that took weekly ivermectin prophylaxis while 58% of the 407 controls had become ill with COVID-19. This study demonstrates that protection against transmission can be achieved among high-risk health care workers by taking 12mg once weekly (Carvallo et al., 2020b). The Carvallo IVERCAR protocol was also separately tested in a prospective RCT by the Health Ministry of Tucuman, Argentina where they found that among 234 health care workers, the intervention group that took 12 mg once weekly, only 3.4% contracted COVID-19 vs. 21.4% of controls, p<.0001(Chala, 2020).

The need for weekly dosing in the Carvallo study over a 4 month period may not have been necessary given that, in a recent RCT from Dhaka, Bangladesh, the intervention group (n=58) took 12mg only once monthly for a similar 4 month period and also reported a large and statistically significant decrease in infections compared to controls, 6.9% vs. 73.3%, p<.05 (Alam et al., 2020). Then, in a large retrospective observational case-control study from India, Behera et al. reported that among 186 case-control pairs (n=372) of health care workers, they identified 169 participants that had taken some form of prophylaxis, with 115 that had taken ivermectin prophylaxis (Behera et al., 2020). After matched pair analysis, they reported that in the workers who had taken two dose ivermectin prophylaxis, the odds ratio for contracting COVID-19 was markedly decreased (0.27, 95% CI, 0.15–0.51). Notably, one dose prophylaxis was not found to be protective in this study. Based on both their study finding and the Egyptian prophylaxis study, the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences instituted a prophylaxis protocol for their health care workers where they now take two 0.3mg/kg doses of ivermectin 72 hours apart and repeat the dose monthly.

Data which further illuminates the protective role of ivermectin against COVID-19 comes from a study of nursing home residents in France which reported that in a facility that suffered a scabies outbreak where all 69 residents and 52 staff were treated with ivermectin (Behera et al., 2020), they found that during the time period surrounding this event, 7/69 residents fell ill with COVID-19 (10.1%). In this group with an average age of 90 years, only one resident required oxygen support and no resident died. In a matched control group of residents from surrounding facilities, they found 22.6% of residents fell ill and 4.9% died.

Likely the most definitive evidence supporting the efficacy of ivermectin as a prophylaxis agent was published recently in the International Journal of Anti-Microbial agents where a group of researchers analyzed data using the prophylactic chemotherapy databank administered by the WHO along with case counts obtained by Worldometers, a public data aggregation site used by among others, the Johns Hopkins University (Hellwig and Maia, 2020). When they compared the data from countries with active ivermectin mass drug administration programs for the prevention of parasite infections, they discovered that the COVID-19 case counts were significantly lower in the countries with recently active programs, to a high degree of statistical significance, p<.001.

Further data supporting a role for ivermectin in decreasing transmission rates can be found from South American countries where, in retrospect, large “natural experiments” appear to have occurred. For instance, beginning as early as May, various regional health ministries and governmental authorities within Peru, Brazil, and Paraguay initiated “ivermectin distribution” campaigns to their citizen populations (Chamie, 2020). In one such example from Brazil, the cities of Itajai, Macapa, and Natal distributed massive amounts of ivermectin doses to their city’s population, where, in the case of Natal, 1 million doses were distributed.7 The distribution campaign of Itajai began in mid-July, and in Natal they began on June 30th , and in Macapa, the capital city of Amapa and others nearby incorporated ivermectin into their treatment protocols in late May after they were particularly hard hit in April.