

What does the research tell us about parasites and cancer?

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9th September 2026

Myth or Fact?

If Ivermectin kills parasites
and also cancer, then cancer
must be a parasite!

What is cancer?

Cancer is a disease that arises when cells become abnormal and grow uncontrollably.

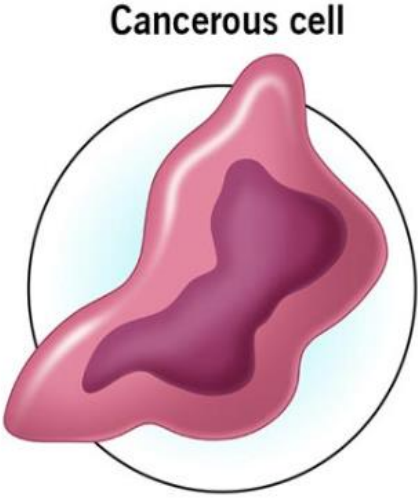
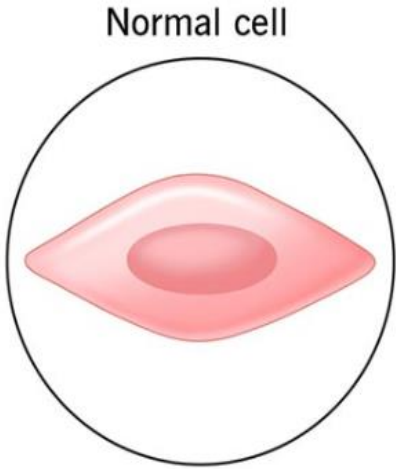
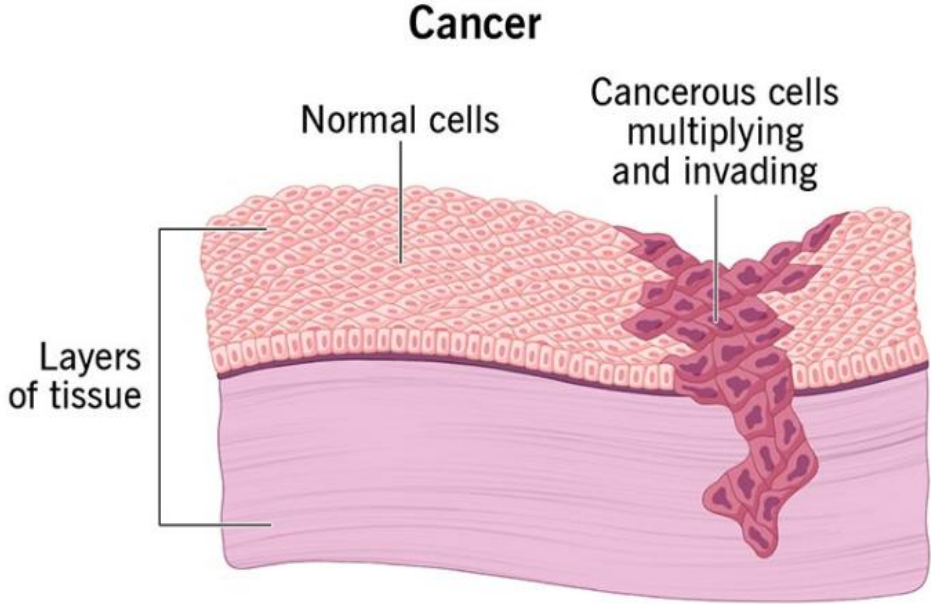
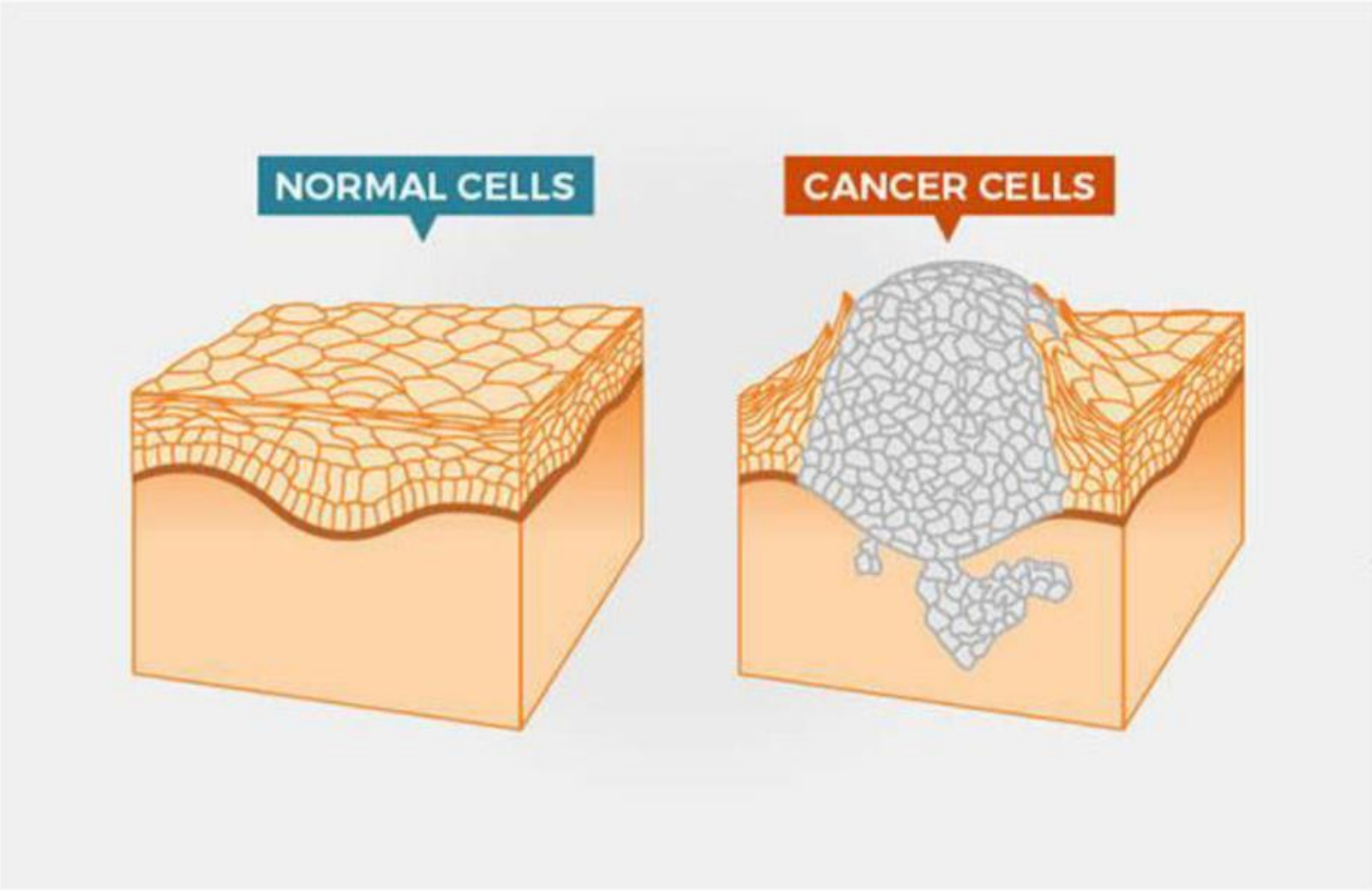
Normal cells grow and die in response to specific signals.

Cancer cells ignore these signals and continue multiplying.

What is cancer?

Cancer cells form when a series of changes, known as mutations, causes certain cells to continue to grow and divide out of control.

Unlike normal cells, cancer cells can invade nearby tissues and spread throughout the body.



What causes cells to become abnormal?

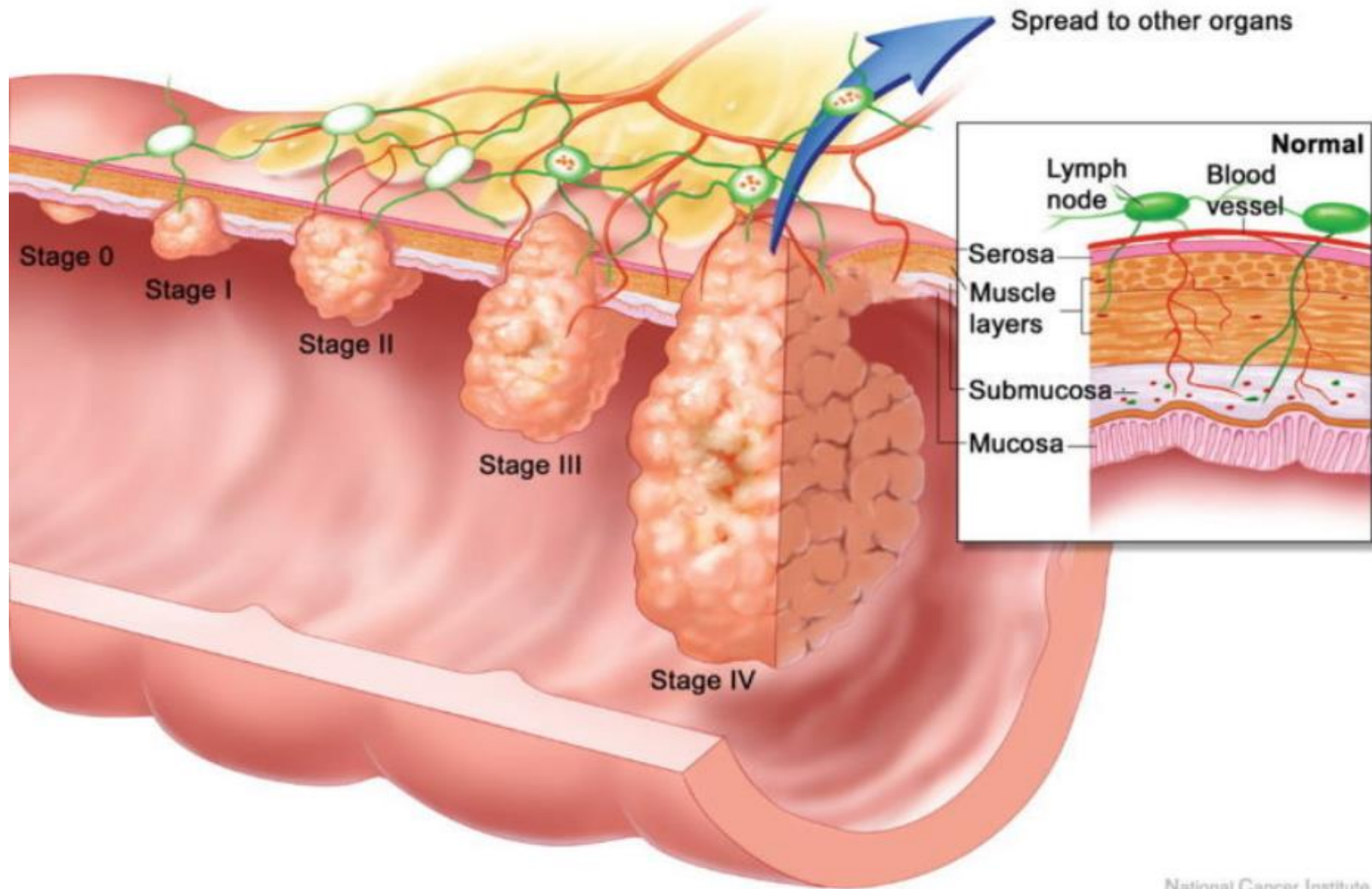
Cancer cells appear through a series of genetic and epigenetic (or environment – induced) changes.

Some of these changes may be inherited or, more often, caused by carcinogens (cancer – causing substances) in the environment.

What causes cells to become abnormal?

Cancer cell evade the immune system and trick the immune system into protecting tumors instead of attacking them.

Normal cells make adhesion molecules causing them to stick to nearby cells. Some cancer cells lack "stickiness" allowing them to break free and float to other parts of the body (metastasis).



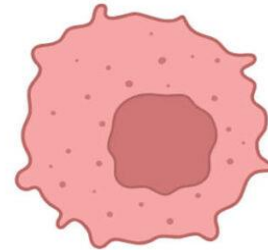
Why is it so hard to treat cancer?

Cancer cells evolve to avoid detection and become resistance to chemotherapy and targeted therapy drugs.

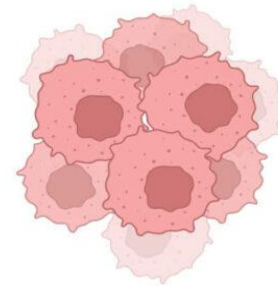
Our immune system may not recognize and remove cancer cells as it would bacteria or viruses.

Why is it so hard to treat cancer?

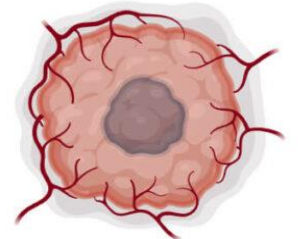
Cancer cells in different parts of a tumor may also be different. This is referred to as "heterogeneity" and is important in diagnosis and treatment.



Cancer cell



Cancer cell
(tumor)



Tumor with
blood vessels

WHAT

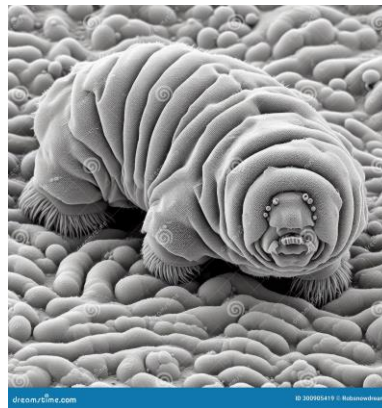
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PARASITE?



What are Parasites?

A **parasite** is an organism that lives on or inside a host, relying on it for sustenance to the detriment of the host. Parasites can be microscopic or macroscopic and include organisms like protozoa, worms, and insects.



Key Characteristics of Cancer

- **Uncontrolled Growth:** Cancer cells do not respond to signals that regulate the normal cell cycle.
- **Invasion and Metastasis:** These cells can invade nearby tissues and spread throughout the body.
- **Avoidance of Cell Death:** They can evade programmed cell death (apoptosis).
- **Unlimited Replication:** Through various mechanisms, cancer cells can replicate indefinitely.
- **Angiogenesis:** They can stimulate the formation of new blood vessels to supply nutrients to tumors.

Key Characteristics of Parasites

- **Dependence on a Host:** Parasites require a host to survive and reproduce.
- **Harmful to the Host:** Their survival often damages the host in various ways.
- **Ability to Evade Host Defense:** Parasites have adapted to hide from or manipulate the immune system.
- **Reproductive Strategies:** They often reproduce quickly to maintain their presence within host populations.

Ivermectin was discovered in the 1970s after Satoshi Ōmura isolated *Streptomyces avermitilis* from Japanese soil and William C. Campbell's team at Merck modified its avermectin compounds into a safer, more potent drug. It was introduced for veterinary use in 1981 and approved for human use in 1987, later becoming central to global programs against river blindness and earning Ōmura and Campbell the 2015 Nobel Prize.

THE EVIDENCE:

“Real-World Clinical Outcomes of Ivermectin and Mebendazole in Cancer Patients: Results from Prospective Observational Cohort”.

<https://zenodo.org/records/19455636>

This study involved 197 people of various ages, balanced gender and involved self-reporting of clinical benefits.

Nearly half reported tumor regression or no current evidence of disease. 84.4% reported good outcomes.

SELF-REPORTED CANCER OUTCOMES AT 6-MONTH FOLLOW-UP (N=122)

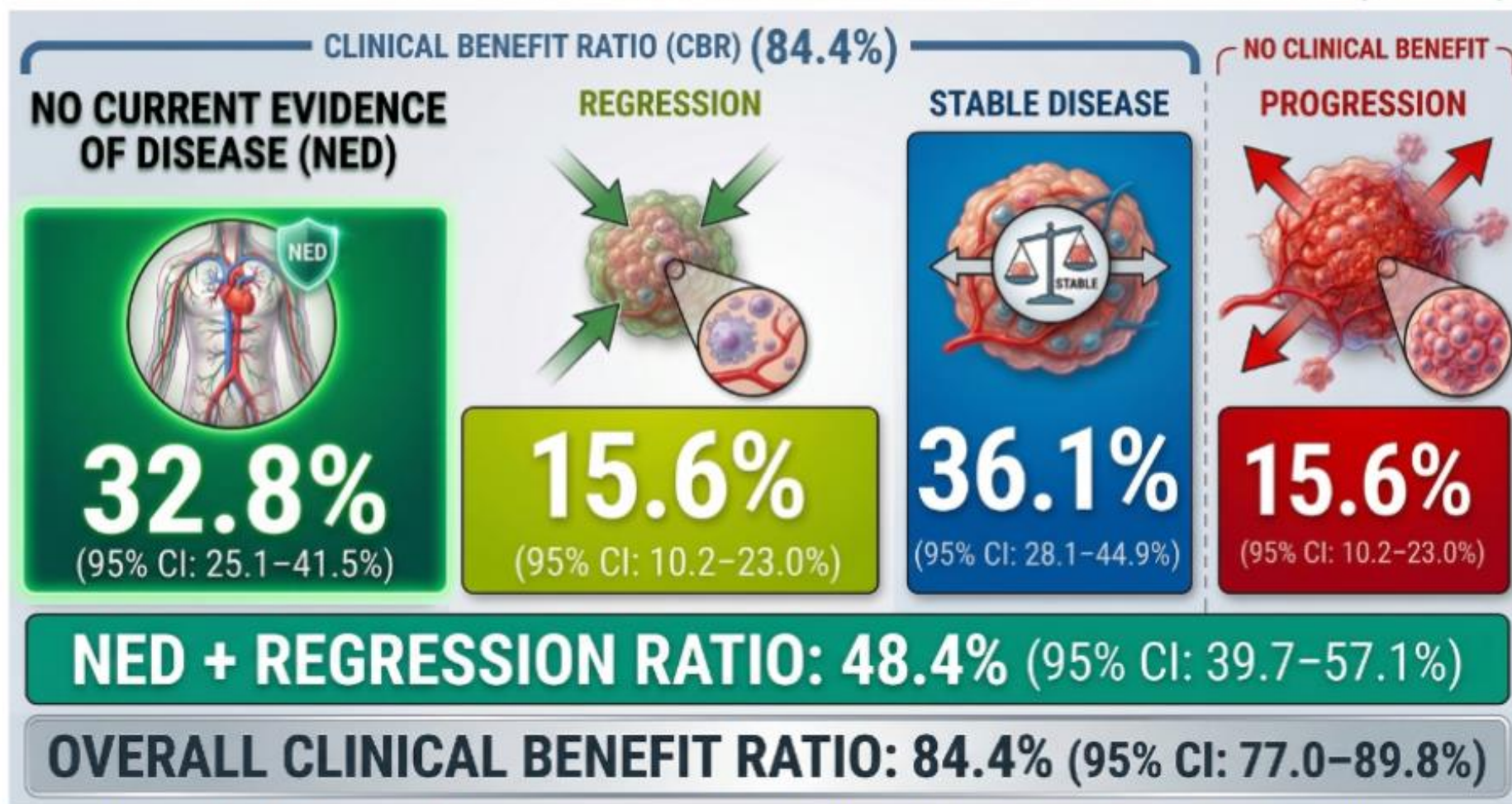


Figure 4. Self-Reported Cancer Outcomes and Clinical Benefit Ratio at 6-Month Follow-Up

These repurposed drugs are not killing parasites [we know that], there are “other biochemical modes of action”.

- Ivermectin 25 mg Mebendazole 250 mg per day for 90 days.

This is not medical advice, I’m just advising what they did.

This combination seems to be very effective against a wide range of cancers.

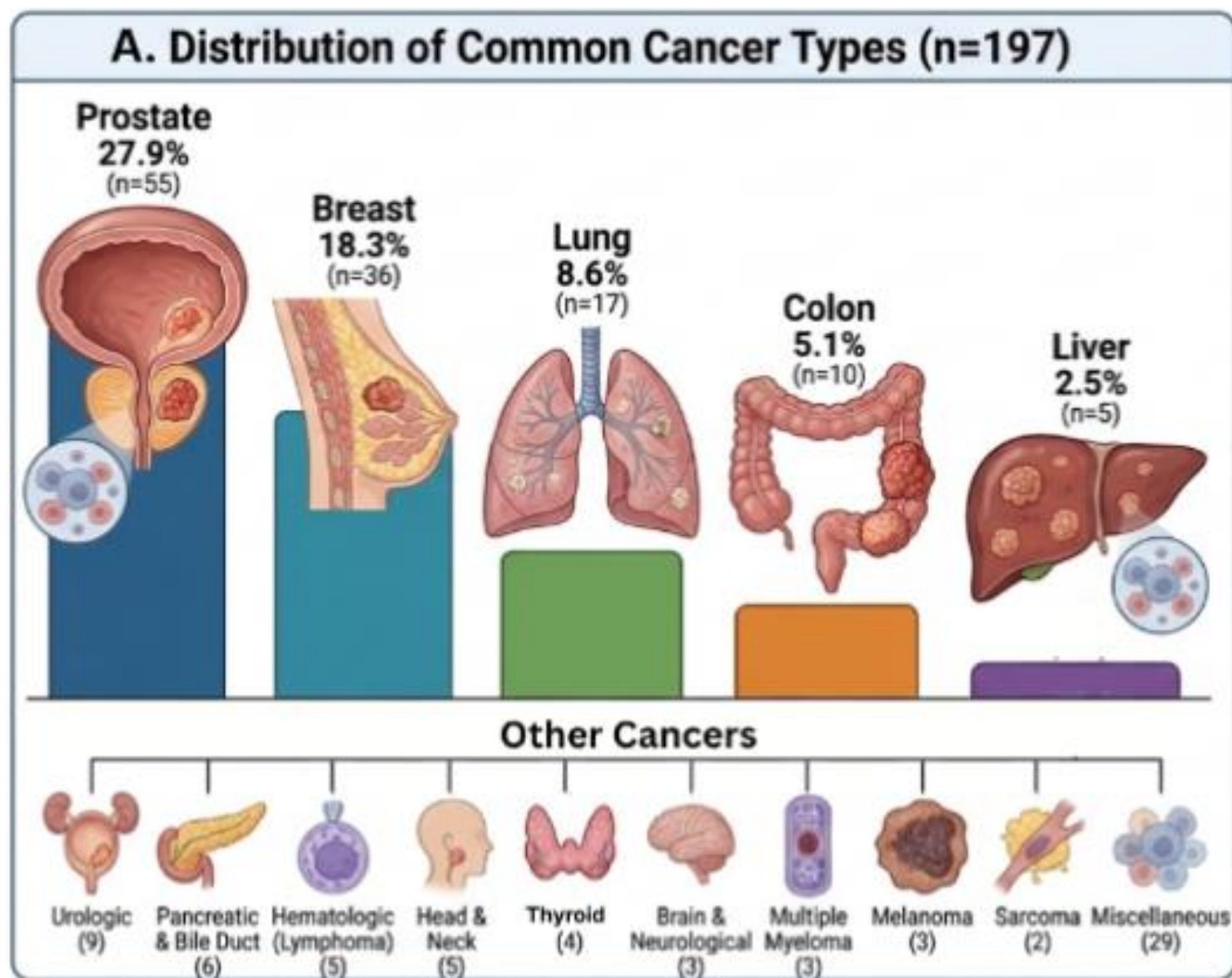


Figure 2. Baseline Cancer Characteristics (N = 197)

Interestingly, this range of cancer's would normally be treated in a range of different ways, however using this protocol it seemed to treat all cancers.

Although some were on concurrent conventional therapies:

- Chemotherapy 27.9%
- Radiation 21.3%
- Surgery 19.7%
- Supplement use 49.2%
- Dietary modification 37.7%

Ivermectin:

Shown to exert over 14 distinct biochemical anti-cancer mechanisms across more than 12 cancer types.

What does it do?

By inhibiting cancer cell proliferation, metastasis, angiogenesis, and mitochondrial function.

Excellent safety in cancer patients [including those actively undergoing chemotherapy].

Mebendazole:

Microtubule disruption, leading to effective cell cycle arrest.

What does it do?

- Potent induction of apoptosis (cell suicide)
- Significant inhibition of tumor growth
- Inhibition of angiogenesis
- Disruption of glucose uptake – cell cannot metabolize

Combine Ivermectin & Mebendazole:

- Target non-overlapping pathways, resulting in synergistic tumor regression. Between the two broader attacks on more cancers.
- Cancer stem cell depletion, and reversal of multidrug resistance – it will kill the cancer cells before they can become resistant.
- Biodistribution, ivermectin and mebendazole document excellent tissue penetration.

PRECLINICAL ANTI-CANCER MECHANISMS

IVERMECTIN

Cancer Stem Cells

Proliferation

Metastasis

Angiogenesis

Targets:

PAK1, Wnt/ β -catenin,
Mitochondria

MEBENDAZOLE

Microtubule Disruption

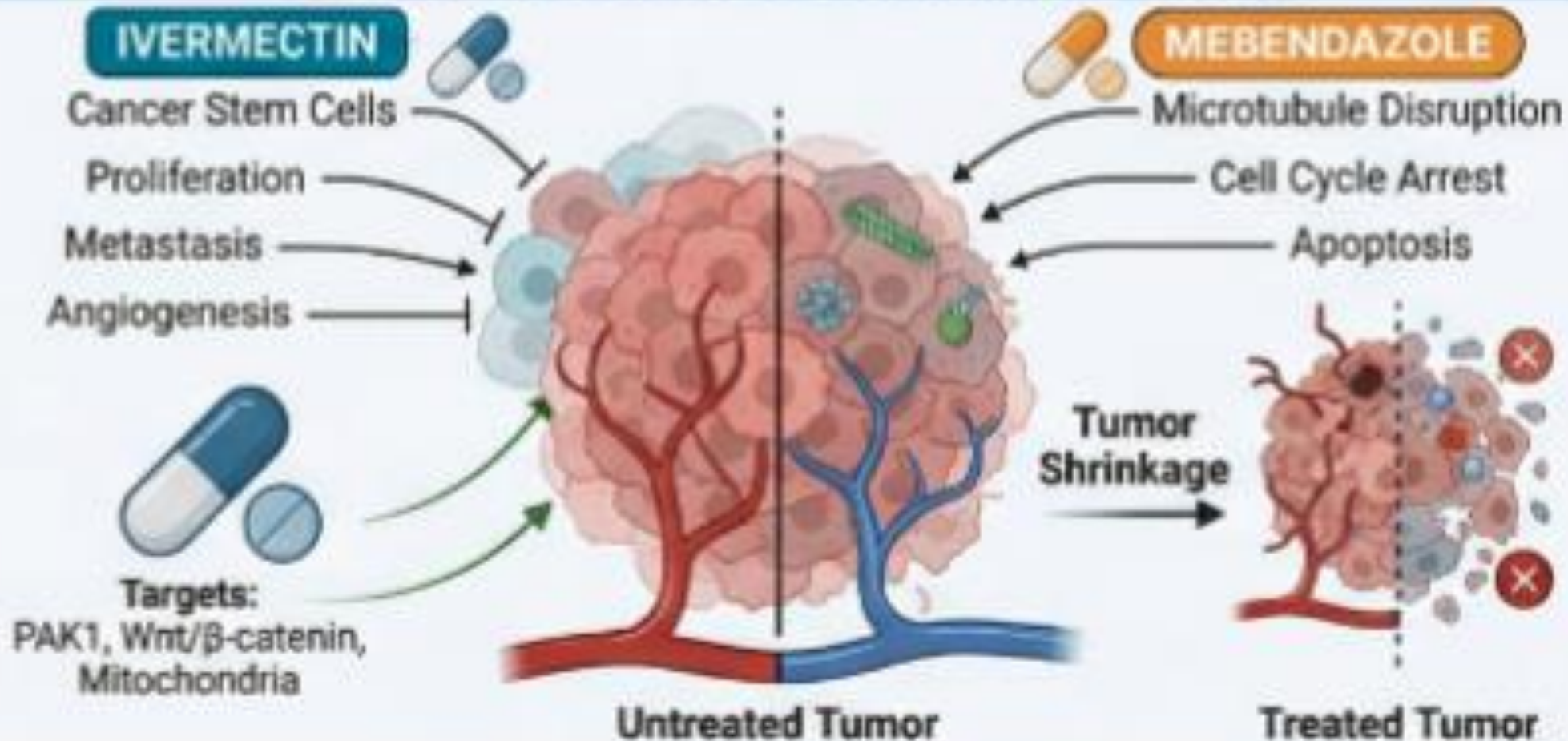
Cell Cycle Arrest

Apoptosis

Tumor
Shrinkage

Untreated Tumor

Treated Tumor



Why is it not been taken up?

- Because there are no randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trials as these are primarily done by pharmaceutical companies.
- It is estimated that annual cost of standard chemotherapies averages \$111,000.00 per year.
- Drug repurposing offers a pathway to identify accessible, low toxicity cancer therapies: less than \$2000 per year.
- Possibly giving insight into why the trials are not being undertaken.

The hypothesis:

“That giving 25mg Ivermectin and 250 mg Mebendazole every day for 90 days has a significant benefit to a whole range of cancers”.