

Chapter 41:

Interview with
Dr. Muhammed Rafeeqe,
A.A., B.H.M.S.



Robert Scott We're back here at the Homeoprophylaxis Conference. Another doctor has visited us all the way from India. We're very excited to have Dr. Muhammed Rafeeque. He works from India into the United States as well. Believe it or not, there's a Department of Homeopathy in the government in India there in a place called Kerala in the south of India.

Dr. Rafeeque: Yes. The southern part of India on the coast of the Arabian Sea.

Nice. We'd love to visit and have some spicy food. The use of homeopathy to have it in as part of a department within the government is probably unusual for us in the United States to hear about that. Did this happen recently or has this been going on a long time?

In 1950 we had—fifty years back. Exactly 50 years back, the government of Kerala approved homeopathy as a system of medicine. Officially approved. Later on, they started a department of homeopathy for the treatment of people. Through this department free treatment is given to the people.

Robert: Free treatment?

Dr. Rafeeque: Yes, of course. Once a person comes, he will have to pay two rupees for the registration. It's only for the name's sake. Then lifelong free treatment will be given, medicines and also prophylaxis will be given. Because in our department we have a special body called RAECCH, Rapid Action Epidemic Control Cell Homeopathy.

Through this we give prophylaxis anytime. Not only during epidemic even for endemic disease or even for all diseases that may appear. For example, tuberculosis, ptosis, any other disease. We give on regular basis homeopathic prophylaxis.

Robert: Tuberculosis around the world is the scourge of the infectious disease world. It kills more than any other infectious-

Dr. Rafeeque: Yes. In spite of besieging.

Robert: Of course, there are many drugs now that are resistant, strains of tuberculosis. So, you're utilizing homeoprophylaxis, you're not waiting for them to show signs of tuberculosis. Are you using the tuberculinum or other—?

Dr. Rafeeque: Of course. We use tuberculinum often because we can make out from the attitude, the mind of the child, how the child behaves, you can make diagnosis that there is possibility of tuberculosis because the tubercular nature can be expressed.

Nowadays children, they will not sit in one place. They keep on moving from one place to another. That is called tubercular nature of the child. They don't even sit up steady properly. They don't listen. They often develop attention deficit problems and all.

We often manage such cases with a nosode like tuberculum. Of course, we have other remedies, not only tuberculum because we have to take the case. In homeopathy history, taking is the most important. You have to go into the core of the patient and then diagnose what could be the reason. How to diagnose an asthmatic.

Sometimes people get a lot of money from the parents. Sometimes they don't get anything but they get the miasms, the diseases, the tendency to tuberculosis, tendency to diabetes, a lot of diseases.

So as a homeopath, our duty is to individualize the patient and study his totality and even diagnose the probable diseases he may suffer from. Because some individuals when we see they look very healthy but when we take their case, we get there is hidden cancer miasm.

So, within a few years or months they may have some cancerous problems. So, we have to diagnose. Basically, homeopathic treatment is nothing but prophylaxis. By giving a homeopathic medicine I prevent cancer. By giving a homeopathic medicine I prevent other diseases, degenerative diseases.

Now we have many degenerative diseases. Joint pain, joint erosion and autoimmune disease. Now we have more autoimmune diseases because the body will kill that body tissues, own body tissues. These are the areas that homeopathy can do a lot.

And in our department, we get many such cases because we have different sections within our department. We have gynae clinic, pediatric clinic and there are some infertility clinics. In our department, we have a special body called Seethalayam is only for the problems of the female.

Infertility maybe 10 percent maybe due to the problem of the husband, 10 percent female. Like that it may change, 30 percent. But every time the community, the society will blame the females. That's why we have a Seethalayam project.

We take the case in detail. Recently we had almost 300 cures of infertility cases. And most important thing is almost all cases had gone IVF. They had done—

Robert: In vitro fertilization.

Dr. Rafeeque: Spending a huge amount. But in our department, we give that. Of course, even private homeopaths, they also have many successful cases. They also manage. Homeopathy can do a lot in infertility also.

Robert: Now Rafeeque, you are also a review board member of the American Medical College in Homeopathy in USA in Phoenix. You travel back and forth.

Dr. Rafeeque: No, occasionally. Because I'm staying in India. I'm in a government service. I cannot travel often. That's why I do online. They send me the details when someone, some groups are doing a clinical research, they have to submit all the details.

They mail me all the details for the review. Then as per the data available I approve or I cannot. Every time I have to go through that I have to make sure that the people don't suffer from clinical trials because it is called the protection of human rights as per U.S.—

Robert: Right. We've covered this here in America as well. They call this the therapy naive. They'll often go to the countries where the people are not educated and they will take advantage of them.

Dr. Rafeeque: Many times, free treatment is given. They've announced that it is free. So, people will come and later on they suffer.

Robert: They don't know the dangers.

Dr. Rafeeque: The IRB is the authority whether to approve this project or not to.

Robert: The Investigational Review Board.

Dr. Rafeeqe: Of course, it is mainly for the modern medicine but even in homeopathy it has to be applied.

Robert: So, if we look at the tests that may have been conducted, or in the case of the Japanese encephalitis that we see 20 million people, children, were benefited by this. What other diseases? We mentioned tuberculosis.

Other types of diseases that people normally think that only vaccines can protect them that we've utilized or you've utilized homeoprophylaxis to help?

Dr. Rafeeqe: Yes. We have many successful cases in the management of chikungunya. Chikungunya is a wild infection that can produce a lot of problems, post-chikungunya arthritis. People suffer even now. We had an epidemic in 2007 and 2008 and '09.

Since then they're suffering from joint pain because they cannot work because of the pain, swelling and all. So, we had many successful cures using homeopathy. Also, the prevention of dengue. Even now dengue fever is a threat.

Robert: Dengue fever, chikungunya and now they're saying Zika all similar, related.

Dr. Rafeeqe: Zika virus recently appeared in Brazil. But it is also said that it's not a real epidemic made by some—I don't know that reality.

Robert: It's good to acknowledge that. So, chikungunya, will you use a nosode for chikungunya?

Dr. Rafeeqe: Actually, the way of managing an epidemic is when the epidemic appears first we must check the cases, affected patients. We must try to identify the genus epidemicus. That is the remedy for that particular epidemic which can be used for prevention as well as cure.

So, in case when the genus epidemicus is not so clear, then we have to use the nosode. First we started with eupatorium perfoliatum after studying the cases. We got a wonderful result. But unfortunately, we did not get results in a few cases. So, we had to give other remedies. We had to give a miasmatic remedy thuja. Thuja was very useful for the dengue.

Robert: You mentioned earlier eupatorium perfoliatum. Also, we look at the nosode for dengue as a virus.

Dr. Rafeeqe: Yes. Dengue nosodes we have. The Central Council of Homeopathy has approved that remedy, the dengue nosode. And even for influenza, there is a nosode for influenza now like that.

What Hahnemann suggested, first try to take the case and study for the selection of genus epidemicus. If the genus epidemicus is not clear, especially in dangerous diseases like dengue, we need not wait for the remedy to be selected. We can directly start with the treatment of use of nosodes.

Robert: In your area in Kerala, how many people are in that area that are being helped with homeopathy and homeoprophylaxis?

Dr. Rafeeqe: Most. Almost all patients, people come. Even those who take modern medicine they also join our homeopathic treatment because it is like that. Some of the people, they're under the treatment of a diabetologist or taking antihypertensive medicines also. Even they come to homeopathy. Now I am on leave so my patients are in trouble. After seven days, I have to go back and treat them.

Robert: But are we talking in the area, hundreds of patients, thousands of patients, millions? What's the number we're looking at here?

Dr. Rafeeque: For a day, I get an average 100 patients in a day in our dispensary. We have almost nearly about 500 homeopathic medical offices in our department. Apart from that, there are central homeopathic and NRHM dispensaries.

There is another department called ESA Dispensary. That is called Employment State Homeopathic Dispensary. Through that we give treatment to the public. So, its number is a huge number of people get benefit of homeopathy.

Robert: Dr. Rafeeque, what can you say about the government expenditures? The cost of homeoprophylaxis versus allopathic intervention?

Dr. Rafeeque: It's very less, because with one bottle of homeopathic [remedy] we can manage hundreds of people. So, it's very negligible, very, very negligible. Because I remember I have managed almost 4,000 patients.

I have distributed medicine to almost 4,000 patients spending only 300 rupees. Please remember, that is very important. Only 300 rupees' expense we have. 4,000 patients we could distribute. Just imagine the scope of homeopathy.

Robert: Well, many governments are very over budget. They don't have the funds to do this. You're telling me that we can take—I don't know the exact translation of 300 rupees but that's not a lot.

Dr. Rafeeque: 300 rupees is almost \$3 to \$4 dollars.

Robert: \$3 to \$4 dollars for 4,000 patients? So, look at that for the governments around the world, how much more efficient the resources could be utilized.

Dr. Rafeeque: Definitely. It's a financially, economically, homeopathy is the best remedy. I will tell you in our dispensary we have a government allopathic hospital, homeopathic hospital, and Ayurvedic hospital. Every year they allot funds for us.

Normally 10 lakh rupees goes to modern medicine, six lakh rupees goes to Ayurveda and one lakh goes to homeopathy. So, you may think that they're ignoring homeopathy. Never. Because using one lakh we get medicine for three years almost most.

But in modern medicine it is not sufficient because 10 lakhs are nothing for modern medicine. Even for Ayurvedic medicine, Indian system of medicine, six lakhs are nothing.

Robert: So, you're talking about annual budgets that might be tens of billions versus a hundred thousand?

Dr. Rafeeque: Yes. The revenue will come down. The people will be definitely—

Robert: Affordability, as such. So, any other diseases that you want to mention for the folks that are watching that don't know of homeoprophylaxis and how it can work in so many areas?

Dr. Rafeeque: Yes. Chickenpox. We can do a lot for chickenpox. And even conjunctivitis. We had an epidemic of conjunctivitis in Palakkad area when I was working there before I got transferred to Ernakulam. We could manage many cases using Merc Sol. Mercurial Sol is normally

prepared from the mercury.

People had a lot of troubles, itching, irritation. So, Merc Sol was given as a prophylaxis and that helped many because sometimes the eye conjunctivitis becomes even panophthalmitis, rarely, even it can be keratitis. Or they suffer for a long time. But with homeopathy we could easily manage.

Robert: The only safe way to use any form of mercury is in a homeopathic remedy because the attenuations are—

Dr. Rafeeqe: Yes of course. We don't use the crude form. What is painful is many countries, they don't have opium, homeopathic opium, I mean, they don't have homeopathic tabacum, they don't have cannabis indica, they don't have nux vomica because these are toxic.

But in homeopathy we make use of that therapeutic nature and it becomes a curative remedy but non-toxic. Unfortunately, they don't allow the homeopathic potency. What is the funniest thing is in most of the countries they have these crude substances in excess.

I can show you there are countries where tabacum is not available but they smoke, tobacco is everywhere. Cannabis indica, they smoke cannabis but homeopathic cannabis is not. So, this is the dual nature because most of the governments are under the impression that these homeopathic medicines are toxic. There is another group they say that there is nothing in homeopathy.

If there is nothing, how can the system exist? People are not fools. They come when they suffer. Even when they suffer from acute appendicitis. I have successfully managed many acute appendicitis cases only using homeopathy. Very simple.

Robert: I've read that in the medical literature many years ago, how in America and allopathic medicine they think the only thing you can do is cut the appendix out and we can manage cases homeopathically.

Dr. Rafeeqe: Appendix, what they say it is a rudimentary structure. No. Never. Appendix is actually a storehouse for the bacteria, the intestinal flora. When the digestion goes wrong they will supply excess of intestinal flora for the digestion. So, cutting it is of no use. Homeopathy is the best choice. We have wonderful remedies like belladonna.

Robert: Have you used phosphorous?

Dr. Rafeeqe: Yes. Phosphorus, bryonia. Bryonia often we get that. Iris tenax, we often get results with that.

Robert: Duke University in America years ago, published that they might have figured out what the appendix was for and they said exactly what you've just said. Imagine that, God didn't make a mistake.

Dr. Rafeeqe: Of course. God never makes things—it's not a rudimentary part of us that God wants.

Robert: And to have a medicine that can do no harm, that can only bring healing, I think that's very Godly.

Dr. Rafeeqe: Hippocrates said, "Do no harm." Unfortunately, only harm is done nowadays.

Robert: In allopathic medicine. Well, Dr. Rafeeqe, it is such an honor to have you here to be on "The Truth about Vaccinations." I appreciate so much all of your work in India and here in

America. And may it continue to help those who are in need.

Dr. Rafeeqe: Yes. Thank you.

Robert: Thank you so much.

[End of transcript]

