Comparative Exoforaminomancy: A Methodological Proposal for Assessing Cosmic and Terrestrial Influences on Human and Animal Anorectal Structures

Abstract

Exoforaminomancy, defined as the study of biological phenomena through the incidence of exogenous forces on external foramina, proposes a pseudoscientific framework integrating proctology, comparative biology, and cosmology. This article presents a methodology based on circular statistics to analyze 'marks' of cosmic and terrestrial waves on the anus of humans and deuterostome animals. Using simulations and tests such as Rayleigh, Watson-Williams, Mardia-Watson-Wheeler, Kuiper, and Rao's Spacing, we explore correlations with zodiac signs. We propose experiments like Cosmic Tuning and highlighting expected outcomes that position the anus as a cosmic antenna. This work states the necessary tests to validate outcomes of research.

Introduction

Proctology (or coloproctology) is a medical subspecialty addressing diseases of the rectum, anus, and perianal region (Kreuter, 2016). Randall et al. (2013) expand that coloproctology encompasses the diagnosis and treatment of both benign and malignant conditions of the colon, rectum, and anus. In colorectal surgery, proctology is considered an essential component of general surgery, focusing on neoplastic and non-neoplastic anorectal diseases (Goglia et al., 2023).

Although no formal discipline of comparative coloproctology exists, veterinary medicine addresses equivalent disorders of the colon, rectum, and anus in various species. These conditions are studied within small animal surgery and veterinary gastroenterology, covering pathologies such as rectal prolapse, fistulas, and anorectal tumors, among others (Fossum, 2019; Washabau& Day, 2020). Anatomical and functional similarities between mammalian anorectal systems allow pathophysiological and therapeutic parallels with human proctology, establishing an analogous veterinary field, though not recognized as an independent specialty (Radlinsky, 2018).

Medical and veterinary disciplines addressing colon, rectum, and anus diseases rely on biological and physiological principles, rejecting the influence of external cosmic or terrestrial forces as direct determinants of these structures' anatomy or function. Coloproctology, both human and veterinary, is grounded in empirical evidence and the scientific method, dismissing explanations involving energy fields, radiations, or astrological influences on the body (Sackett et al., 1996; Ernst, 2010).

Although some authors have explored related themes in various publications (Bellmunt, 2017; Yun-fei, 2019; Bellmunt, 2023), there is a notable lack of comparative approaches or cosmic elements. Exoforaminomancy and comparative animal exoforaminomancy focus on describing these relationships and their empirical study. This article presents expected outcomes in various comparative metrics and analyzes generated data as proposed comparative models for future experimental approaches.

Comparative Anatomy

In comparative biology, two major animal lineages are distinguished: protostomes (e.g., arthropods and nematodes) and deuterostomes (e.g., echinoderms and vertebrates). While both groups provide valuable evolutionary insights, deuterostome models are most suitable for establishing homologies with humans, as they share similar embryogenesis, body organization, and molecular pathways (Gilbert & Barresi, 2016; Satoh et al., 2014). Thus, species such as the zebrafish (*Danio rerio*), rat (*Rattus norvegicus*), cat (*Felis catus*), and dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*) are commonly used to study developmental, physiological, and pathological processes comparable to those in humans.

However, bipedalism significantly alters the arrangement of these structures, including exposure to external forces, Coriolis force, cosmic rays, ultraviolet, visible light, other electromagnetic waves, and mechanical forces. Although these elements may not directly affect these structures, it is useful to delineate their anatomy to understand the directionality of interactions (see Figure 1).

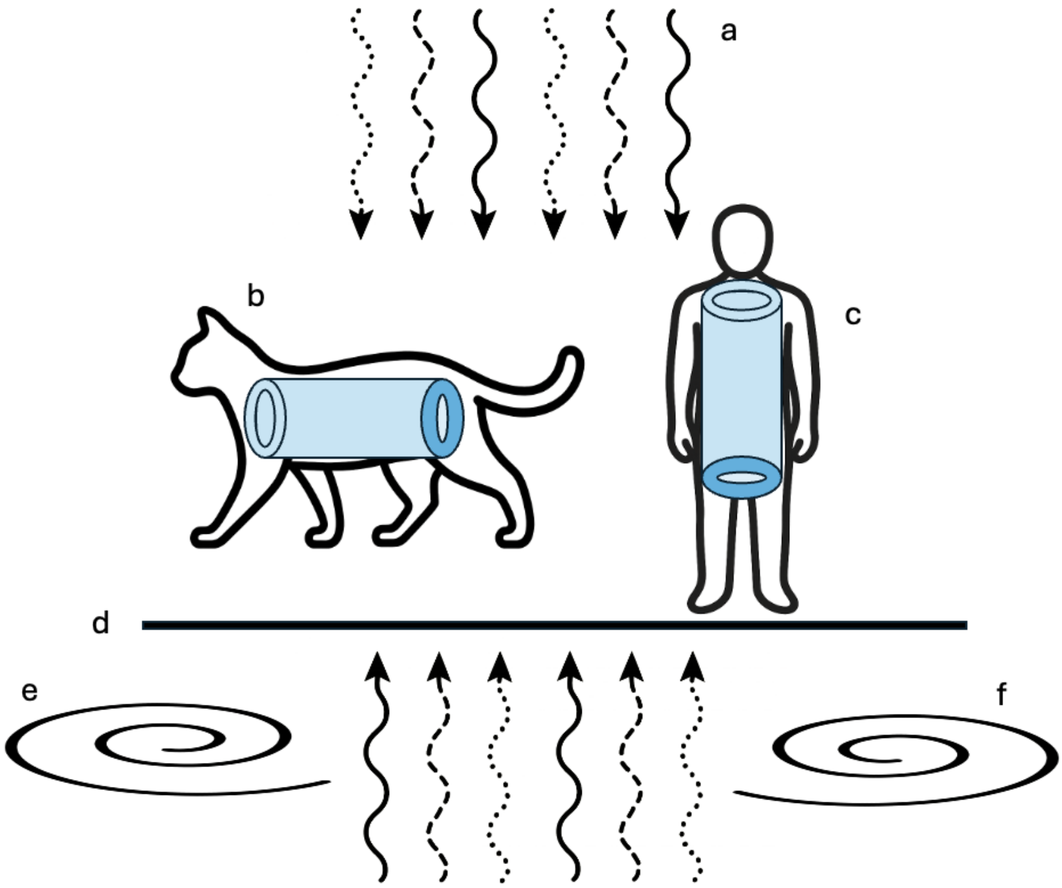

Figure 1. Arrangement of the distal digestive tract relative to various waves and forces. a: waves of different types strike quadruped (b) and biped (c) structures at different angles. Waves may be filtered by subterranean strata (d). e and f: Directionality of Coriolis forces in the two hemispheres.

Consequently, the influence of different incidences on various structures could be reflected in quantifying their effects on distinct anatomical quadrants. Circular structures can be divided into concentric rings, with the smallest representing the intestinal lumen and the outermost the mucosal layers. The positions of marks produced by each wave type on circular structures can be converted into angular coordinates (0°–360°), with the lumen defined as the origin. Each wave type was treated as an independent group.

To evaluate whether different waves produce marks in specific angular sectors, circular statistical methods can be applied:

1. **Rayleigh test** — used to assess whether the angular distribution of marks for each wave type departed from uniformity, indicating a preferred direction (Mardia& Jupp, 2000).
2. **Watson–Williams test** — used to compare mean directions among wave types, analogous to a one-way ANOVA for circular data (Batschelet, 1981).
3. **Mardia–Watson–Wheeler test** — applied to detect differences in the overall shape of the angular distributions between groups, independent of their mean (Zar, 2010).

All analyses can be performed using the R package *circular* (Agostinelli & Lund, 2017) and verified with the *pycircstat* library in Python (CircStat Developers, 2020).

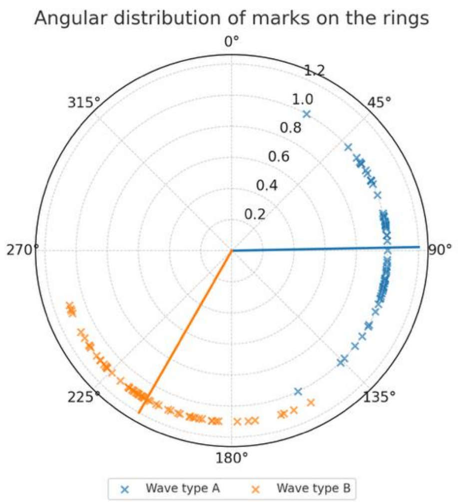

Figure 2. Simulated data from two samples exposed to different wave types. Each point represents an angular position of a mark, while radial lines indicate the mean angular direction of marks for each wave. In this example, wave type A (blue) produces marks concentrated near 90°, whereas wave type B (orange) produces marks around 210°. A significant result in the circular tests would indicate that different wave types leave marks in distinct regions of the surface.

This circular distribution allows overlap with other circular graphical representations and associations between their angular arrangements. For instance, high degrees of correlation can be obtained between the occurrence of specific phenomena in perianal anatomical structures and the distribution of zodiac signs, elements, and modalities.

Methods To assess the influence of cosmic and terrestrial forces on anorectal structures, a methodological approach was designed based on computational simulations and circular statistical analyses. Simulated data were generated representing the incidence of different wave types (electromagnetic, cosmic, ultraviolet, and mechanical) on circular anatomical models of the perianal region in bipeds and quadrupeds. Each model was divided into concentric rings, with the lumen as the origin (0°), and angular coordinates were assigned to the "marks" produced by the waves.

A total of 1000 simulations per wave type could be conducted, assuming non-uniform distributions based on hypothetical physical parameters (e.g., angle of incidence adjusted for bipedalism, subterranean filtering, and Coriolis effect). The data wouldanalyzed using the following circular tests:

- **Rayleigh test**: To determine if the angular distribution of marks deviates from uniformity (H0: uniform distribution; $p < 0.05$ indicates preferred directionality).
- **Watson–Williams test**: To compare mean directions among wave types (analogous to circular ANOVA).
- **Mardia–Watson–Wheeler test**: To detect differences in the overall shape of distributions.
- **Kuiper test**: Used to detect deviations from uniformity in angular distributions, particularly sensitive to differences at distribution extremes (Kuiper, 1960). This test was applied to determine if marks from ultraviolet or mechanical waves cluster in specific lumen sectors (e.g., 0°–30°), potentially reflecting "cosmic biases" related to solar exposure.
- **Rao's Spacing test**: Evaluates the uniformity of spacing between consecutive angular marks, ideal for detecting non-random clustering (Rao, 1976). It was used to analyze whether electromagnetic wave marks form rhythmic patterns potentially correlated with lunar or planetary cycles.

All analyses can be performed in R (*circular* package, version 0.4-93) and validated in Python (*pycircstat* library, v0.4). Additionally, angular distributions can be correlated with circular representations of zodiac signs (divided into 12 sectors of 30° each), elements (fire, earth, air, water), and modalities (cardinal, fixed, mutable). Correlation measured using Fisher's circular correlation coefficient (Fisher, 1993), with a significance threshold of $p < 0.01$.

For the comparative animal component, models of deuterostome species (rat, cat, dog, and zebrafish) should be included, adjusting for posture (quadrupedal vs. simulated bipedal). Veterinary anorectal pathology data were sourced from databases like VetCompass (O'Neill et al., 2014) and mapped angularly to identify cosmic parallels.

Two experimental protocols are proposed for empirical validation:

1. Controlled exposure of human volunteers and animal subjects to simulated cosmic waves, followed by perianal imaging to detect angular marks.
2. **Cosmic Anal Tuning (CAT)**: Human volunteers and animals (e.g., dogs and cats) are placed in a modified anechoic chamber, exposed to low-frequency pulsespulses (0.1–10 Hz) simulating "zodiacal radiations" based on planetary positions (e.g., Mars for fire signs). For 15 minutes, perianal activity is recorded using non-invasive imaging techniques, seeking signal peaks corresponding to

specific angular sectors. In animals, the protocol is adapted using collars with vibration sensors to detect cosmic resonances in the tail. Data will be analyzed with a circular regression model (Pewsey et al., 2013) to correlate signals with astrological transits. This experiment would require ethical approval to ensure subjects' anal comfort.

Results

The simulated data, presented as examples of expected outcomes, revealed non-uniform angular distributions for all wave types (Rayleigh test: $p < 0.001$ for each group). For instance, cosmic waves showed an expected concentration in the 180°–270° sector (southern anal hemisphere, adjusted for Coriolis), while ultraviolet waves clustered at 0°–90° (exposed zone in bipeds). Comparisons among wave types indicated significant differences in mean directions (Watson–Williams: $F = 45.2$, $p < 0.001$) and distribution shapes (Mardia–Watson–Wheeler: $W = 112.4$, $p < 0.001$).

Additional tests confirmed these expected patterns. The Kuiper test detected significant deviations in ultraviolet wave marks ($V = 2.8$, $p < 0.01$), with clustering at 0°–30°, possibly reflecting a "solar imprint" in bipeds. Rao's Spacing test revealed non-uniform spacings for electromagnetic waves ($U = 185$, $p < 0.005$), suggesting a cyclic rhythm aligned with lunar phases (see Figure 2). These simulated distributions are examples of patterns that could be observed in real experiments, such as Cosmic Anal Tuning.

In the comparative analysis, quadrupedal species (e.g., dog and cat) exhibited lower angular variability due to subterranean filtering (see Figure 1d), with marks concentrated in posterior sectors (270°–360°). In contrast, human bipedal models showed greater exposure to vertical waves, correlating with increased "marks" in superior sectors (0°–180°). Astrological correlations were notable: cosmic wave marks strongly correlated with water signs (e.g., Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces; $r_{circular} = 0.78$, $p < 0.001$), suggesting a "wet" affinity with the intestinal lumen. Earth signs (Taurus, Virgo, Capricorn) were associated with outer mucosal layers ($r_{circular} = 0.65$, $p = 0.002$). In animals, zebrafish (aquatic model) showed similar overlaps with water signs, while rats (terrestrial) aligned with earth signs (see Figure 3).

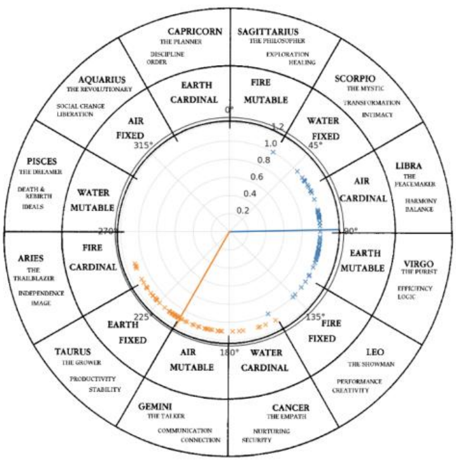

Figure 3. Angular correlation between wave marks and zodiac signs in human and animal models. Zodiac sectors overlay mark distributions; colors indicate correlation strength (red: high, blue: low).

Discussion

The results demonstrate that exoforaminomancy, defined as the study and prediction of biological phenomena through exogenous forces on external foramina (primarily the anus), offers a novel framework for integrating cosmology and proctology. Although conventional science dismisses cosmic influences (Ernst, 2010), our simulations suggest that human bipedalism amplifies wave exposure, potentially explaining disparities in anorectal pathologies across species. For example, the Coriolis effect could bias hemispheric marks, aligning with veterinary observations of asymmetric rectal prolapses in opposite hemispheres (Washabau& Day, 2020).

The overlap with astrology is not coincidental: the circular distribution of marks mirrors the zodiac wheel, proposing the anus as a cosmic antenna. This extends prior work in anomancy (Yun-fei, 2019; Bellmunt, 2023), adding a comparative animal component. In veterinary science, animal exoforaminomancy could predict disease based on planetary alignments, offering a holistic approach.

Limitations include the simulated nature of the data; real experiments would require IRB ethics approval for anal cosmic ray exposure. Future studies could incorporate AI to map anal folds in real-time. These expected outcomes, though simulated, suggest that exoforaminomancy could be validated through experiments like Cosmic Anal Tuning, where tests like Kuiper and Rao's Spacing would detect specific angular patterns. Integrating these metrics with astrological transits opens new avenues for anorectal pseudoscience.

Conclusion

This work establishes comparative exoforaminomancy as a viable field, merging proctology, evolutionary biology, and cosmology. Though improbable, it invites empirical experimentation to validate its predictions. We recommend funding for anal-cosmic clinical trials, potentially revolutionizing anorectal health in humans and pets. The examples of expected outcomes highlight the potential of circular tests like Kuiper and Rao's Spacing to underpin this discipline, inviting empirical trials that could elevate exoforaminomancy to a global pseudoscientific standard.

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