

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

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1 **Comparative Exofoaminomancy: A Methodological Proposal for Assessing**
2 **Cosmic and Terrestrial Influences on Human and Animal Anorectal Structures**

3 **Abstract**

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

13

14 **Introduction**

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

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

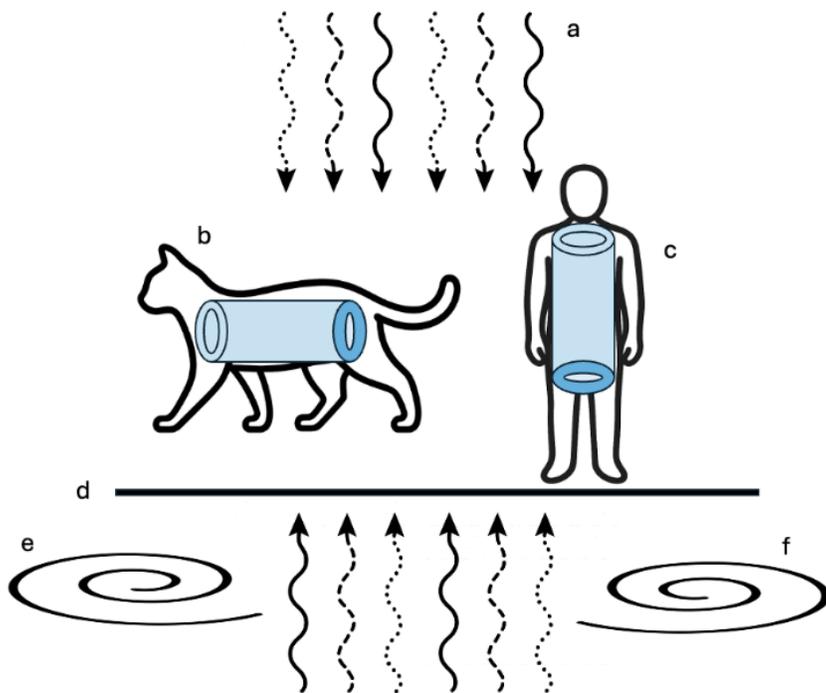
29 Medical and veterinary disciplines addressing colon, rectum, and anus diseases rely on
30 biological and physiological principles, rejecting the influence of external cosmic or
31 terrestrial forces as direct determinants of these structures' anatomy or function.
32 Coloproctology, both human and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

35 Although some authors have explored related themes in various publications (Bellmunt,
36 2017; Yun-fei, 2019; Bellmunt, 2023), there is a notable lack of comparative
37 approaches or cosmic elements. Exofoaminomancy and comparative animal
38 exofoaminomancy focus on describing these relationships and their empirical study.
39 This article presents expected outcomes in various comparative metrics and analyzes
40 generated data as proposed comparative models for future experimental approaches.

41 **Comparative Anatomy**

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

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



56

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

61 Consequently, the influence of different incidences on various structures could be
62 reflected in quantifying their effects on distinct anatomical quadrants. Circular
63 structures can be divided into concentric rings, with the smallest representing the

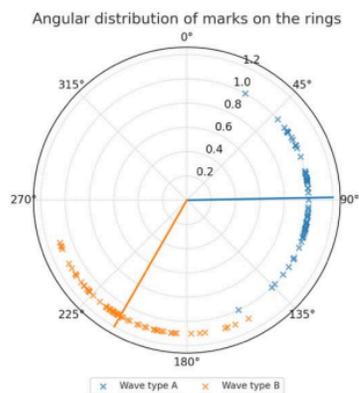
64 intestinal lumen and the outermost the mucosal layers. The positions of marks produced
65 by each wave type on circular structures can be converted into angular coordinates (0° –
66 360°), with the lumen defined as the origin. Each wave type was treated as an
67 independent group.

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

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

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

80



81

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

128 Two experimental protocols are proposed for empirical validation:

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

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

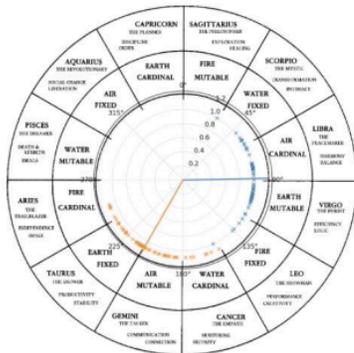
141 Results

142 The simulated data, presented as examples of expected outcomes, revealed non-uniform
143 angular distributions for all wave types (Rayleigh test: $p < 0.001$ for each group). For
144 instance, cosmic waves showed an expected concentration in the 180° – 270° sector
145 (southern anal hemisphere, adjusted for Coriolis), while ultraviolet waves clustered at
146 0° – 90° (exposed zone in bipeds). Comparisons among wave types indicated significant
147 differences in mean directions (Watson–Williams: $F = 45.2$, $p < 0.001$) and distribution
148 shapes (Mardia–Watson–Wheeler: $W = 112.4$, $p < 0.001$).

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

155 In the comparative analysis, quadrupedal species (e.g., dog and cat) exhibited lower
156 angular variability due to subterranean filtering (see Figure 1d), with marks
157 concentrated in posterior sectors (270° – 360°). In contrast, human bipedal models
158 showed greater exposure to vertical waves, correlating with increased "marks" in
159 superior sectors (0° – 180°). Astrological correlations were notable: cosmic wave marks
160 strongly correlated with water signs (e.g., Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces; $r_{\text{circular}} = 0.78$, $p <$
161 0.001), suggesting a "wet" affinity with the intestinal lumen. Earth signs (Taurus, Virgo,
162 Capricorn) were associated with outer mucosal layers ($r_{\text{circular}} = 0.65$, $p = 0.002$). In
163 animals, zebrafish (aquatic model) showed similar overlaps with water signs, while rats
164 (terrestrial) aligned with earth signs (see Figure 3).

165



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

169 **Discussion**

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

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

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

190 **Conclusion**

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

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