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Short Communication

Digestive Problems & Autofellatio

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Abstract

In this paper, we consider the injuries incurred from autofellatio that cause digestive problems. The esophagus is put on a mathematical basis and the force necessary to allow for the bolus to enter the stomach.

Keywords: Digestion; autofellatio; spine; Bernoulli's equation

Introduction

Autofellatio causes a sinusoidal bend in the spine. This leads to misalignment of the esophagus causing digestive problems. The misalignment causes air blockages (or airlock) that prevent the bolus from descending to the stomach. In addition, the bending of the sternum causes a sudden widening of the esophagus as it enters the stomach. This leads to a venturi affect with a sudden drop in pressure on the bolus as it passes through the venturi. As the food begins to stall in the esophagus, and more and more bolus is added, and the air is blocked from coming up, the pressure increases to a point where no more food can be swallowed. Thus, you have a digestive problem. Now for a bit on the spine [1]. There are 31 vertebrae in the human spine. There are 12 cranial nerves. 31 is the 12th Prime umber. 21/Ln 12=1.247~1.25=Emin of the Golden Mean Parabola (GMP). Of the 31 vertebrae, only the top 25 make us a sine curve shape of the spine. (cervical, thoracic, lumbar). From AT Math, we know, Period T=0.250

Period T=1/freq=1/t=E

$E=h\upsilon$

$E/h=\upsilon$=freq.

1.25 / 0.4/6.626=0.4716

$E=\cos\theta=0.4716$

$\theta=0.6186$~Root of the GMP.

Sin G=Sin (0.667)=0.618

Euler's Critical Column Load.

y=Mom/EI

$I=\int\int y^2=\int 2y^3/3$

$=6y4/12$

$=y4/12$

$Pcr.=\pi^2EI/[kL^2]$

$=\pi^2(0.4233)(y4/12)/([0.5 \times L^2)$

$=\pi^2(0.4233)(y^2)/(6)$

$=\pi^2(0.4233)(0.40)^2/6$

$=0.11140$

$=1/c^2$

$=E/c^2$

$=M$

1.247/105mV=118.76=1/sin 1 rad

Bernoulli's Equation

$P1+1/2\rho v_1^2+mgh=\mathbb{C}$

Assume

P1=1.01=F/A

$\rho=\mathbb{N}$

$mg=\mathbb{Q}$

A2=10A1

$\mathbb{C}=0.618$

$P_2=F/10A_1$

Let F=1.01

PA=1

1.01-P_2 10A1=1.01

-10P_2(1)=0

P_2=0

$P_1+v_1^2+h1=\mathbb{C}$

$1.01+v_1^2+0.5=\mathbb{C}$

$P2+v2^2+h2=\mathbb{C}$

$P_2+v_2^2+0=\mathbb{C}$

$0+v_2^2+0=0.618$

v2=π/4

$1.01+v_1^2+0.5=v_2^2=\pi/4$

$1.51+v_1^2=0.7861$

v1=0.8449~sin 1

$v_1/v_2=0.8449/(\pi/4)=0.672$

ΔKE=2.26

Since KE increases, pressure drops, and the bolus gets stuck without pressure from the esophagus wall.

$F_E=\sin\theta=\sin G$

$F_G=Ma=Mg=\sin\theta$

Mass does not undergo change. Therefore,

$F_G \alpha g=\sin\theta$

$F_E=\sin G=g=\sin 0.667=0.618$

0.667/0.618=1.07928~1.08 =8%=t

1/t=E=-1.25 ⇒ Minimum of the golden mean parabola where v=0

Therefore, the food doesn't move into the stomach.

$R_e=IF/VF=Ma/(1/2\rho v^2)$

IF=F=Ma=sin 0.667=0.618

$VF=1/2\rho\ (\pi/4)^2$

$R_e=0.402(1/2\rho(\pi/4)^2/0.618$

$1.239\rho/0.618=2.006\rho=2(0.500)=1=\sin 90$

Conclusion

So, we see that autofellatio causes digestive problems due to spine curvature.

References

1. Cusack PTE (2020) Autofellatio and Associated Symptoms. Scholarly Journal of Otolaryngology 4(3): 380.

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