

Elemental Copper Pendulum Therapy in Muscle-Invasive Bladder Carcinoma: A Case Study of Laxmi Bisen Based on the BCBM Model

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Abstract- Bladder cancer is one of the most common malignancies of the urinary tract. Muscle-invasive urothelial carcinoma represents an aggressive disease with high risk of progression. This case study describes the integrative therapeutic management of a patient diagnosed with high-grade muscle-invasive bladder carcinoma. The patient underwent adjunct copper pendulum therapy based on a four-element protocol consisting of Indra, Vayu, Agni and Akash pendulums within the conceptual framework of the Behavioural Classification Model of Cancer (BCBM). Pre-therapy imaging demonstrated metabolically active bladder pathology with associated obstructive changes in the urinary tract. Follow-up imaging after therapy revealed radiological stabilization and improvement in hydronephrosis. At the time of follow-up, the patient was clinically stable and performing normal daily activities.

Keywords- Bladder Cancer, Copper Therapy, Pendulum Therapy, Integrative Oncology, BCBM Model, Energy Medicine

I. INTRODUCTION

Bladder cancer is a significant public health concern and represents a major proportion of urological malignancies worldwide. Many cases arise from the urothelial lining of the bladder and may progress to muscle-invasive disease, which carries a higher risk of metastasis and recurrence.

Standard treatment modalities include surgery, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and immunotherapy. Complementary and integrative approaches are increasingly explored to support patient recovery and quality of life.

The Behavioural Classification Model of Cancer (BCBM) proposes that cancer development may involve interactions between biological tumor behaviour, clinical symptoms, and energetic disturbances within the physiological system.

This study presents a case report describing the application of elemental copper pendulum therapy as a complementary therapeutic intervention.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Location

Therapeutic sessions were conducted at Bharat Copper Therapy and Research Center (BCTRC), Nagpur, India.

Patient Profile

Patient Name: Laxmi Bisen

Age: 60 Years

Gender: Female

Therapy Initiation: 29 July 2025

Therapy Completion: 18 February 2026

Diagnostic Tools

Clinical diagnosis and follow-up evaluation were performed using:

PET-CT scan

CT Urography

Histopathological biopsy examination

III. HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS

Bladder biopsy confirmed High-Grade Muscle-Invasive Urothelial Carcinoma. Key pathological

observations included invasion into the muscular layer of the bladder and presence of perineural invasion.

IV. PRE-THERAPY IMAGING FINDINGS

Pre-treatment PET-CT scan demonstrated hypermetabolic activity in the urinary bladder region, thickened bladder wall, and left-sided hydronephrosis indicating obstructive pathology.

V. COPPER PENDULUM THERAPY PROTOCOL

The patient underwent copper pendulum therapy using a four-stage elemental system consisting of Indra, Vayu, Agni, and Akash pendulums.

Indra Pendulum – Neutralization Phase

Neutralization of abnormal energetic patterns associated with malignant tissue.

Vayu Pendulum – Dilution Phase

Dispersion and dilution of concentrated pathological energy in affected tissue.

Agni Pendulum – Energetic Burning Phase

Energetic destruction of abnormal tissue patterns.

Akash Pendulum – Tissue Breakdown Phase

Breakdown of residual pathological structures and restoration of systemic balance.

VI. SEQUENTIAL THERAPEUTIC MODEL

Neutralization → Dilution → Burn → Break

VII. POST-THERAPY IMAGING FINDINGS

Follow-up CT Urography revealed right kidney with normal morphology, left kidney showing mild hydronephrosis (reduced compared to previous findings), stable bladder wall thickening, and absence of lymphadenopathy or distant metastasis.

VIII. CLINICAL FOLLOW-UP OUTCOME

After completion of therapy the patient remained clinically stable. No major urinary complications were observed. The patient returned to normal daily life

activities including mobility, routine diet, and household work.

IX. DISCUSSION

Copper is involved in several biological processes including oxidative metabolism and angiogenesis regulation. Some experimental studies have explored the relationship between copper metabolism and tumor growth. Complementary therapeutic approaches require rigorous scientific evaluation through structured clinical research.

X. CONCLUSION

This case study describes the integrative application of elemental copper pendulum therapy within the conceptual framework of the BCBM model for a patient with muscle-invasive bladder carcinoma. Post-therapy imaging demonstrated stabilization of bladder pathology with absence of metastatic spread, and the patient returned to normal daily life activities. Larger controlled studies are required to evaluate the therapeutic potential of copper pendulum-based interventions in oncology.

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