Citation Evidence Report

EB-1B Petition — Outstanding Professor or Researcher

8 CFR § 204.5(i)(3) · Authorship + Original Contributions

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Google Scholar profile

Generated 2026-05-21 by CiteMap. This report organises Google Scholar citation data into the structure USCIS adjudicators apply to the 8 CFR § 204.5(i)(3) outstanding-researcher criteria — particularly (iii) published material and (v) original scientific or scholarly contributions. It is a drafting aid for the petitioner's counsel — not legal advice, and not a guarantee of any outcome. All figures must be verified, and citation counts re-snapshotted as of the petition filing date, before use in a filing.

A. Overview & Filtering Statement

10	10	2	126
Citing papers mapped	Citation edges	Home papers mapped	h-index (GS)

Filtering statement — methodology & limits

Citation **independence** is classified per citing paper by comparing the citing paper's authors to this scholar. *Self* citations are those where the scholar is an author of the citing work; *co-author* citations are by the scholar's known collaborators; *same-institution* citations are by authors affiliated with the scholar's institution(s); all remaining classified citations are *independent*. Per AAO practice, only independent citations are treated as probative of influence beyond the scholar's own circle.

Known limitations — counsel must verify. (1) Collaborator identification draws on the co-author list published on the Google Scholar profile; a collaborator not listed there may be missed, so the independent share below should be read as an **upper bound**. (2) Citation counts are a crawl-time snapshot; eligibility is judged as of the petition filing date and post-filing citations carry no weight — re-snapshot before filing. (3) Citations that could not be classified (no author data) are excluded from the percentages and reported separately.

B. Citation Independence

The AAO credits citations only where they show influence **beyond the scholar's own circle**. Self-citations and co-author citations are expressly discounted; the independent share below is the load-bearing figure.

60.0% independent of 10 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	6
Self-citation	0
Co-author	4
Same-institution	0

0 citing papers could not be classified (no author data) and are excluded from the percentages above.

C. Significant Contributions & Their Citation Evidence

Each contribution below is presented as the AAO expects: a specific claim, followed by the **independent** citation evidence for the paper(s) that carry it. Citation counts are stated **per article**, never as a body-of-work total — the AAO holds aggregate totals to be a final-merits signal, not Criterion-5 evidence.

Where the data allows, a paper also shows its **field-normalised** standing — how its citation count ranks against Semantic Scholar papers in the same field and publication year. The comparison field is named explicitly; counsel should confirm it is the appropriate one, as the AAO scrutinises a petitioner's choice of comparison field.

Contribution 1

Claim — Contribution 1

The researcher conducted a systematic global analysis of 84 risk factors across 195 countries for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017.

The researcher's contribution centers on a seminal 2018 paper providing a systematic analysis of 84 behavioral, environmental, occupational, and metabolic risks for 195 countries and territories from 1990 to 2017. This work forms the core of their record in this domain, with no follow-up papers by the same researcher listed in the provided data.

This line of work appears to address the need for comprehensive, standardized comparative risk assessments on a global scale. By integrating diverse risk clusters into a single systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study, the research likely established a critical benchmark for understanding the distribution and evolution of health risks across different regions and time periods.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 17,568, indicating widespread recognition and utility within the scientific community. Furthermore, analysis of citing papers reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the work has been broadly adopted and relied upon by the global research community rather than just the author's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 3

CORE PAPER

Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 84 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks for 195 countries and territories, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017

2018 · 17,568 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 2,827 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Environmental Science papers from 2018 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	2021 ESC Guidelines on cardiovascular disease prevention in clinical practice (2021)	Academy of Athens, Amsterdam UMC, Amsterdam UMC, Vrije Universiteit	Belgium, France, Germany	—
2	The global burden of metabolic disease: Data from 2000 to 2019	Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center / Houston Research Institute	Australia, China, Hong Kong	—
3	Definition and diagnostic criteria of clinical obesity (2025)	Boston University, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Chobanian & Avedisian School of Medicine, Boston University	Australia, Austria, Brazil	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The **S2** column carries Semantic Scholar's read of each citation — *Methodology / Result* (the citing work used the method or built on the finding — the "built on / relied upon" pattern the AAO credits), *Influential* (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

Contribution 2

Claim — Contribution 2

The researcher produced a seminal systematic analysis quantifying the global burden of 369 diseases and injuries across 204 countries from 1990 to 2019, establishing a critical benchmark for global health metrics.

CLAIM: The researcher's primary contribution is the publication of a comprehensive systematic analysis in The Lancet (2020) that quantifies the global burden of 369 diseases and injuries across 204 countries and territories for the period 1990–2019. This work serves as the foundational element of this line of research, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same researcher identified in the provided data.

ORIGINALITY: The titles indicate that this work addresses the complex challenge of aggregating and standardizing health data on a massive global scale. By covering a wide array of diseases and injuries across numerous countries over a thirty-year span, the research appears to fill a significant gap in longitudinal, comparative global health surveillance, offering a unified framework for understanding disease trends.

SIGNIFICANCE: The core paper has garnered 15,774 citations, indicating it is a highly influential resource in the field. Furthermore, analysis of citing papers reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the work has been widely adopted and utilized by the broader scientific community beyond the researcher's immediate circle, underscoring its broad impact and utility.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 3 · **1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

Global burden of 369 diseases and injuries in 204 countries and territories, 1990–2019: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019

2020 · The Lancet · 15,774 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 12,046 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2020 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	2024 Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics: A Report of US and Global Data from the American Heart Association (2024)	American Heart Association, American Heart Association / Columbia University, American Heart Association & Columbia University	Brazil, Canada, China	—
2	Type 2 diabetes mellitus in adults: pathogenesis, prevention and therapy	West China Hospital, Sichuan University	China	—
3	Global, regional, and national burden of disorders affecting the nervous system, 1990–2021: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021 (2024)	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington, World Health Organization	Switzerland, United States	**Methodology**

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The **S2** column carries Semantic Scholar's read of each citation — *Methodology / Result* (the citing work used the method or built on the finding — the "built on / relied upon" pattern the AAO credits), *Influential* (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

Citing-text excerpts — how the field used this work

METHODOLOGY Global, regional, and national burden of disorders affecting the nervous system, 1990–2021: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021

"15 Details of Dismod-MR 2.1 are in the GBD 2019 capstone appendix 1, section 4.5 of reference 9, 15 and described in the appendix (p 16)."

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
University of Washington	United States	SCImago #45 · THE 25 · QS 81	8
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington	United States	—	4
Tehran University of Medical Sciences	Iran	SCImago #701 · THE 501–600	3
King's College London	United Kingdom	THE 38 · QS 31	3
Dilla University	Ethiopia	SCImago #10318	3
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	United States	SCImago #37	3
University of California, Los Angeles	United States	SCImago #70 · THE =18 · QS 46	3
Sapienza University of Rome	Italy	THE =170 · QS 128	3
Massachusetts General Hospital	United States	SCImago #100	3
Aleta Wondo Hospital	Ethiopia	—	3
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME)	United States	SCImago #37	3
Alexandria University	Egypt	SCImago #2524 · THE 801–1000 · QS 781-790	3
Tanta University	Egypt	SCImago #4228 · THE 1001–1200 · QS 1201-1400	3
Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School	United States	—	2
Massachusetts General Hospital & Harvard Medical School	United States	—	2

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	8
Australia	5
China	5
United Kingdom	5
Italy	5
Egypt	3
Brazil	3
Canada	3
Ethiopia	3
Germany	3
Iran	3
Sweden	3

Citing-institution prestige and the spread of citing countries speak to recognition **beyond the scholar's own institution and circle** — the dispersion the AAO looks for. World rankings (SCImago / THE / QS) are context, not a stand-alone criterion: the AAO does not treat a citing institution's rank as probative on its own.

E. Citation Growth Over Time

Distinct citing papers by publication year. Sustained or rising citation activity supports continuing relevance; note that only citations **as of the filing date** are weighed by USCIS.

F. AAO Precedent Considerations

Pre-filing self-check (AAO denial patterns)

The AAO non-precedent decisions reject citation evidence on a small set of recurring grounds. Confirm the petition addresses each before filing:

- ☐ Self-citations are disclosed and netted out — a Google Scholar total alone is faulted (§1.1).
- ☐ Evidence is per individual article, not a body-of-work aggregate total (§1.2).
- ☐ The petition articulates why the citations show major significance — numbers never stand alone (§1.5).
- ☐ For the strongest papers, citation content shows the work was built on / relied upon, not just listed (§1.6, §2.2).
- ☐ Co-author / collaborator citations are identified and not counted as independent (§1.7).
- ☐ Recognition is shown beyond the scholar's own institution and circle (§1.8).
- ☐ Every citation figure is snapshotted as of the filing date; post-filing citations are excluded (§1.9).
- ☐ Journal impact factor / downloads are not relied on as proxies for article significance (§1.10, §1.12).
- ☐ For large-collaboration papers, the scholar's specific role is documented (§1.13).
- ☐ Aggregate totals / h-index / field-relative rates are placed in a clearly-labelled final-merits section, per Kazarian (§3, §6.1.7).

Disclaimer

The AAO decisions referenced here are **non-precedent** — persuasive illustrations of how USCIS reasons, not binding law. This report is a drafting aid produced from public citation data; it is not legal advice and does not assess the petition's merits. All analysis must be reviewed by qualified immigration counsel.

G. Citation Evidence Index

Cross-reference of each contribution to the regulatory criterion it supports. Counsel should map these to the petition's exhibit numbers.

Contribution	Core paper	Indep. cites	Supports
Contribution 1	Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 84 behavioural, environmental	3	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher

Contribution	Core paper	Indep. cites	Supports
	and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks for 195 countries and territories, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017		
Contribution 2	Global burden of 369 diseases and injuries in 204 countries and territories, 1990–2019: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019	3	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher