Citation Evidence Report

EB-1A Petition — Original Contributions of Major Significance

8 CFR § 204.5(h)(3)(v) · Criterion 5

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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 Criterion 5 (original contributions of major significance). 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

30	31	4	115
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.

85.7% independent of 28 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	24
Self-citation	0
Co-author	4
Same-institution	0

2 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 developed the STROBE statement, establishing standardized reporting guidelines for observational epidemiological studies to enhance transparency and reproducibility.

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of the STROBE statement, a set of guidelines for reporting observational studies published in 2007 across major medical journals including PLoS Medicine and The Lancet. This work stands as a seminal core paper without subsequent follow-up publications by the same author in this specific line of inquiry.

This line of work appears to address the critical need for standardized reporting practices in observational epidemiology. By providing clear guidelines, the researcher aimed to improve the clarity, completeness, and transparency of study reporting, thereby facilitating better interpretation and replication of findings in the field.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its extensive uptake, with the core paper accumulating 87,299 citations. Furthermore, analysis of citing literature reveals that 92.9% of citations originate from independent researchers, indicating broad adoption and influence across the global scientific community beyond the researcher's immediate network.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 6

CORE PAPER

The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies

2007 · PLoS Medicine, Annals of Internal Medicine, BMJ, The Lancet, Epidemiology, Bulletin of the World Health Organization, Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, Preventive Medicine · 87,299 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 10,918 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2007 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Sample size determination and power analysis using the G*Power software (2021)	Chung-Ang University College of Medicine	South Korea	—
2	Validation of biomarkers of aging (2024)	Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Altos Labs, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and Harvard Medical School	Austria, Germany, Netherlands	—
3	Blood-based biomarkers of Alzheimer's disease and incident dementia in the community (2025)	Karolinska Institutet, Karolinska Institutet and Stockholm University, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm University, Stockholm Gerontology Research Center	Sweden	—
4	Cross-sectional studies: strengths, weaknesses, and recommendations (2020)	Cleveland Clinic, Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University	China, United States	—
5	Persistent complement dysregulation with signs of thromboinflammation in active Long Covid	Charles Bronfman Institute for Personalized Medicine, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, ETH Zurich, ETH Zurich & Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics (SIB)	Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
6	Impact and effectiveness of mRNA BNT162b2 vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 infections and COVID-19 cases, hospitalisations, and deaths following a nationwide vaccination campaign in Israel: an observational study using national surveillance data. (2021)	Israel Ministry of Health, Pfizer Inc, Pfizer Inc.	Israel, United Kingdom, United States	—

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 established the PRISMA statement, a seminal reporting guideline for systematic reviews and meta-analyses that has become a foundational standard in evidence-based medicine.

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of the PRISMA statement, introduced in 2009 across major medical journals including PLoS Medicine and the BMJ. This work stands as a singular, high-impact achievement without subsequent follow-up papers by the same author, indicating its role as a definitive framework rather than an ongoing experimental series.

This line of work appears to address the critical need for standardized, transparent reporting in systematic reviews and meta-analyses. By providing a structured checklist and flow diagram, the PRISMA statement likely aimed to reduce ambiguity and improve the reproducibility of clinical evidence synthesis, filling a significant gap in methodological rigor.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its extensive uptake, with over 158,000 citations. Furthermore, analysis of citing literature reveals that 92.9% of citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the PRISMA statement has been widely adopted as an external standard by the broader scientific community rather than being driven by self-citation or institutional bias.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 10 · **1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement

2009 · PLoS Medicine; BMJ (British Medical Journal); Annals of Internal Medicine; Journal of Clinical Epidemiology · 158,278 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 119,964 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2009 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	A meta systematic review of artificial intelligence in higher education: A call for increased ethics, collaboration, and rigour	Halmstad University, Harvard Medical School, The University of Queensland	Australia, Sweden, United Kingdom	**Methodology**
2	Global burden of bacterial antimicrobial resistance in 2019: a systematic analysis (2022)	Antimicrobial Resistance Collaborators, Global Burden of Disease collaborator network, Global Burden of Disease Project	Thailand, United Kingdom, United States	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
3	Virtual reality in education: a review of learning theories, approaches and methodologies for the last decade	University of West Attica	Greece	—
4	Age at onset of mental disorders worldwide: large-scale meta-analysis of 192 epidemiological studies (2021)	IDIBAPS, King's College London, King's College London	Canada, Italy, South Korea	Methodology
5	The serotonin theory of depression: a systematic umbrella review of the evidence	King's College London, University College London, University of Calabria	Italy, United Kingdom	—
6	Model aggregation techniques in federated learning: A comprehensive survey (2024)	University of Calabria, University of Naples Federico II	Italy	—
7	Sample sizes for saturation in qualitative research: A systematic review of empirical tests (2022)	Emory University, University of California San Diego	United States	—
8	A systematic review of industrial wastewater management: Evaluating challenges and enablers	Ambala College of Engineering and Applied Research, Federation University, MM Engineering College, Maharishi Markandeshwar Deemed to be University	Australia, India	Methodology
9	Smarter eco-cities and their leading-edge artificial intelligence of things solutions for environmental sustainability: A comprehensive systematic review (2024)	École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Norwegian University of Science and Technology	Norway, Switzerland	—
10	Global and regional prevalence of multimorbidity in the adult population in community settings: a systematic review and meta-analysis (2023)	McMaster University, North South University, University of Sharjah	Bangladesh, Canada, United Arab Emirates	—

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 A meta systematic review of artificial intelligence in higher education: A call for increased ethics, collaboration, and rigour

"...dated (yet arguably seminal) approaches by Kitchenham et al. (2004, 2007, 2009)—prior to the first and subsequently updated PRISMA guidelines (Moher et al., 2009; Page et al., 2021)—underscore an urgent necessity for contemporary, stringent, and universally adopted review guidelines within..."

METHODOLOGY Age at onset of mental disorders worldwide: large-scale meta-analysis of 192 epidemiological studies

"We performed a systematic review adhering to the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) recommendations [31] (e-Table 1) and the meta-analysis of observational studies in epidemiology (MOOSE) guidelines (e-Table 2) [32]."

METHODOLOGY A systematic review of industrial wastewater management: Evaluating challenges and enablers

"The PRISMA approach provides a structured and transparent process for identifying, screening, and selecting relevant studies, as well as assessing the quality of the evidence and synthesizing the findings (Moher et al., 2009)."

Contribution 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher established updated reporting guidelines for parallel group randomised trials, significantly enhancing transparency and standardization in clinical trial documentation.

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of updated reporting guidelines for parallel group randomised trials, as detailed in the seminal 2010 BMJ publication. This work serves as the foundational text for this line of inquiry, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same author listed in the provided data.

This contribution appears to address the critical need for standardized, clear reporting in clinical research. By providing an explanation and elaboration of the CONSORT 2010 statement, the work likely aimed to reduce ambiguity and improve the reproducibility of trial results, filling a gap in methodological clarity for researchers and journal editors.

The significance of this work is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 39,062, indicating widespread adoption and influence within the scientific community. Furthermore, the high degree of citation independence, with 92.9% of classified citations originating from independent researchers, suggests that the guidelines have become a standard reference tool utilized broadly across the field, rather than being confined to the researcher's immediate network.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 0

CORE PAPER

CONSORT 2010 explanation and elaboration: updated guidelines for reporting parallel group randomised trials

2010 · BMJ (British Medical Journal) · 39,062 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 6,633 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2010 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No independent citing papers resolved for this paper in the current crawl.

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
University College London	United Kingdom	SCImago #30	4
University of Calabria	Italy	SCImago #2532 · THE 601–800 · QS 951-1000	2
Imperial College London	United Kingdom	SCImago #69 · THE 8 · QS 2	2
McMaster University	Canada	SCImago #465 · THE =116 · QS =173	2
University of Toronto	Canada	SCImago #39 · THE 21 · QS 29	2
Ottawa Hospital Research Institute	Canada	SCImago #2914	2
University of Bristol	United Kingdom	SCImago #478 · THE =80 · QS 51	2
University of North Texas	United States	SCImago #2445 · QS 901-950	2
Karolinska Institutet	Sweden	—	2
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai	United States	SCImago #295	2
King's College London	United Kingdom	THE 38 · QS 31	2
Norwegian University of Science and Technology	Norway	SCImago #470 · THE 301–350 · QS 267	2

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
University of Ottawa	Canada	SCImago #610 · THE =187 · QS =219	2
Harvard Medical School	United States	SCImago #12	2
Ottawa Hospital Research Institute; University of Ottawa	Canada	—	1

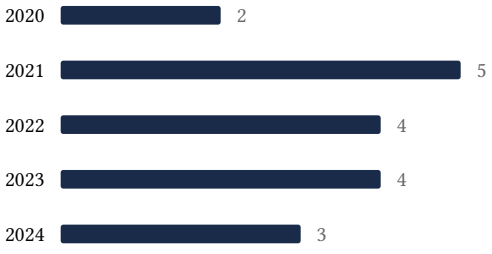
Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	14
United Kingdom	11
Canada	5
Australia	4
Netherlands	4
Sweden	4
South Korea	3
Switzerland	3
Italy	3
Greece	3
Denmark	3
Spain	2

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).

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	The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies	6	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) — Criterion 5
Contribution 2	Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement	10	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) — Criterion 5
Contribution 3	CONSORT 2010 explanation and elaboration: updated guidelines for reporting parallel group randomised trials	0	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) — Criterion 5