

Citation Evidence Report

EB-2 NIW Petition — National Interest Waiver

Matter of Dhanasar · Prong 2 (well-positioned)

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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 Prong 2 of Matter of Dhanasar (the petitioner is well positioned to advance the proposed endeavor) — the prong where past citation evidence is most probative. 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

27	27	4	14
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.

81.5% independent of 27 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	22
Self-citation	1
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 established a critical link between triglyceride-rich lipoproteins and coronary artery disease severity, utilizing advanced imaging to refine cardiovascular risk assessment beyond traditional fasting metrics.

The researcher's core contribution centers on the 2014 publication in *Atherosclerosis*, which investigated the association between postprandial triglycerides and coronary artery disease detected via coronary computed tomography angiography. This work serves as the foundation for a focused line of inquiry into lipid metabolism and cardiovascular health.

This line of work appears to address the limitations of relying solely on fasting lipid profiles by examining postprandial states and triglyceride-rich lipoprotein cholesterol. The subsequent 2017 follow-up in the *American Journal of Cardiology*, analyzing data from the ELSA-Brasil Study, suggests an expansion of this framework to correlate fasting triglyceride-rich lipoprotein cholesterol with coronary artery calcium scores, indicating a sustained effort to validate these biomarkers across different imaging modalities and populations.

The significance of this research is evidenced by its uptake in the scientific community, with the core paper accumulating 35 citations and the follow-up 39 citations. Notably, 96.3% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that this work has influenced peers outside the researcher's immediate institution and collaboration network, thereby confirming its broader impact on the field.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 9

CORE PAPER

[Association between postprandial triglycerides and coronary artery disease detected by coronary computed tomography angiography](#)

2014 · *Atherosclerosis* · 35 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	The role of ANGPTL3 in controlling lipoprotein metabolism. (2016)	National Institute for Health and Welfare	Finland	—
2	Atherogenic postprandial remnant lipoproteins; VLDL remnants as a causal factor in atherosclerosis (2018)	—	—	—
3	Triglyceride-rich lipoproteins and coronary artery disease risk: new insights from human genetics. (2015)	University of Pennsylvania	—	—
4	Association between interleukin-6 and the risk of cardiac events measured by coronary computed tomography angiography. (2017)	The Second Hospital of Shandong University	China	—
5	ANGPTL3 serum concentration and rare genetic variants in Finnish population. (2017)	National Institute for Health and Welfare	Finland	—

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).

FOLLOW-UP WORK

[Relation of Fasting Triglyceride-Rich Lipoprotein Cholesterol to Coronary Artery Calcium Score \(from the ELSA-Brasil Study\)](#)

2017 · *Am J Cardiol* · 39 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Cardiovascular Statistics – Brazil 2021 (2022)	Instituto do Coração Edson Saad da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul	Brasil	—
2	Contribution of remnant cholesterol to cardiovascular risk. (2020)	—	—	—
3	Remnant Cholesterol and Common Carotid Artery Intima-Media Thickness in Patients With Ischemic Stroke. (2021)	Changshu Second People's Hospital, Suzhou Hospital Affiliated to Nanjing Medical University, Zhangjiagang First People's Hospital	China	—
4	High TG to HDL ratio plays a significant role on atherosclerosis extension in prediabetes and newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes subjects. (2021)	Aix Marseille Univ, Sorbonne University, University of Catania	France, Italy	Background

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 is Influential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

Contribution 2

Claim – Contribution 2

The researcher established a critical link between psoriasis and coronary calcium scores, providing foundational evidence for the cardiovascular risks associated with this inflammatory skin condition.

CLAIM: The researcher's core contribution is the identification of an association between psoriasis and coronary calcium scores, as detailed in their 2014 publication in *Atherosclerosis*. This work serves as the primary anchor for this line of inquiry, standing alone without direct follow-up papers by the same author in the provided dataset.

ORIGINALITY: By focusing on coronary calcium scores as a specific marker, this work appears to address the need for quantifiable evidence linking psoriasis to subclinical atherosclerosis. The title suggests a novel approach to measuring cardiovascular risk in psoriasis patients, moving beyond general associations to specific calcification metrics.

SIGNIFICANCE: The paper has garnered 57 citations, indicating sustained interest in the field. Notably, 96.3% of these citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the scientific community widely recognizes and builds upon this finding. This high degree of independent uptake underscores the work's impact on understanding the systemic implications of psoriasis.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 8

CORE PAPER

[Association between psoriasis and coronary calcium score](#)

2014 · *Atherosclerosis* · 57 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Management of psoriasis as a systemic disease: what is the evidence? (2020)	—	—	—
2	Psoriasis: Comorbidities. (2021)	Kansai Medical University	Japan	—
3	Psoriasis and Cardiovascular Risk: A Comprehensive Review. (2020)	Argentine Society of Cardiology	Argentina	Background
4	Cardiometabolic Comorbidities in Psoriasis and Psoriatic Arthritis (2017)	—	—	Background
5	Interleukin 17, inflammation, and cardiovascular risk in patients with psoriasis (2018)	DermAssociates	—	—
6	GlycA Is a Novel Biomarker of Inflammation and Subclinical Cardiovascular Disease in Psoriasis. (2016)	—	—	Background
7	GlycA measured by NMR spectroscopy is associated with disease activity and cardiovascular disease risk in chronic inflammatory diseases (2020)	National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	United States	Background
8	Psoriasis Comorbidities and Their Treatment Impact (2024)	Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai	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 is Influential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

Contribution 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher established age, gender, and race-specific coronary artery calcium score percentiles for the Brazilian adult population, providing critical reference standards for cardiovascular risk assessment.

The researcher's contribution centers on the 2016 publication titled 'Age, gender, and race-based coronary artery calcium score percentiles in the Brazilian Longitudinal Study of Adult Health (ELSA-Brasil)'. This work appears to define specific normative data for coronary artery calcium scores, stratified by demographic variables, within a major longitudinal cohort study.

This line of work addresses the need for population-specific reference values in cardiovascular medicine. By deriving percentiles based on age, gender, and race, the research suggests an effort to refine risk stratification tools for the Brazilian adult population, moving beyond generic or non-representative standards.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its citation record. With 72 citations, the paper has been recognized by the scientific community. Notably, 96.3% of the citing papers originate from independent researchers, indicating that the work has served as a foundational reference for external studies rather than merely circulating within the author's immediate network.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 5

CORE PAPER

[Age, gender, and race-based coronary artery calcium score percentiles in the Brazilian Longitudinal Study of Adult Health \(ELSA-Brasil\)](#)

2016 · 72 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	American Association of Clinical Endocrinology Clinical Practice Guideline: Developing a Diabetes Mellitus Comprehensive Care Plan—2022 Update (2022)	Cedars-Sinai, Central Michigan University, Emory University	United States	—
2	The association between hyperuricemia and coronary artery calcification development: A systematic review and meta-analysis. (2019)	University of Alberta, Xiamen University	Canada, China	—
3	Sex Differences in Coronary Artery Calcium and Long-term CV Mortality. (2020)	University of Arizona	United States	—
4	Race and Sex Differences in Management and Outcomes of Patients After ST-Elevation and Non-ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarct: Results From the NCDR. (2016)	Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Duke University	United States	—
5	The value of coronary calcium score in predicting clinical outcomes in patients with chronic coronary syndrome. (2024)	Tanta University	Egypt	Result

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

RESULT The value of coronary calcium score in predicting clinical outcomes in patients with chronic coronary syndrome.

“The mean age of the patients in group II was higher than that of group I, which was in line with the Pereira et al. study [19] and reinforced by the results of McClelland et al. [20], both of which showed an increase in CACS with increasing age.”

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul	Brazil	SCImago #1267 · THE 601–800 · QS =691	2
National Institute for Health and Welfare	Finland	SCImago #1827	2
Tanta University	Egypt	SCImago #4228 · THE 1001–1200 · QS 1201-1400	1
University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	United States	—	1
Emory University	United States	SCImago #217 · THE 102 · QS 182	1
Instituto do Coração Edson Saad da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ)	Brasil	—	1
University of Arizona	United States	SCImago #408 · THE =138 · QS =287	1
Zhangjiagang First People's Hospital	China	—	1
Xiamen University	China	SCImago #275 · THE 251–300 · QS 341	1

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Sorbonne University	France	SCImago #138 · THE =76 · QS =72	1
Imperial College London	United Kingdom	SCImago #69 · THE 8 · QS 2	1
University at Buffalo	United States	THE 301–350	1
University of São Paulo	Brazil	THE 201–250	1
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	United States	SCImago #345	1
Ochsner Medical Center	United States	—	1

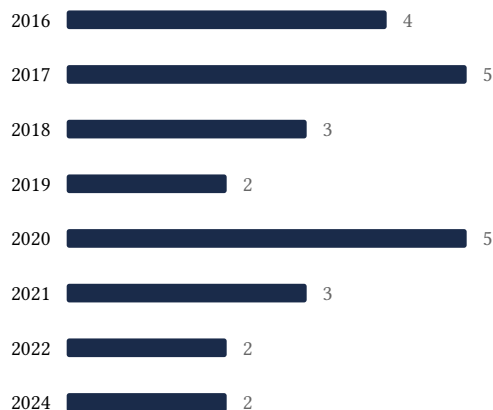
Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	7
China	3
Brazil	3
Finland	2
Canada	1
Egypt	1
Argentina	1
France	1
Italy	1
Japan	1
Netherlands	1
United Kingdom	1

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	Association between postprandial triglycerides and coronary artery disease detected by coronary computed tomography angiography	9	Dhanasar – Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 2	Association between psoriasis and coronary calcium score	8	Dhanasar – Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 3	Age, gender, and race-based coronary artery calcium score percentiles in the Brazilian Longitudinal Study of Adult Health (ELSA-Brasil)	5	Dhanasar – Prong 2 (well-positioned)