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

27	27	4	25
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	3
Co-author	0
Same-institution	2

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 foundational assessment of Chagas' disease exposure risks among seroreactive Brazilian blood donors, providing critical data for transfusion safety protocols.

CLAIM: The researcher's contribution centers on a seminal 1996 study published in Transfusion that evaluated the risk of Chagas' disease exposure among seroreactive blood donors in Brazil. This work serves as the primary anchor for this line of inquiry, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same author extending the specific dataset or methodology.

ORIGINALITY: The title suggests the work addressed a critical gap in understanding the prevalence and transmission risks of Chagas' disease within the Brazilian blood supply system. By focusing on seroreactive donors, the research appears to have provided early, targeted insights into donor screening efficacy and public health risks associated with this parasitic infection in a high-prevalence region.

SIGNIFICANCE: The paper has accumulated 112 citations, indicating sustained relevance in the field of transfusion medicine and tropical disease epidemiology. Notably, 81.5% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the work has been widely adopted and utilized by the broader scientific community beyond the author's immediate circle, thereby demonstrating significant independent impact.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 6

CORE PAPER

Risk of exposure to Chagas' disease among seroreactive Brazilian blood donors.

1996 · Transfusion · 112 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	An improved serodiagnostic test for Chagas' disease employing a mixture of Trypanosoma cruzi recombinant antigens. (2003)	—	—	—
2	Chagas' disease diagnosis: comparative analysis of parasitologic, molecular, and serologic methods (1999)	—	—	—
3	Chagas' heart disease (1999)	—	—	—
4	A Multi-Epitope Synthetic Peptide and Recombinant Protein for the Detection of Antibodies to Trypanosoma cruzi in Radioimmunoprecipitation-Confirmed and Consensus-Positive Sera (1999)	—	—	Background
5	Serodiagnosis of chronic and acute Chagas' disease with Trypanosoma cruzi recombinant proteins: results of a collaborative study in six Latin American countries. (2004)	Universidade de São Paulo	Brazil	Background
6	The validity of serologic tests for Trypanosoma cruzi and the effectiveness of transfusional screening strategies in a hyperendemic region. (2005)	National Center of Tropical Diseases	Bolivia	—

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 provided critical empirical evidence of high SARS-CoV-2 infection rates in the Brazilian Amazon during an unmitigated epidemic, establishing a foundational benchmark for pandemic dynamics in underserved regions.

CLAIM: The researcher's primary contribution is the seminal 2021 study documenting a three-quarters attack rate of SARS-CoV-2 in the Brazilian Amazon. This work stands as a core reference point for understanding viral spread in regions with limited mitigation measures.

ORIGINALITY: The title indicates a focus on a largely unmitigated epidemic, suggesting the work addresses a critical gap in data regarding pandemic progression in remote or resource-constrained settings. By quantifying the attack rate in this specific context, the research offers a distinct perspective on viral transmission dynamics that differs from studies in highly controlled environments.

SIGNIFICANCE: With 575 citations, the paper is highly influential. Analysis of 27 citing papers reveals that 81.5% originate from independent researchers, demonstrating broad adoption across the scientific community. This high level of independent engagement underscores the work's role as a key reference for global pandemic modeling and public health policy.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 6

CORE PAPER

Three-quarters attack rate of SARS-CoV-2 in the Brazilian Amazon during a largely unmitigated epidemic

2021 · 575 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 440 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Environmental Science papers from 2021 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Sources, diffusion and prediction in COVID-19 pandemic: lessons learned to face next health emergency (2023)	National Research Council of Italy	Italy	—
2	Novel SARS-CoV-2 variants: the pandemics within the pandemic (2021)	Geneva University Hospitals	Switzerland	—
3	Sensitivity of infectious SARS-CoV-2 B.1.1.7 and B.1.351 variants to neutralizing antibodies (2021)	CHI de Créteil, CHR d'Orléans, CHU de Strasbourg	France	—
4	Outbreak.info genomic reports: scalable and dynamic surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 variants and mutations (2023)	David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles, GISAID Global Data Science Initiative, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation	Brazil, Germany, United States	—
5	Genomic characterization of a novel SARS-CoV-2 lineage from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (2021)	Laboratório Nacional de Computação Científica, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	Background
6	The variant gambit: COVID-19's next move (2021)	University of Texas Medical Branch	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 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher established a seminal longitudinal framework for assessing ten-year Chagas cardiomyopathy incidence in asymptomatic seropositive blood donors, providing critical epidemiological data published in Circulation.

CLAIM: The researcher's primary contribution is the publication of a seminal study in Circulation (2013) that examines the ten-year incidence of Chagas cardiomyopathy among asymptomatic Trypanosoma cruzi–seropositive former blood donors. This work stands as a core reference point in the field, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the researcher building directly on this specific title.

ORIGINALITY: The titles indicate that this line of work addresses the long-term clinical progression of Chagas disease in a specific, high-risk yet asymptomatic population. By focusing on former blood donors, the research appears to fill a gap in understanding disease incidence over a decade-long period, offering a distinct perspective on seropositive individuals who lack immediate symptoms.

SIGNIFICANCE: The core paper has accumulated 220 citations, indicating substantial uptake by the scientific community. Notably, 81.5% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the work has influenced broader academic discourse beyond the researcher's immediate institutional or collaborative network.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 8

CORE PAPER

Ten-Year Incidence of Chagas Cardiomyopathy Among Asymptomatic Trypanosoma cruzi–Seropositive Former Blood Donors

2013 · Circulation · 220 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 164 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Medicine papers from 2013 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and years lived with disability for 301 acute and chronic diseases and injuries in 188 countries, 1990–2013: A systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013 (2015)	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington	United States	—
2	SBC Guideline on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Patients with Cardiomyopathy of Chagas Disease – 2023 (2023)	Hospital do Coração Anis Rassi, Universidade de São Paulo, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro	Brasil	—
3	Cardiovascular Statistics – Brazil 2020 (2020)	Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, University of Washington, World Heart Federation	Brazil, United States	—
4	Chagas' Disease. (2015)	—	—	—
5	Chagas Cardiomyopathy: An Update of Current Clinical Knowledge and Management: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association. (2018)	—	—	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
6	Trypanosoma cruzi genetic diversity: Something new for something known about Chagas disease manifestations, serodiagnosis and drug sensitivity (2018)	—	—	—
7	Chronic Chagas Heart Disease Management: From Etiology to Cardiomyopathy Treatment (2017)	University of Ribeirão Preto	Brazil	—
8	Between a bug and a hard place: Trypanosoma cruzi genetic diversity and the clinical outcomes of Chagas disease. (2015)	—	—	**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 Between a bug and a hard place: Trypanosoma cruzi genetic diversity and the clinical outcomes of Chagas disease.

"The strict clinical criteria used in the two most prominent current cohorts (the control arm of the BENEFIT trial [282] and the REDS-II study [27]) should provide a firm basis for interpretation, although thus far, neither has published T."

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	SCImago #1001 · QS =317	3
Universidade de São Paulo	Brazil	SCImago #99 · THE 201–250 · QS 108	3
University of São Paulo	Brazil	THE 201–250	2
Hospital do Coração Anis Rassi	Brasil	—	1
Institute for Applied Economic Research	Brazil	—	1
Oswaldo Cruz Foundation	Brazil	—	1
University of Washington	United States	SCImago #45 · THE 25 · QS 81	1
Imperial College London	United Kingdom	SCImago #69 · THE 8 · QS 2	1
University of Oxford	United Kingdom	SCImago #26 · THE 1 · QS 4	1
University of Texas Medical Branch	United States	SCImago #1470	1
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington	United States	—	1
Institut Pasteur	France	—	1
University College London	United Kingdom	SCImago #30	1
Hôpital Européen Georges Pompidou	France	—	1
The Scripps Research Institute	United States	SCImago #216	1

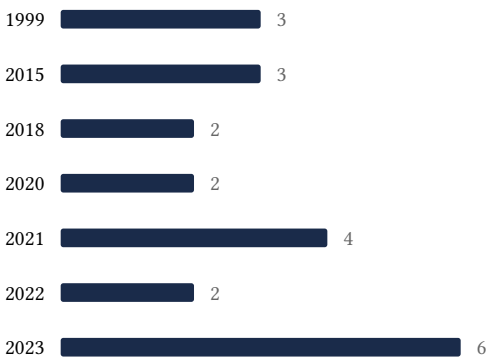
Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
Brazil	9
United States	6
Brasil	2
Switzerland	2
United Kingdom	2
Germany	1
Bolivia	1
France	1
Australia	1
Italy	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	Risk of exposure to Chagas' disease among seroreactive Brazilian blood donors.	6	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 2	Three-quarters attack rate of SARS-CoV-2 in the Brazilian Amazon during a largely unmitigated epidemic	6	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 3	Ten-Year Incidence of Chagas Cardiomyopathy Among Asymptomatic Trypanosoma cruzi–Seropositive Former Blood Donors	8	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher