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

6	6	1	76
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.

100.0% independent of 6 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	6
Self-citation	0
Co-author	0
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 identified a specific TCF7L2 gene variant as a risk factor for type 2 diabetes, establishing a seminal genetic link through a highly cited 2006 Nature Genetics publication.

The researcher's primary contribution centers on the identification of a variant in the transcription factor 7-like 2 (TCF7L2) gene as a conferrer of risk for type 2 diabetes. This finding was published in a seminal 2006 paper in Nature Genetics, which stands as the core work in this line of inquiry without subsequent follow-up publications by the same author.

This work appears to address a critical gap in understanding the genetic architecture of type 2 diabetes. By isolating a specific gene variant, the research provided a concrete molecular target for understanding disease susceptibility, marking a significant step forward in genetic epidemiology during that period.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count of over 3,000, 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, underscoring the work's broad impact beyond the researcher's immediate institutional or collaborative network.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 6 · **1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

Variant of transcription factor 7-like 2 (TCF7L2) gene confers risk of type 2 diabetes

2006 · Nat Genet · 3,032 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 2,327 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2006 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Genomic data in the All of Us Research Program (2024)	Baylor College of Medicine, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, National Institutes of Health	United States	Background
2	Wnt/β-catenin signaling and disease (2012)	Hubrecht Institute, KNAW and University Medical Center Utrecht	Netherlands	—
3	Type 2 diabetes mellitus (2015)	Braun School of Public Health, Hebrew University, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, CNR Institute of Clinical Physiology	Denmark, Israel, Italy	—
4	ISPAD Clinical Practice Consensus Guidelines 2022: Definition, epidemiology, and classification of diabetes in children and adolescents (2022)	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Baylor College of Medicine, Hong Kong Children's Hospital	Australia, Hong Kong, India	Influential
5	Five years of GWAS discovery (2012)	Queensland Institute of Medical Research, University of Oxford, University of Queensland Diamantina Institute	Australia, United Kingdom	—
6	Diabetes in China: epidemiology, pathophysiology and multi-omics (2025)	Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of	China, United States	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
		North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Shanghai Sixth People's Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong		

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).

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Baylor College of Medicine	United States	SCImago #560	2
Shanghai Sixth People's Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine	China	—	1
Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	United States	—	1
Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School	United States	—	1
Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health	United States	—	1
University of California, San Diego	United States	SCImago #120 · THE 47 · QS 66	1
University of Exeter	United Kingdom	SCImago #679 · THE =170 · QS =155	1
All India Institute of Medical Sciences	India	SCImago #1342	1
Telethon Kids Institute	Australia	SCImago #5301	1
University of Washington	United States	SCImago #45 · THE 25 · QS 81	1
University of Oxford	United Kingdom	SCImago #26 · THE 1 · QS 4	1
Yale University School of Medicine	United States	—	1
Vanderbilt University Medical Center	United States	SCImago #663	1
University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	United States	SCImago #1172	1
National Institutes of Health	United States	SCImago #44	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	4
Australia	2

Country	Citing papers
United Kingdom	2
Hong Kong	1
India	1
Israel	1
Italy	1
Netherlands	1
New Zealand	1
Rwanda	1
Sweden	1
China	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	Variant of transcription factor 7-like 2 (TCF7L2) gene confers risk of type 2 diabetes	6	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)