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

14	16	2	174
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.

50.0% independent of 14 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	7
Self-citation	0
Co-author	6
Same-institution	1

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 analysis of global and regional mortality from 235 causes across 20 age groups for 1990 and 2010, published in The Lancet.

The researcher's contribution centers on a seminal 2013 paper in The Lancet that provides a systematic analysis of global and regional mortality from 235 causes of death for 20 age groups in 1990 and 2010. This work stands as a core reference in the field, with no follow-up papers by the same researcher listed in this specific line of inquiry.

This line of work appears to address the need for comprehensive, standardized data on mortality trends across diverse causes and demographics over a two-decade span. By synthesizing data for 235 causes and 20 age groups, the research likely filled a critical gap in understanding the shifting landscape of global health burdens between 1990 and 2010.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its high citation count of 19,833, indicating widespread adoption and reliance on these findings. Furthermore, the fact that 50% of classified citing papers originate from independent researchers suggests that the work has had a broad impact beyond the researcher's immediate institutional or collaborative network, validating its utility to the wider scientific community.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 5

CORE PAPER

Global and regional mortality from 235 causes of death for 20 age groups in 1990 and 2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010

2013 · The Lancet · 19,833 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 12,799 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2013 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Gut-microbiota-targeted diets modulate human immune status	Chan Zuckerberg Biohub, Stanford School of Medicine, Stanford University	United States	—
2	Global aetiology and epidemiology of type 2 diabetes mellitus and its complications	Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health	United States	—
3	Global Burden, Risk Factor Analysis, and Prediction Study of Ischemic Stroke, 1990–2030 (2023)	Fudan University, Fudan University; Taizhou Institute of Health Sciences, Shanghai Fourth People's Hospital Affiliated to School of Medicine, Tongji University	China	—
4	Burden of liver diseases in the world (2019)	Baylor University Medical Center, Mayo Clinic College of Medicine, Mayo Clinic College of Medicine and Science	India, United States	—
5	High-quality health systems in the Sustainable Development Goals era: time for a revolution (2018)	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Duke University	Argentina, China, Ethiopia	—

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 conducted a systematic analysis quantifying the burden of disease and injury attributable to 67 risk factors across 21 regions from 1990 to 2010.

The researcher's contribution centers on a seminal 2013 paper in The Lancet that provides a comparative risk assessment of burden of disease and injury attributable to 67 risk factors and risk factor clusters in 21 regions between 1990 and 2010. This work stands as a core standalone achievement without direct follow-up publications by the same author in this specific line.

This line of work appears to address the need for comprehensive, systematic quantification of health risks across diverse global regions over a two-decade period. By analyzing 67 distinct risk factors, the research suggests a significant effort to standardize and compare the impact of various determinants of health, filling a gap in understanding the relative burden of different risk clusters.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its high citation count of 16,710, indicating substantial uptake by the scientific community. Furthermore, the fact that 50% of classified citing papers originate from independent researchers suggests that the work has influenced scholars outside the researcher's immediate institutional and collaborative network, underscoring its broad relevance and impact.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 2

CORE PAPER

A comparative risk assessment of burden of disease and injury attributable to 67 risk factors and risk factor clusters in 21 regions, 1990–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010

2013 · The Lancet · 16,710 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 10,657 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2013 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	WHO global air quality guidelines: particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10), ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide (2021)	Asian Institute of Technology, Colorado School of Public Health, Environmental Protection Agency	Australia, China, Germany	—

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
University of Washington	United States	SCImago #45 · THE 25 · QS 81	7
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington	United States	—	5
Stanford University	United States	SCImago #18 · THE =5 · QS 3	4
Jimma University	Ethiopia	SCImago #5519	3
Mayo Clinic	United States	SCImago #88	3
Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	Iran	THE 601–800	3
Sapienza University of Rome	Italy	THE =170 · QS 128	3
Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health	United States	—	3
University of California, Los Angeles	United States	SCImago #70 · THE =18 · QS 46	3
Duke University	United States	SCImago #115 · THE 28 · QS 62	3
University of California, San Francisco	United States	SCImago #98	3
Harvard Medical School	United States	SCImago #12	3
Northwestern University	United States	THE 30 · QS =42	3
University of São Paulo	Brazil	THE 201–250	2
UT Southwestern Medical Center	United States	—	2

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	12
United Kingdom	7
India	5
Australia	5
Italy	4
Ethiopia	4
Nigeria	4
Iran	4
Norway	3
Ghana	3
Switzerland	3
China	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 and regional mortality from 235 causes of death for 20 age groups in 1990 and 2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010	5	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)

Contribution	Core paper	Indep. cites	Supports
Contribution 2	A comparative risk assessment of burden of disease and injury attributable to 67 risk factors and risk factor clusters in 21 regions, 1990–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010	2	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)