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

43	50	5	5
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.

91.9% independent of 37 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	34
Self-citation	2
Co-author	1
Same-institution	0

6 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 the PRISMA statement, a seminal reporting guideline that standardized the transparency and completeness of systematic reviews and meta-analyses across biomedical and health research fields.

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of the PRISMA statement, introduced in a 2009 paper published in PLoS Medicine. This work serves as the foundational core of this line of research, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same researcher listed in the provided data, indicating the statement itself stands as a singular, definitive output.

This work appears to address a critical gap in research methodology by providing a structured framework for reporting systematic reviews. The title suggests a focus on 'preferred reporting items,' implying an effort to standardize how such studies are documented to improve clarity, reproducibility, and critical appraisal by readers and reviewers.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its extensive uptake, with the core paper accumulating over 142,000 citations. Furthermore, citation analysis reveals that 94.6% of classified citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the PRISMA statement has been widely adopted and relied upon by the broader scientific community rather than just the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 10

CORE PAPER

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

2009 · PLoS Medicine · 142,850 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	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	—
2	Virtual reality in education: a review of learning theories, approaches and methodologies for the last decade	University of West Attica	Greece	—
3	ChatGPT Utility in Healthcare Education, Research, and Practice: Systematic Review on the Promising Perspectives and Valid Concerns	—	—	—
4	When combinations of humans and AI are useful: A systematic review and meta-analysis	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	United States	—
5	How to combine and clean bibliometric data and use bibliometric tools synergistically: Guidelines using metaverse research (2024)	Georgia State University, Indian Institute of Management Nagpur, Sunway University	India, Malaysia, United States	—
6	Model aggregation techniques in federated learning: A comprehensive survey (2024)	University of Calabria, University of Naples Federico II	Italy	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
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	Emotion recognition and Artificial Intelligence: A Systematic Review (2014-2023) and Research Recommendations	University of Southern Denmark, University of Southern Queensland	Australia, Denmark	—
10	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	—

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 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 2

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 7

CORE PAPER

An individual differences measure of attributions that affect achievement behavior: Factor structure and predictive validity of the academic attributional style questionnaire

2012 · Sage Open 2 (4), 2158244012470110, 2012 · 57,790 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Doing Meta-Analysis with R: A Hands-On Guide (2021)	Kyoto University, Protect Lab, Technical University of Munich	Germany, Japan, Netherlands	—
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, Canada, China	—
3	Red blood cell transfusion: 2023 AABB international guidelines (2023)	Johns Hopkins University, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, McMaster University	Australia, Canada, Netherlands	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
4	Virtual reality and gamification in education: a systematic review (2024)	University of Macedonia, University of North Texas	Greece, United States	—
5	Systematic review and meta-analysis of AI-based conversational agents for promoting mental health and well-being	Carnegie Mellon University, National University of Singapore, Northwestern University	Singapore, United States	—
6	KDIGO 2024 Clinical Practice Guideline for the Evaluation and Management of Chronic Kidney Disease (2024)	Bastyr University, Bastyr University / University of Washington, Bezmialem Vakif University	Australia, Belgium, Canada	—
7	Editor's Choice – European Society for Vascular Surgery (ESVS) 2024 Clinical Practice Guidelines on the Management of Asymptomatic Lower Limb Peripheral Arterial Disease and Intermittent Claudication (2024)	Baylor College of Medicine, Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nürnberg, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, University of Bern	Australia, France, 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).

Contribution 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher established the definitive explanation and elaboration framework for the PRISMA statement, standardizing reporting practices for systematic reviews and meta-analyses of healthcare interventions.

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of the explanation and elaboration document for the PRISMA statement, published in 2009 across major medical journals including BMJ and PLoS Medicine. This work serves as the foundational guide for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses evaluating healthcare interventions. The titles indicate that this line of work addresses the critical need for standardized, transparent reporting guidelines in medical research synthesis. By providing detailed explanations and examples, the researcher helped clarify how to properly apply the PRISMA checklist, thereby reducing ambiguity in methodological reporting. The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its extensive uptake, with over 59,000 citations. Furthermore, analysis of citing papers reveals that 94.6% originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the work has become a widely adopted standard across the global scientific community rather than a niche or self-referential achievement.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 9 · **1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

The PRISMA statement for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses of studies that evaluate healthcare interventions: explanation and elaboration

2009 · BMJ (British Medical Journal), PLoS Medicine, Annals of Internal Medicine, and Journal of Clinical Epidemiology · 59,733 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 37,081 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	Temporal trends in sperm count: a systematic review and meta-regression analysis of samples collected globally in the 20th and 21st centuries (2022)	Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Clalit Health Services, Federal University of Parana	Brazil, Denmark, Israel	**Result**

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
2	Virtual reality and gamification in education: a systematic review	University of Macedonia, University of North Texas	Greece, United States	—
3	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
4	Hallucination rates and reference accuracy of ChatGPT and bard for systematic reviews: comparative analysis (2024)	Hospital Lariboisière, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, Hospital Lariboisière, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Institute for Sports and Reconstructive Bone and Joint Surgery, Groupe Kantys	France	—
5	Patient Satisfaction with Healthcare Services and the Techniques Used for its Assessment: A Systematic Literature Review and a Bibliometric Analysis	Instituto Superior de Gestão, Instituto Superior Técnico, University of Lisbon, Universidade de Lisboa	Portugal	—
6	Bibliometric Analysis: The Main Steps	—	—	Background
7	What factors contribute to the acceptance of artificial intelligence? A systematic review (2023)	Queensland University of Technology	Australia	—
8	Prevalence of depression, anxiety, and insomnia among healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic: A systematic review and meta-analysis (2020)	Imperial College London, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens	Greece, United Kingdom	Methodology
9	Global prevalence of Helicobacter pylori infection between 1980 and 2022: a systematic review and meta-analysis (2023)	Baylor College of Medicine, Michael E. DeBakey Veterans Affairs Medical Center and Baylor College of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong	China, 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).

Citing-text excerpts — how the field used this work

RESULT Temporal trends in sperm count: a systematic review and meta-regression analysis of samples collected globally in the 20th and 21st centuries

"...was conducted, and the results reported, in accordance with Meta-analysis in Observational Studies in Epidemiology (Stroup et al. , 2000) (Supplementary Table SI) and Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analysis guidelines (Liberati et al. , 2009; Moher et al. , 2009)."

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

"Of these, the original (Liberati et al., 2009; Moher et al., 2009) and the updated PRISMA guidelines (Moher et al., 2015; Page et al., 2021) were referenced as a primary approach by 33.3% (n = 22), not including the scoping review PRISMA-S guidelines (Tricco et al., 2018) in a further four."

METHODOLOGY Prevalence of depression, anxiety, and insomnia among healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic: A systematic review and meta-analysis

"The systematic review was conducted in accordance with the PRISMA statement (Liberati et al., 2009)."

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	5
Monash University	Australia	THE =58 · QS =36	5
Johns Hopkins University	United States	SCImago #33 · THE 16 · QS 24	4
University of Oxford	United Kingdom	SCImago #26 · THE 1 · QS 4	3
University of Alberta	Canada	SCImago #262 · THE 119 · QS =94	3
University of Southern Denmark	Denmark	SCImago #884 · THE 251–300 · QS =303	3
Tehran University of Medical Sciences	Iran	SCImago #701 · THE 501–600	3
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington	United States	—	3
Harvard Medical School	United States	SCImago #12	3
University of Bristol	United Kingdom	SCImago #478 · THE =80 · QS 51	3
University College London	United Kingdom	SCImago #30	3
University of California, San Francisco	United States	SCImago #98	2
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health	United States	—	2
University of Minnesota	United States	SCImago #165 · THE 88 · QS 210	2
Imperial College London	United Kingdom	SCImago #69 · THE 8 · QS 2	2

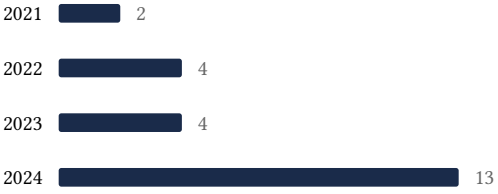
Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	18
Australia	15
United Kingdom	11
Canada	6
France	5
Germany	5
Netherlands	5
Denmark	4
India	4
Greece	4
Iran	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	Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement	10	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 2	An individual differences measure of attributions that affect achievement behavior: Factor structure and predictive validity of the academic attributional style questionnaire	7	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 3	The PRISMA statement for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses of studies that evaluate healthcare interventions: explanation and elaboration	9	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)