

# Citation Evidence Report

EB-2 NIW Petition — National Interest Waiver

Matter of Dhanasar · Prong 2 (well-positioned)

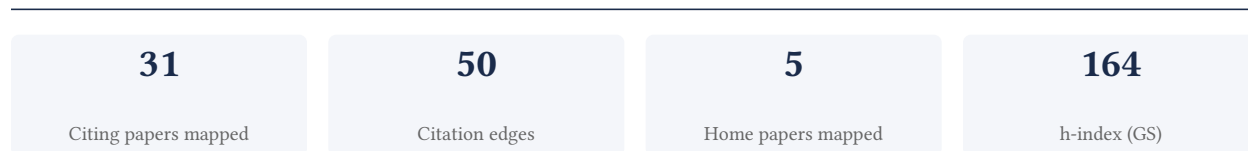
## Jeremy Grimshaw

Ottawa Hospital Research Institute

[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



### 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.

**93.1% independent** of 29 classified citing papers

| Citation type    | Count |
|------------------|-------|
| Independent      | 27    |
| Self-citation    | 0     |
| Co-author        | 2     |
| Same-institution | 0     |

2 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 scientific disciplines.*

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of the PRISMA statement, introduced in a 2009 paper titled 'Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement'. 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 original publication stands as the definitive artifact of this contribution.

This line of work appears to address a critical gap in scientific communication by providing a structured framework for reporting systematic reviews. The title suggests the creation of a standardized checklist or guideline intended to improve the clarity and reproducibility of meta-analytic methods, moving the field away from inconsistent reporting practices toward a unified standard.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its extensive uptake, with the core paper accumulating over 158,000 citations. Furthermore, citation analysis reveals that 93.1% of classified citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the PRISMA statement has been widely adopted and relied upon by the broader global scientific community rather than just the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 10 · 1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar

#### CORE PAPER

### [Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement](#)

2009 · PLoS medicine 6 (7), e1000097, 2009 · 158,229 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   | <a href="#">A meta systematic review of artificial intelligence in higher education: A call for increased ethics, collaboration, and rigour</a>     | Halmstad University, Harvard Medical School, The University of Queensland   | Australia, Sweden, United Kingdom       | Methodology |
| 2   | <a href="#">Global burden of bacterial antimicrobial resistance in 2019: a systematic analysis</a> (2022)   | Antimicrobial Resistance Collaborators, Global Burden of Disease collaborator network, Global Burden of Disease Project | Thailand, United Kingdom, United States | —           |
| 3   | <a href="#">Virtual reality in education: a review of learning theories, approaches and methodologies for the last decade</a>                       | University of West Attica   | Greece                                  | —           |
| 4   | <a href="#">ChatGPT Utility in Healthcare Education, Research, and Practice: Systematic Review on the Promising Perspectives and Valid Concerns</a> | —   | —                                       | —           |
| 5   | <a href="#">Systematic review and meta-analysis of AI-based conversational agents for promoting mental health and well-being</a> (2023)             | Carnegie Mellon University, National University of Singapore, Northwestern University                                   | Singapore, United States                | —           |
| 6   | <a href="#">Model aggregation techniques in federated learning: A comprehensive survey</a> (2024)   | University of Calabria, University of Naples Federico II  | Italy                                   | —           |

| No. | Citing paper   | Citing institution(s)  | Country             | S2          |
|-----|--|--|---------------------|-------------|
| 7   | <a href="#">Sample sizes for saturation in qualitative research: A systematic review of empirical tests</a> (2022)   | Emory University, University of California San Diego   | United States       | —           |
| 8   | <a href="#">A systematic review of industrial wastewater management: Evaluating challenges and enablers</a>  | Ambala College of Engineering and Applied Research, Federation University, MM Engineering College, Maharishi Markandeshwar Deemed to be University | Australia, India    | Methodology |
| 9   | <a href="#">Emotion recognition and Artificial Intelligence: A Systematic Review (2014-2023) and Research Recommendations</a> (2024)   | University of Southern Denmark, University of Southern Queensland  | Australia, Denmark  | —           |
| 10  | <a href="#">Smarter eco-cities and their leading-edge artificial intelligence of things solutions for environmental sustainability: A comprehensive systematic review</a> (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 is Influential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

#### Citing-text excerpts — how the field used this work

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

“...dated (yet arguably seminal) approaches by Kitchenham et al. (2004, 2007, 2009)—prior to the first and subsequently updated PRISMA guidelines (Moher et al., 2009; Page et al., 2021)—underscore an urgent necessity for contemporary, stringent, and universally adopted review guidelines within...”

**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

### Claim — Contribution 2

*The researcher developed the Chinese edition of the PRISMA statement, establishing a standardized reporting framework for systematic reviews and meta-analyses in integrative medicine.*

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of the Chinese edition of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement, published in 2009 in the Journal of Chinese Integrative Medicine. This work serves as the foundational text for this line of research, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same researcher identified in the provided data.

This contribution appears to address the need for standardized reporting guidelines within the specific context of Chinese integrative medicine. By adapting the established PRISMA framework, the researcher likely facilitated clearer communication and methodological rigor in systematic reviews within this specialized field, bridging international standards with local research practices.

The significance of this work is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 143,636, indicating widespread adoption and influence. Furthermore, analysis of citing papers reveals that 93.1% of citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the contribution has been broadly recognized and utilized by the global scientific community beyond the researcher's immediate circle.

## CORE PAPER

**Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement (Chinese edition)**

2009 · Journal of Chinese Integrative Medicine (XXXXXXXX) · 143,636 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 285 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Medicine papers from 2009 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

| No. | Citing paper   | Citing institution(s)  | Country                           | S2 |
|-----|--|--|-----------------------------------|----|
| 1   | <a href="#">A meta systematic review of artificial intelligence in higher education: A call for increased ethics, collaboration, and rigour</a>                                  | Halmstad University, Harvard Medical School, The University of Queensland  | Australia, Sweden, United Kingdom | —  |
| 2   | <a href="#">Virtual reality in education: a review of learning theories, approaches and methodologies for the last decade</a>  | University of West Attica  | Greece                            | —  |
| 3   | <a href="#">ChatGPT Utility in Healthcare Education, Research, and Practice: Systematic Review on the Promising Perspectives and Valid Concerns (2023)</a>                       | —  | —                                 | —  |
| 4   | <a href="#">When combinations of humans and AI are useful: A systematic review and meta-analysis</a>   | Massachusetts Institute of Technology  | United States                     | —  |
| 5   | <a href="#">How to combine and clean bibliometric data and use bibliometric tools synergistically: Guidelines using metaverse research</a>                                       | Georgia State University, Indian Institute of Management Nagpur, Sunway University   | India, Malaysia, United States    | —  |
| 6   | <a href="#">Model aggregation techniques in federated learning: A comprehensive survey (2024)</a>  | University of Calabria, University of Naples Federico II   | Italy                             | —  |
| 7   | <a href="#">Sample sizes for saturation in qualitative research: A systematic review of empirical tests (2022)</a>   | Emory University, University of California San Diego   | United States                     | —  |
| 8   | <a href="#">A systematic review of industrial wastewater management: Evaluating challenges and enablers</a>  | Ambala College of Engineering and Applied Research, Federation University, MM Engineering College, Maharishi Markandeshwar Deemed to be University | Australia, India                  | —  |
| 9   | <a href="#">Emotion recognition and Artificial Intelligence: A Systematic Review (2014-2023) and Research Recommendations</a>  | University of Southern Denmark, University of Southern Queensland  | Australia, Denmark                | —  |
| 10  | <a href="#">Smarter eco-cities and their leading-edge artificial intelligence of things solutions for environmental sustainability: A comprehensive systematic review (2024)</a> | 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 is Influential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

### Contribution 3

#### Claim – Contribution 3

*The researcher established the PRISMA statement, a seminal reporting guideline for systematic reviews and meta-analyses that has become a foundational standard in evidence-based medicine.*

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of the PRISMA statement, a comprehensive set of reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses. This work, published across major journals including BMJ and PLoS Medicine, serves as the cornerstone of this research line, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the researcher required to extend its core framework.

This line of work appears to address the critical need for standardized, transparent reporting in systematic reviews. By defining specific items for inclusion in such studies, the researcher provided a structured approach to enhance the clarity and completeness of published evidence syntheses, filling a significant gap in methodological rigor.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its extensive uptake, with the core paper accumulating nearly 200,000 citations. Furthermore, analysis of citing literature reveals that 93.1% of citations originate from independent researchers, indicating that the PRISMA statement has been widely adopted and utilized by the broader scientific community as an essential tool for conducting and reporting high-quality systematic reviews.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 10 · 1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar

#### CORE PAPER

#### [Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement](#)

BMJ, PLoS Medicine, Annals of Internal Medicine, Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, and Open Medicine · 197,148 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 119,964 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

| No. | Citing paper  | Citing institution(s)  | Country                           | S2          |
|-----|---|--|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1   | <a href="#">A meta systematic review of artificial intelligence in higher education: A call for increased ethics, collaboration, and rigour</a>     | Halmstad University, Harvard Medical School, The University of Queensland          | Australia, Sweden, United Kingdom | Methodology |
| 2   | <a href="#">Virtual reality in education: a review of learning theories, approaches and methodologies for the last decade</a>                       | University of West Attica  | Greece                            | —           |
| 3   | <a href="#">ChatGPT Utility in Healthcare Education, Research, and Practice: Systematic Review on the Promising Perspectives and Valid Concerns</a> | —  | —                                 | —           |
| 4   | <a href="#">Bibliometric Analysis: The Main Steps</a>   | —  | —                                 | —           |
| 5   | <a href="#">When combinations of humans and AI are useful: A systematic review and meta-analysis</a>  | Massachusetts Institute of Technology  | United States                     | —           |
| 6   | <a href="#">How to combine and clean bibliometric data and use bibliometric tools synergistically: Guidelines using metaverse research</a>          | Georgia State University, Indian Institute of Management Nagpur, Sunway University | India, Malaysia, United States    | —           |
| 7   | <a href="#">Model aggregation techniques in federated learning: A comprehensive survey. (2024)</a>  | University of Calabria, University of Naples Federico II                           | Italy                             | —           |
| 8   | <a href="#">A systematic review of industrial wastewater management: Evaluating challenges and enablers</a>   | Ambala College of Engineering and Applied Research, Federation University, MM      | Australia, India                  | Methodology |

| No. | Citing paper   | Citing institution(s)   | Country             | S2 |
|-----|--|---|---------------------|----|
|     |  | Engineering College, Maharishi Markandeshwar Deemed to be University  |                     |    |
| 9   | <a href="#">What factors contribute to the acceptance of artificial intelligence? A systematic review</a>  | Queensland University of Technology   | Australia           | —  |
| 10  | <a href="#">Smarter eco-cities and their leading-edge artificial intelligence of things solutions for environmental sustainability: A comprehensive systematic review</a> (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 is Influential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

#### Citing-text excerpts — how the field used this work

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

“...dated (yet arguably seminal) approaches by Kitchenham et al. (2004, 2007, 2009)—prior to the first and subsequently updated PRISMA guidelines (Moher et al., 2009; Page et al., 2021)—underscore an urgent necessity for contemporary, stringent, and universally adopted review guidelines within...”

**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).”

## D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

### Top citing institutions

| Institution   | Country        | World ranking                         | Citing papers |
|---|----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington | United States  | —                                     | 3             |
| Tehran University of Medical Sciences                                 | Iran           | SCImago #701 · THE 501–600            | 3             |
| University of Washington  | United States  | SCImago #45 · THE 25 · QS 81          | 3             |
| Harvard Medical School  | United States  | SCImago #12                           | 3             |
| University of Glasgow   | United Kingdom | SCImago #351 · THE 84 · QS 79         | 2             |
| University of Birmingham  | United Kingdom | SCImago #369 · THE =98 · QS 76        | 2             |
| Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences                        | Iran           | THE 601–800                           | 2             |
| Jimma University  | Ethiopia       | SCImago #5519                         | 2             |
| University College London   | United Kingdom | SCImago #30                           | 2             |
| Bond University   | Australia      | SCImago #5650 · THE 401–500 · QS =591 | 2             |
| Northwestern University   | United States  | THE 30 · QS =42                       | 2             |
| Mayo Clinic   | United States  | SCImago #88                           | 2             |
| University of California, Los Angeles                                 | United States  | SCImago #70 · THE =18 · QS 46         | 2             |
| Johns Hopkins University  | United States  | SCImago #33 · THE 16 · QS 24          | 2             |

| Institution                    | Country | World ranking | Citing papers |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|
| The Hospital for Sick Children | Canada  | SCImago #1449 | 2             |

### Geographic distribution of citing authors

| Country        | Citing papers |
|----------------|---------------|
| United States  | 12            |
| Australia      | 9             |
| United Kingdom | 6             |
| India          | 5             |
| Iran           | 3             |
| Italy          | 3             |
| Canada         | 3             |
| France         | 3             |
| Switzerland    | 2             |
| Poland         | 2             |
| Denmark        | 2             |
| Ethiopia       | 2             |

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 | Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement (Chinese edition) | 10           | Dhanasar – Prong 2 (well-positioned) |
| Contribution 3 | Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement                   | 10           | Dhanasar – Prong 2 (well-positioned) |