

Citation Evidence Report

EB-2 NIW Petition — National Interest Waiver

Matter of Dhanasar · Prong 2 (well-positioned)

Jes Olesen

Professor i Neurologi

[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

5 Citing papers mapped	5 Citation edges	1 Home papers mapped	157 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 5 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	5
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 established the foundational classification and diagnostic criteria for headache disorders, cranial neuralgias, and facial pain, creating a standardized framework for clinical diagnosis.

CLAIM: The researcher’s primary contribution is the development of a comprehensive classification system and diagnostic criteria for headache disorders, cranial neuralgias, and facial pain, as detailed in the seminal 1988 paper published in *Cephalgia*. This work serves as the cornerstone of the researcher’s cited output in this domain.

ORIGINALITY: The titles indicate that this work addressed a critical need for standardized definitions in a complex clinical area. By establishing clear diagnostic criteria, the researcher appears to have resolved ambiguities in how these conditions were previously categorized, providing a unified framework that likely replaced fragmented or inconsistent prior approaches.

SIGNIFICANCE: The enduring impact of this contribution is evidenced by its extensive citation record, with over 7,800 citations. Analysis of citing papers reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the work 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: 5

CORE PAPER

[Classification and diagnostic criteria for headache disorders, cranial neuralgias and facial pain](#)

1988 · Cephalgia · 7,817 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Global epidemiology of migraine and its implications for public health and health policy (2023)	Norwegian University of Science and Technology	Norway	—
2	The global burden of headache: a documentation of headache prevalence and disability worldwide (2007)	Norwegian University of Science and Technology	Norway	—
3	Antiphospholipid syndrome: clinical and immunologic manifestations and patterns of disease expression in a cohort of 1,000 patients (2002)	Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria Senese, Brescia Civil Hospital, CHU de Lille	Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark	—
4	Familial hemiplegic migraine and episodic ataxia type-2 are caused by mutations in the Ca2+ channel gene CACNL1A4 (1996)	Leiden University	Netherlands	—
5	Migraine and sleep disorders: a systematic review (2020)	Academician Ye. A. Vagner Perm State Medical University, Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Charité University Medicine Berlin	Germany, Italy, Russia	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column flags citations Semantic Scholar identifies as *influential* — ones that substantively build on the work (S2’s isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015) — the “built on / relied upon” pattern the AAO credits. Counsel should quote the citing text for the strongest of these.

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Norwegian University of Science and Technology	Norway	SCImago #470 · THE 301–350 · QS 267	2
Leiden University	Netherlands	SCImago #259 · THE =70 · QS =119	1
University of Pisa	Italy	THE 351–400 · QS =343	1
Utrecht University	Netherlands	SCImago #162 · QS =103	1
St Thomas' Hospital	UK	—	1
Sheba Medical Center	Israel	SCImago #1648	1
Charité University Medicine Berlin	Germany	—	1
Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin	Germany	SCImago #284 · THE 91	1
Sapienza University of Rome	Italy	THE =170 · QS 128	1
Sorbonne Université	France	SCImago #138	1
University of Copenhagen	Denmark	SCImago #177 · THE 90 · QS 101	1
I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University	Russia	SCImago #2715	1
University of Debrecen	Hungary	SCImago #2426 · THE 801–1000 · QS =563	1
University of Milan	Italy	THE 301–350 · QS =276	1
Université Catholique de Louvain	Belgium	THE =184 · QS =191	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
Norway	2
Germany	2
Italy	2
Netherlands	2
Hungary	1
Israel	1
Portugal	1
Russia	1
Belgium	1
Spain	1
Bulgaria	1
Denmark	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.

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	Classification and diagnostic criteria for headache disorders, cranial neuralgias and facial pain	5	Dhanasar – Prong 2 (well-positioned)