

Citation Evidence Report

EB-1B Petition — Outstanding Professor or Researcher

8 CFR § 204.5(i)(3) · Authorship + Original Contributions

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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 the 8 CFR § 204.5(i)(3) outstanding-researcher criteria — particularly (iii) published material and (v) original scientific or scholarly contributions. 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

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 3 Citing papers mapped | 3 Citation edges | 1 Home papers mapped | 47 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 3 classified citing papers

| Citation type | Count |
|------------------|-------|
| Independent | 3 |
| 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 proposed a neuroimmune network hypothesis linking early-life adversity to lifelong physical and emotional health outcomes, establishing a seminal theoretical framework in biological psychiatry.

CLAIM: The researcher’s primary contribution is the formulation of a neuroimmune network hypothesis that connects early-life adversity with long-term physical and emotional health, as articulated in their 2016 paper published in Biological Psychiatry.

ORIGINALITY: This work appears to address the complex mechanisms underlying how early stressors influence health across the lifespan. By proposing a specific neuroimmune framework, the researcher offered a novel theoretical lens for understanding these longitudinal effects, distinguishing this approach from prior models that may have lacked such integrated biological specificity.

SIGNIFICANCE: The core paper has garnered 832 citations, indicating substantial uptake within the scientific community. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, suggesting that this hypothesis has resonated broadly beyond the researcher’s immediate circle and has become a reference point for independent scholars in the field.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 3

CORE PAPER

[Early-Life Adversity and Physical and Emotional Health Across the Lifespan: A Neuroimmune Network Hypothesis](#)

2016 · Biological Psychiatry · 832 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 593 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2016 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

| No. | Citing paper | Citing institution(s) | Country | S2 |
|-----|---|--|--------------------------------------|----|
| 1 | Psychoneuroimmunology: An Introduction to Immune-to-Brain Communication and Its Implications for Clinical Psychology (2023) | University of California, Irvine, University of California, Los Angeles | United States | — |
| 2 | Nature Contact and Human Health: A Research Agenda (2017) | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Seattle Children’s Research Institute, University of Washington | United States | — |
| 3 | Major depressive disorder (2016) | Charité University Medical Center, Campus Benjamin Franklin, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, King's College London | Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom | — |

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 |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Massachusetts General Hospital | United States | SCImago #100 | 1 |
| Seattle Children's Research Institute | United States | — | 1 |
| Charité University Medical Center, Campus Benjamin Franklin | Germany | — | 1 |
| University of Washington | United States | SCImago #45 · THE 25 · QS 81 | 1 |
| University of California, Irvine | United States | SCImago #329 · THE 97 · QS 293 | 1 |
| University of California, Los Angeles | United States | SCImago #70 · THE =18 · QS 46 | 1 |
| VU University Medical Center | Netherlands | — | 1 |
| National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration | United States | SCImago #825 | 1 |
| Stanford University School of Medicine | United States | — | 1 |
| Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University | United States | — | 1 |
| King's College London | United Kingdom | THE 38 · QS 31 | 1 |
| Willamette Partnership | United States | — | 1 |

Geographic distribution of citing authors

| Country | Citing papers |
|----------------|---------------|
| United States | 3 |
| Germany | 1 |
| Netherlands | 1 |
| United Kingdom | 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 | Early-Life Adversity and Physical and Emotional Health Across the Lifespan: A Neuroimmune Network Hypothesis | 3 | 8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) – Outstanding Researcher |