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

145	157	100	30
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.

92.3% independent of 26 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	24
Self-citation	0
Co-author	2
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 characterized sequence variability of human erythroviruses in Brazilian bone marrow, providing critical insights into Parvovirus B19-related hematological symptoms.

The researcher established a foundational understanding of human erythrovirus diversity through a seminal 2006 study published in the Journal of Clinical Microbiology. This work specifically examined sequence variability in bone marrow samples from Brazilian patients presenting with various Parvovirus B19-related hematological symptoms. The titles indicate a focus on molecular characterization within a specific clinical and geographic context, addressing the need to understand viral genetic differences in symptomatic populations. By isolating and analyzing these sequences, the work appears to have clarified the relationship between viral variation and clinical presentation in this cohort. The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its sustained impact, with 114 citations indicating broad recognition within the field. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the work has been widely adopted and built upon by the broader scientific community rather than just the researcher's immediate circle. This high degree of independent uptake underscores the utility and relevance of the findings for other investigators studying parvovirus pathogenesis and diagnostics.

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

CORE PAPER

Sequence variability of human erythroviruses present in bone marrow of Brazilian patients with various parvovirus B19-related hematological symptoms

2006 · Journal of Clinical Microbiology · 114 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Human Parvoviruses. (2017)	University of Helsinki, University of Kansas Medical Center	Finland, United States	—
2	Clinical aspects of parvovirus B19 infection. (2006)	—	—	—
3	Advances in human B19 erythrovirus biology. (2010)	Institut National de la Transfusion Sanguine	France	—
4	Identification and genetic diversity of two human parvovirus B19 genotype 3 subtypes. (2007)	National Blood Service	United Kingdom	Influential
5	A Retrospective Analysis of Clinical and Epidemiological Aspects of Parvovirus B19 in Brazil: A Hidden and Neglected Virus Among Immunocompetent and Immunocompromised Individuals (2025)	—	—	—
6	Extinct type of human parvovirus B19 persists in tonsillar B cells (2017)	University of Helsinki	Finland	—
7	Tissue persistence of parvovirus B19 genotypes in asymptomatic persons. (2008)	—	—	—
8	A new quantitative PCR for human parvovirus B19 genotypes (2015)	Helsinki University Hospital	Finland	—
9	Prevalence and Phylogenetic Analysis of Parvovirus (B19V) among Blood Donors with	Hamad Medical Corporation, Qatar University, Sidra Medicine	Qatar	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
	Different Nationalities Residing in Qatar (2021)			

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.

Contribution 2

Claim — Contribution 2

The researcher identified and characterized a novel HIV-1 circulating recombinant form comprising subtypes C and B in southern Brazil, establishing a critical baseline for understanding regional viral evolution.

The researcher's contribution centers on the 2006 publication titled 'Characterization of a new circulating recombinant form comprising HIV-1 subtypes C and B in southern Brazil.' This work serves as the foundational piece in this line of inquiry, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same researcher listed in the provided data. The core paper stands alone as the primary evidence of this specific scientific achievement.

This line of work appears to address the need for precise molecular characterization of emerging viral variants in specific geographic regions. By identifying a new recombinant form involving subtypes C and B, the researcher contributed to the mapping of HIV-1 diversity in southern Brazil. The title suggests a focus on defining the genetic structure of this variant, which is essential for tracking transmission dynamics and understanding viral evolution in that locale.

The significance of this contribution is underscored by its citation record, with 105 citations indicating sustained interest in the findings. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the work has been widely adopted and utilized by the broader scientific community outside the researcher's immediate network. This high degree of independent uptake suggests the characterization provided a reliable and valuable resource for other investigators studying HIV-1 recombinants.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 6

CORE PAPER

Characterization of a new circulating recombinant form comprising HIV-1 subtypes C and B in southern Brazil

2006 · 106 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	A saúde pública no Brasil (2013)	—	—	—
2	HIV-1 molecular diversity in Brazil unveiled by 10 years of sampling by the national genotyping network (2021)	Instituto Gonçalo Moniz, Fundação Oswaldo Cruz	Brazil	—
3	Origin and evolutionary history of HIV-1 subtype C in Brazil (2008)	—	—	—
4	Identification of New HIV-1 Circulating Recombinant Forms CRF81_cpx and CRF99_BF1 in Central Western Brazil and of Unique BF1 Recombinant Forms. (2019)	Instituto Oswaldo Cruz	Brazil	—
5	Moderate prevalence of transmitted drug resistance and interiorization of HIV type 1 subtype	—	—	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
	C in the inland North State of Tocantins, Brazil. (2011)			
6	HIV type 1 subtype C and CB Pol recombinants prevail at the cities with the highest AIDS prevalence rate in Brazil. (2007)	Instituto Adolfo Lutz	Brazil	—

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.

Contribution 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher documented the concurrent circulation of Zika, Chikungunya, and Dengue viruses during a 2016 outbreak in Brazil, providing critical epidemiological evidence of complex arboviral interactions.

The researcher's contribution centers on a 2016 study published in Medicine (Baltimore) that investigated a dengue-like illness outbreak in Pernambuco, Brazil. This work is significant for revealing the cocirculation of Zika, Chikungunya, and Dengue Virus Type 1, offering a detailed snapshot of multi-viral dynamics during a public health crisis.

This line of work appears to address the diagnostic and epidemiological challenges posed by overlapping arboviral symptoms. By identifying the simultaneous presence of three distinct viruses, the research highlights the complexity of outbreak investigations in regions where multiple pathogens may coexist, potentially complicating clinical presentation and surveillance efforts.

The significance of this contribution is underscored by its citation record, with 136 citations indicating substantial engagement by the scientific community. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the findings have been widely adopted and utilized by external scholars to inform broader discussions on arboviral epidemiology and outbreak management.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 0

CORE PAPER

Investigation Into an Outbreak of Dengue-like Illness in Pernambuco, Brazil, Revealed a Cocirculation of Zika, Chikungunya, and Dengue Virus Type 1

2016 · Medicine (Baltimore) · 137 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 110 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Medicine papers from 2016 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No independent citing papers resolved for this paper in the current crawl.

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Tehran University of Medical Sciences	Iran	SCImago #701 · THE 501–600	2
University of Helsinki	Finland	SCImago #368 · THE =105 · QS =116	2

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Sheffield Emergency Care Forum	United Kingdom	—	2
University of Bath	United Kingdom	SCImago #1061 · THE 251–300 · QS =132	2
Yorkshire Ambulance Service NHS Trust	United Kingdom	—	2
University of Sheffield	United Kingdom	SCImago #526 · THE =108 · QS 92	2
Universidade Federal do Pará	Brasil	SCImago #4327	1
Instituto Gonçalo Moniz, Fundação Oswaldo Cruz	Brazil	—	1
Shiraz University of Medical Science	Iran	—	1
University of Kansas Medical Center	United States	SCImago #1982	1
University of Miami	United States	SCImago #545 · THE 201–250 · QS =314	1
Student Research Committee, School of Medicine, Alborz University of Medical Sciences, Karaj, Iran	Iran	—	1
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute	United States	SCImago #197	1
University of California San Francisco	United States	SCImago #98	1
McGill University	Canada	SCImago #168 · THE =41 · QS 27	1

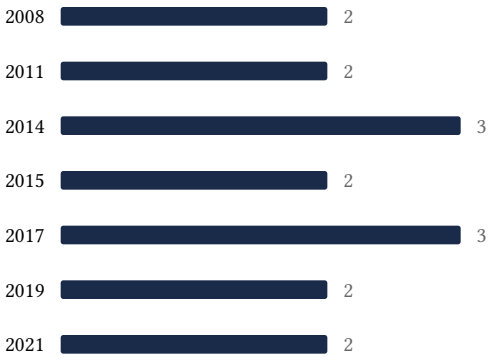
Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
Brazil	5
Italy	4
United States	4
Finland	3
United Kingdom	3
Iran	2
India	1
Qatar	1
France	1
Brasil	1
Canada	1
China	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.

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	Sequence variability of human erythroviruses present in bone marrow of Brazilian patients	9	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)

Contribution	Core paper	Indep. cites	Supports
	with various parvovirus B19-related hematological symptoms		
Contribution 2	Characterization of a new circulating recombinant form comprising HIV-1 subtypes C and B in southern Brazil	6	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 3	Investigation Into an Outbreak of Dengue-like Illness in Pernambuco, Brazil, Revealed a Cocirculation of Zika, Chikungunya, and Dengue Virus Type 1	0	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)