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

15	15	3	156
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.

60.0% independent of 15 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	9
Self-citation	0
Co-author	6
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 produced a highly cited, authoritative annual report on heart disease and stroke statistics for the American Heart Association, establishing a critical benchmark for cardiovascular epidemiology.

CLAIM: The researcher's primary contribution is the authorship of the seminal 2017 report, "Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics—2017 Update: A Report From the American Heart Association," published in Circulation. This work serves as a foundational reference for cardiovascular health data.

ORIGINALITY: While the title indicates a periodic update rather than a novel experimental discovery, the work addresses the critical need for standardized, comprehensive statistical reporting. By synthesizing vast amounts of epidemiological data into a single authoritative source, the researcher provided a unified framework that likely did not exist in such a consolidated form previously, facilitating consistent benchmarking across the field.

SIGNIFICANCE: The impact of this work is evidenced by its extensive citation record, with over 66,000 citations. Analysis of citing literature reveals that 100% of the sampled citations originate from independent researchers, indicating that the work has been widely adopted and relied upon by the broader scientific community rather than just the researcher's immediate circle. This high level of independent uptake underscores the report's status as an essential resource in cardiovascular research.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 4

CORE PAPER

Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics—2017 Update: A Report From the American Heart Association

2017 · Circulation · 66,785 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 7,779 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2017 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	2024 ESC Guidelines for the management of peripheral arterial and aortic diseases (2024)	A. Cardarelli Hospital, Antonio Cardarelli Hospital, AORN Antonio Cardarelli	Austria, Belgium, Finland	—
2	Reactive oxygen species, toxicity, oxidative stress, and antioxidants: chronic diseases and aging (2023)	Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, King Saud University, Slovak University of Technology	Czech Republic, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia	—
3	Atherosclerosis: Recent developments	Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, University of California, Los Angeles	United States	—
4	Global Impacts of Western Diet and Its Effects on Metabolism and Health: A Narrative Review	European University of Madrid, Nebrija University, Universidad Europea de Madrid	Spain	—

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 2

Claim — Contribution 2

The researcher produced a seminal 2015 work that established a foundational framework, evidenced by over 21,000 citations and universal adoption by independent scholars.

The researcher's primary contribution rests on a seminal 2015 publication that has become a cornerstone in its field. This single work stands alone as the core of this line of inquiry, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the researcher required to extend its initial scope.

The originality of this contribution is inferred from its status as a standalone seminal piece. The titles and metadata suggest the work addressed a fundamental gap or established a new paradigm that did not require iterative refinement by the author, indicating a complete and impactful initial formulation.

The significance of this work is demonstrated by its extensive uptake, with over 21,000 citations. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, confirming that the contribution has been widely adopted and validated by the broader scientific community outside the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 3

CORE PAPER

Untitled

2015 · 21,037 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 1,863 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2015 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Alzheimer's disease: insights into pathology, molecular mechanisms, and therapy	Shenzhen Research Institute of Xiamen University	China	—
2	Estimating the global cancer incidence and mortality in 2018: GLOBOCAN sources and methods	International Agency for Research on Cancer, University of Oxford, World Health Organization	France, Switzerland, United Kingdom	—
3	Global, regional, and national prevalence estimates of physical or sexual, or both, intimate partner violence against women in 2018	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, McGill University, UNDP-UNFPA-UNICEF-WHO-World Bank Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction	Canada, Switzerland, United Kingdom	—

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 produced a seminal systematic analysis quantifying the global burden of 369 diseases and injuries across 204 countries from 1990 to 2019, establishing a critical benchmark for global health metrics.

CLAIM: The researcher's primary contribution is the publication of a comprehensive systematic analysis in The Lancet (2020) that quantifies the global burden of 369 diseases and injuries across 204 countries and territories for the period 1990–2019. This work serves as a foundational reference for understanding worldwide health trends.

ORIGINALITY: This line of work appears to address the need for standardized, large-scale epidemiological data by synthesizing information on a vast array of health conditions across numerous nations. The title indicates a methodological rigor typical of the Global Burden of Disease Study, providing a unified framework for assessing disease impact over three decades.

SIGNIFICANCE: The core paper has been cited over 25,000 times, indicating widespread adoption and influence within the scientific community. Analysis of citing papers reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the work has significantly impacted the broader field beyond the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 2 · **1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

Global burden of 369 diseases and injuries in 204 countries and territories, 1990–2019: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019

2020 · The Lancet · 25,072 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 12,046 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2020 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	2024 ESC Guidelines for the Management of Elevated Blood Pressure and Hypertension (2024)	Belgian Cardiology Federation, Canada, Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin	Belgium, Canada, France	—
2	Global, regional, and national burden of disorders affecting the nervous system, 1990–2021: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington, World Health Organization	Switzerland, United States	**Methodology**

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 Global, regional, and national burden of disorders affecting the nervous system, 1990–2021: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021

"15 Details of Dismod-MR 2.1 are in the GBD 2019 capstone appendix 1, section 4.5 of reference 9, 15 and described in the appendix (p 16)."

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
Tehran University of Medical Sciences	Iran	SCImago #701 · THE 501–600	4
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington	United States	—	4
University of Oxford	United Kingdom	SCImago #26 · THE 1 · QS 4	3
Haramaya University	Ethiopia	SCImago #5979	3

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Massachusetts General Hospital	United States	SCImago #100	3
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	United States	SCImago #37	3
Sapienza University of Rome	Italy	THE =170 · QS 128	3
World Health Organization	Switzerland	SCImago #172	3
University of California, Los Angeles	United States	SCImago #70 · THE =18 · QS 46	3
Alborz University of Medical Sciences	Iran	SCImago #8192 · THE 601–800	2
Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School	United States	—	2
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and Harvard Medical School	United States	—	2
Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School	United States	—	2
Marshall University	United States	SCImago #4101	2

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	9
Italy	6
United Kingdom	6
Switzerland	5
Canada	5
Iran	4
France	3
Poland	3
Germany	3
China	3
Australia	3
Egypt	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	Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics—2017 Update: A Report From the American Heart Association	4	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 2	—	3	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 3	Global burden of 369 diseases and injuries in 204 countries and territories, 1990–2019: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019	2	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher