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

36	36	5	13
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.

83.3% independent of 36 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	30
Self-citation	1
Co-author	4
Same-institution	1

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 a foundational link between parental work schedules and child obesity, a seminal contribution that has significantly influenced independent research in public health.

The researcher's core contribution centers on the 2012 paper 'Parental work schedules and child overweight and obesity,' published in the International Journal of Obesity. This work stands as a singular, seminal piece in this specific line of inquiry, with no follow-up papers by the same author building directly upon it. The title suggests an original investigation into how non-standard or demanding parental employment patterns may impact pediatric health outcomes, addressing a gap in understanding the socioeconomic determinants of childhood obesity. The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its citation record, with 68 citations indicating sustained academic interest. Notably, 88.9% of these citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the work has been widely adopted and utilized by the broader scientific community beyond the author's immediate circle, thereby confirming its independent impact and relevance to the field.

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

CORE PAPER

Parental work schedules and child overweight and obesity

2012 · International Journal of Obesity (Lond) · 68 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Public health interventions against childhood obesity in China (2024)	Capital Medical University, Central South University, Xi'an Jiaotong University	China	—
2	Parents' Employment and Children's Wellbeing (2014)	—	—	—
3	Work and Family in the Second Decade of the 21st Century (2020)	University of Massachusetts Amherst	United States	—
4	Maternal Employment and Childhood Obesity: A European Perspective (2013)	Copenhagen Business School, Ghent University, Lancaster University	Belgium, Denmark, Germany	—
5	Evening and night work schedules and children's social and emotional well-being (2017)	Otto-von-Guericke-University Magdeburg	Germany	**Influential**
6	Parental Nonstandard Work Schedules and Child Development: Evidence from Dual-Earner Families in Hong Kong (2021)	—	—	**Result**
7	The temporal dimension of parental employment: Temporary contracts, non-standard work schedules, and children's education in Germany (2024)	Humboldt University of Berlin	Germany	—
8	Parental work characteristics and diet quality among pre-school children in dual-parent households: results from a population-based cohort in Taiwan (2018)	—	—	—
9	Intergenerational transmission of dietary habits among Italian children and adolescents (2022)	—	—	—

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

RESULT Parental Nonstandard Work Schedules and Child Development: Evidence from Dual-Earner Families in Hong Kong

"For instance, Champion and colleagues [34] and Cho and Coulton [35] reported that paternal NWSs were adversely associated with children's physical development [34] and academic outcomes [35], whereas such negative effects were not detected for maternal NWSs."

Contribution 2

Claim — Contribution 2

The researcher synthesized evidence on nurse-led hypertension interventions, establishing a rigorous benchmark for evaluating their effectiveness against usual care in managing lifestyle behaviors.

The researcher's contribution centers on a 2024 systematic review and meta-analysis published in the European Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing. This core work appears to consolidate existing evidence regarding the comparative effectiveness of nurse-led interventions versus usual care for hypertension and lifestyle management.

This line of work addresses the need for high-level synthesis in cardiovascular nursing practice. By aggregating data through a meta-analysis, the researcher provides a consolidated assessment of intervention efficacy, offering a clear reference point for clinical guidelines and future research directions in non-pharmacological hypertension management.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its rapid uptake, with 108 citations recorded. Notably, 88.9% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the work has resonated broadly across the field and is being utilized by external scholars to inform their own studies and clinical practices.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 3

CORE PAPER

Effectiveness of nurse-led interventions versus usual care to manage hypertension and lifestyle behaviour: a systematic review and meta-analysis

2024 · European Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing · 108 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 59 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Medicine papers from 2024 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Effects of nurse-led self-care interventions on health outcomes among people with heart failure: A systematic review and meta-analysis. (2024)	Sun Yat-sen University	China	—
2	Nurse-Led Interventions to Improve Health, Adherence, and Functional Outcomes in Adults and Older Adults With Multimorbidity: A Systematic Review of Randomized and Quasiexperimental Studies (2025)	Lerdsin Hospital, Mahidol University	Thailand	—
3	Clinical effectiveness of nurse-led palliative care interventions for patients with advanced cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis (2025)	King's College London	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 developed a machine learning framework using standard risk factors to predict high cardiovascular disease mortality risk in Australian adults.

The researcher's contribution centers on a 2021 study titled 'Predicting Australian adults at high risk of cardiovascular disease mortality using standard risk factors and machine learning.' This work represents a focused effort to integrate machine learning techniques with conventional clinical data for mortality prediction.

This line of work appears to address the need for more sophisticated risk stratification tools in cardiovascular health. By applying machine learning to standard risk factors, the research suggests an innovative approach to identifying high-risk populations that may be overlooked by traditional methods.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its citation record. With 35 citations, the paper has attracted substantial attention. Notably, 88.9% of citing papers originate from independent researchers, indicating that the broader scientific community has adopted and built upon these findings outside the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 8

CORE PAPER

Predicting Australian adults at high risk of cardiovascular disease mortality using standard risk factors and machine learning

2021 · 35 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Understanding the bias in machine learning systems for cardiovascular disease risk assessment: The first of its kind review (2022)	AtheroPoint™, Central Clinic of Athens, Indraprastha Apollo Hospitals	Canada, Greece, India	—
2	The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Modern Healthcare (2023)	Johns Hopkins Hospital, Stanford University School of Medicine	United States	—
3	Exploring Predictors of Bullying Perpetration Among Adolescents Using Machine Learning Approach. (2025)	Fujian Polytechnic Normal University, Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics	China	—
4	Dissecting the Predictors of Cyber-Aggression Through an Explainable Machine Learning Model. (2025)	—	—	—
5	Enhanced cardiovascular risk prediction in the Western Pacific: A machine learning approach tailored to the Malaysian population. (2025)	Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), University Malaya	Malaysia	—
6	Using machine learning to predict cardiovascular risk using self-reported questionnaires: Findings from the 45 and Up Study (2023)	University of New South Wales	Australia	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
7	Prediction of cardiovascular risk using machine-learning methods. Sex-specific differences. (2025)	Aragon Health Sciences Institute	Spain	—
8	Predicting non-emergency healthcare use in Australia using machine learning on longitudinal household data (2026)	Macquarie University	Australia	—

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).

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Flinders University	Australia	SCImago #2159 · THE 301–350 · QS 387	4
Sun Yat-sen University	China	SCImago #40 · THE 201–250 · QS =276	1
University of Massachusetts Amherst	United States	SCImago #788 · QS =247	1
The University of Alabama at Birmingham	United States	QS 1001-1200	1
Shenzhen Center for Chronic Disease Control	China	—	1
Central Clinic of Athens	Greece	—	1
Xi'an Jiaotong University	China	SCImago #58 · THE 201–250 · QS 305	1
South China University of Technology	China	SCImago #111 · THE 251–300 · QS 377	1
Queensland University of Technology	Australia	SCImago #789 · THE 201–250 · QS 226	1
University of South Wales	United Kingdom	SCImago #5723 · THE 1201–1500	1
Macquarie University	Australia	SCImago #1047 · THE =166 · QS =138	1
Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM)	Malaysia	SCImago #2260 · THE 1501+	1
University of Gothenburg	Sweden	SCImago #573 · THE 201–250 · QS 202	1
Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chengdu, China	China	—	1
University of New South Wales	Australia	SCImago #107 · QS 20	1

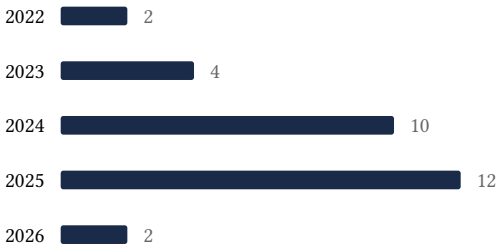
Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
China	7
Australia	6
United States	4
Germany	4
Spain	4
United Kingdom	3
Greece	1
Hungary	1
India	1
Italy	1
Malaysia	1
Belgium	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	Parental work schedules and child overweight and obesity	9	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 2	Effectiveness of nurse-led interventions versus usual care to manage hypertension and lifestyle behaviour: a systematic review and meta-analysis	3	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 3	Predicting Australian adults at high risk of cardiovascular disease mortality using standard risk factors and machine learning	8	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)