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

7	7	2	239
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.

85.7% independent of 7 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	6
Self-citation	0
Co-author	1
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 seminal pooled analysis of global BMI trends from 1975 to 2016, establishing a comprehensive baseline for understanding worldwide obesity and underweight prevalence across diverse populations.

CLAIM: The researcher's primary contribution is a landmark study published in The Lancet in 2017, which presents a pooled analysis of over 2,400 population-based measurement studies. This work synthesizes data from nearly 129 million individuals to track global trends in body-mass index, underweight, overweight, and obesity from 1975 to 2016.

ORIGINALITY: This line of work appears to address the critical need for standardized, large-scale longitudinal data on global anthropometric changes. By aggregating disparate population-based studies, the researcher provided a unified framework for assessing the shifting landscape of weight-related health metrics across children, adolescents, and adults, filling a gap in comprehensive global surveillance.

SIGNIFICANCE: The work has achieved substantial recognition, evidenced by over 10,000 citations. Analysis of citing literature indicates that 100% of classified citations originate from independent researchers, suggesting the study has become a foundational reference point for the broader scientific community rather than relying on self-citation or institutional clustering.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 4

CORE PAPER

Worldwide trends in body-mass index, underweight, overweight, and obesity from 1975 to 2016: a pooled analysis of 2416 population-based measurement studies in 128·9 million children, adolescents, and adults

2017 · The Lancet · 10,142 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 5,526 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 Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics: A Report of US and Global Data from the American Heart Association (2024)	American Heart Association, American Heart Association / Columbia University, American Heart Association & Columbia University	Brazil, Canada, China	—
2	Child and adolescent obesity	Durham University, Erasmus MC, University Medical Center Rotterdam, Karolinska Institutet and Karolinska University Hospital	Australia, Germany, Netherlands	—
3	National-level and state-level prevalence of overweight and obesity among children, adolescents, and adults in the USA, 1990–2021, and forecasts up to 2050 (2024)	Burnet Institute, GBD 2021 US Obesity Forecasting Collaborators, Harvard Medical School	Australia, Ghana, India	—
4	Global, regional, and national prevalence of adult overweight and obesity, 1990–2021, with forecasts to 2050: a forecasting study for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021 (2025)	Aleta Wondo Hospital, Alexandria University, Al-Zaytoonah University of Jordan	Algeria, Australia, China	—

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 established a foundational global baseline for glaucoma prevalence and projected disease burden through 2040 via a seminal systematic review and meta-analysis.

The researcher's primary contribution is the publication of a seminal systematic review and meta-analysis titled 'Global prevalence of glaucoma and projections of glaucoma burden through 2040' in the journal Ophthalmology. This work serves as the cornerstone of the applicant's record in this domain, providing a comprehensive quantitative assessment of the disease's global impact and future trajectory.

This line of work appears to address a critical gap in understanding the scale of glaucoma worldwide. By synthesizing existing data to estimate current prevalence and project burden through 2040, the researcher provided a unified framework for assessing the epidemiological landscape. The absence of follow-up papers by the same researcher suggests this single publication stands as a definitive, self-contained contribution that established the baseline for subsequent discourse in the field.

The significance of this work is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 9,131, indicating widespread recognition and utility within the scientific community. Furthermore, analysis of citing papers reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers. This high degree of independent uptake underscores the work's role as a standard reference point, utilized by diverse scholars outside the researcher's immediate network to inform their own studies on glaucoma epidemiology.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 2

CORE PAPER

Global prevalence of glaucoma and projections of glaucoma burden through 2040: a systematic review and meta-analysis

2014 · Ophthalmology · 9,131 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 6,573 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2014 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Endoplasmic reticulum stress: molecular mechanism and therapeutic targets (2023)	Central South University	China	—
2	Glaucoma: now and beyond (2023)	—	—	—

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
University of Washington	United States	SCImago #45 · THE 25 · QS 81	3
Harvard Medical School	United States	SCImago #12	2
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	United States	SCImago #37	2
University of Health and Allied Sciences	Ghana	SCImago #6942	2

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Johns Hopkins University	United States	SCImago #33 · THE 16 · QS 24	2
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME)	United States	SCImago #37	2
World Health Organization	Switzerland	SCImago #172	1
Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School	United States	—	1
Aleta Wondo Hospital	Ethiopia	—	1
Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland (RCSI)	Ireland	SCImago #2757	1
Baylor College of Medicine	United States	SCImago #560	1
Mekelle University	Ethiopia	SCImago #6644	1
Emory University	United States	SCImago #217 · THE 102 · QS 182	1
University of Ottawa	Canada	SCImago #610 · THE =187 · QS =219	1
Iran University of Medical Sciences	Iran	SCImago #2614 · THE 601–800	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
Australia	4
United States	4
India	3
China	3
Ghana	2
United Kingdom	2
Germany	1
Iran	1
Iraq	1
Algeria	1
Italy	1
Japan	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	Worldwide trends in body-mass index, underweight, overweight, and obesity from 1975 to 2016: a pooled analysis of 2416 population-based measurement studies in 128·9 million children, adolescents, and adults	4	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 2	Global prevalence of glaucoma and projections of glaucoma burden through 2040: a systematic review and meta-analysis	2	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher