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

10	10	2	35
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.

90.0% independent of 10 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	9
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 established a foundational evidence base for mHealth interventions through a highly cited systematic review of systematic reviews, synthesizing global findings to guide digital health practice.

CLAIM: The researcher's primary contribution is the publication of a seminal systematic review of systematic reviews on the impact of mHealth interventions, published in JMIR mHealth and uHealth in 2018. This work serves as a central reference point for understanding the efficacy and outcomes of mobile health technologies.

ORIGINALITY: By conducting a review of reviews, the researcher addressed the need for high-level synthesis in a rapidly expanding field. This approach appears to have provided a consolidated view of existing evidence, helping to clarify the state of mHealth research at a critical time when digital health interventions were gaining widespread adoption.

SIGNIFICANCE: The work has achieved substantial recognition, accumulating 1368 citations. Notably, analysis of citing papers indicates that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the work has been widely adopted and utilized by the broader scientific community rather than just the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 8

CORE PAPER

The Impact of mHealth Interventions: Systematic Review of Systematic Reviews

2018 · JMIR mHealth and uHealth · 1,368 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 971 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2018 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Improving health literacy using the power of digital communications to achieve better health outcomes for patients and practitioners (2023)	Educate4Health	Ireland	—
2	A systematic review of literature reviews on artificial intelligence in education (AIED): a roadmap to a future research agenda (2024)	An-Najah National University, Indira Gandhi National Open University, King Abdullah University of Science and Technology	China, Croatia, Greece	—
3	A Systematic Review of Systematic Reviews on Blended Learning: Trends, Gaps and Future Directions (2021)	Beijing Normal University, Hunan University, Tunis Higher School of Engineering (ENSIT)	China, Spain, Tunisia	—
4	Impact of mHealth interventions on maternal, newborn, and child health from conception to 24 months postpartum in low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review (2024)	KHANA Center for Population Health Research, National University of Singapore and National University Health System, Touro University California	Cambodia, Singapore, United States	Background
5	Unraveling the role of cloud computing in health care system and biomedical sciences (2024)	College of Pharmacy, Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University, IBM India Pvt. Ltd, University of Nizwa	India, Oman, Pakistan	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
6	New technologies, new disparities: The intersection of electronic health and digital health literacy (2019)	University of Pittsburgh Medical Center	United States	—
7	Effectiveness of mHealth Apps for Maternal Health Care Delivery: Systematic Review of Systematic Reviews (2024)	Lingnan University, Western University	Canada, China, Hong Kong	Background
8	Strategies to Improve Antimicrobial Utilization with a Special Focus on Developing Countries (2021)	Can Tho University of Medicine and Pharmacy, College of Medicine, University of Malawi, East Africa Centre for Vaccines and Immunization (ECAVI)	Albania, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina	—

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 conducted a seminal scoping review and meta-analysis on human COVID-19 infection, establishing a foundational synthesis of early clinical evidence that has been widely adopted by independent scholars.

The researcher's primary contribution is the publication of a scoping review and meta-analysis titled 'Novel Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19) in Humans: A Scoping Review and Meta-Analysis' in the Journal of Clinical Medicine in 2020. This work serves as the core of the cited line of research, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same author identified in this specific cluster.

This line of work appears to address the urgent need for a comprehensive synthesis of emerging clinical data during the early stages of the pandemic. By employing a scoping review and meta-analysis, the researcher likely aimed to consolidate fragmented findings into a coherent framework, offering a timely resource for understanding the scope and characteristics of human infection at a critical juncture.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 767, indicating broad uptake within the scientific community. Notably, analysis of citing papers reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the work has served as a reliable, standalone reference for scholars outside the researcher's immediate network, thereby demonstrating independent impact and utility.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 1

CORE PAPER

Novel Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19) in Humans: A Scoping Review and Meta-Analysis

2020 · Journal of Clinical Medicine · 767 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 521 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	COVID-19: Specific and Non-Specific Clinical Manifestations and Symptoms: The Current State of Knowledge (2020)	Medical University of Lublin, University of Bari Aldo Moro Medical School	Italy, Poland	—

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
Western University	Canada	THE 201–250 · QS 151	1
Ministry of Health	Ghana	SCImago #1650	1
University of Nairobi	Kenya	SCImago #5717 · THE 1501+ · QS 1001-1200	1
University of Pretoria	South Africa	SCImago #1629 · THE 501–600 · QS =362	1
University of Nizwa	Oman	SCImago #5086 · THE 401–500 · QS 761-770	1
University of Strathclyde	United Kingdom	SCImago #1102 · THE 351–400 · QS =251	1
Lingnan University	Hong Kong	SCImago #5171	1
King Abdullah University of Science and Technology	Saudi Arabia	SCImago #680	1
University of Ghana	Ghana	SCImago #3179 · THE 1001–1200 · QS 851-900	1
Beijing Normal University	China	SCImago #542 · THE =134 · QS =247	1
University of Pittsburgh Medical Center	United States	SCImago #686	1
Medical University of Lublin	Poland	SCImago #2936 · THE 1201–1500	1
University of Lagos	Nigeria	SCImago #5804 · THE 801–1000 · QS 1001-1200	1
University of North Texas	United States	SCImago #2445 · QS 901-950	1
Smart Learning Institute of Beijing Normal University	China	—	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

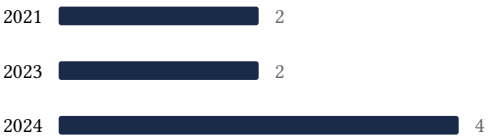
Country	Citing papers
Saudi Arabia	3
United States	3
China	3
India	3
Cambodia	1
Cameroon	1
Canada	1
Croatia	1

Country	Citing papers
Ghana	1
Greece	1
Hong Kong	1
Iraq	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	The Impact of mHealth Interventions: Systematic Review of Systematic Reviews	8	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 2	Novel Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19) in Humans: A Scoping Review and Meta-Analysis	1	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)