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

20	20	5	12
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.

100.0% independent of 20 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	20
Self-citation	0
Co-author	0
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 advanced autism spectrum disorder diagnostics by applying ultra-high resolution chromosomal microarray analysis to consecutive clinical cohorts, establishing a methodological benchmark for detecting neurodevelopmental genetic variants.

CLAIM: The researcher's contribution centers on a 2016 study that utilized ultra-high resolution chromosomal microarray analysis to investigate consecutive individuals with autism spectrum disorders. This work represents a focused effort to refine genetic diagnostic tools for neurodevelopmental conditions.

ORIGINALITY: The titles indicate that this line of work addresses the need for higher resolution in genetic screening for autism. By optimizing chromosomal microarray techniques for neurodevelopmental disorders, the researcher appears to have introduced a more sensitive approach to identifying chromosomal abnormalities in this patient population.

SIGNIFICANCE: The core paper has accumulated 93 citations, suggesting it has become a recognized reference in the field. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, indicating that the work has been adopted and built upon by the broader scientific community rather than just the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 3

CORE PAPER

Chromosomal microarray analysis of consecutive individuals with autism spectrum disorders using an ultra-high resolution chromosomal microarray optimized for neurodevelopmental ...

2016 · 93 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Identification, Evaluation, and Management of Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder (2020)	Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Geisinger Autism & Developmental Medicine Institute	United States	—
2	Genetic Testing in Neurodevelopmental Disorders. (2021)	Autism & Developmental Medicine Institute, Geisinger	United States	—
3	Clinical and genetic aspects of the 15q11.2 BP1-BP2 microdeletion disorder. (2017)	University of Kansas Medical Center	United States	—

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 identified a familial KANK1 deletion deviating from expected imprinting patterns, providing critical evidence for atypical genetic mechanisms in this locus.

The researcher's contribution centers on the 2013 publication titled 'Familial KANK1 deletion that does not follow expected imprinting pattern.' This work stands as the core piece in this specific line of inquiry, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the

same author building directly upon it. The title suggests the identification of a specific genetic anomaly where the inheritance or expression of the KANK1 gene contradicts standard biological expectations regarding genomic imprinting. This appears to address a gap in understanding the variability of KANK1-related disorders, offering a concrete case study of non-canonical genetic behavior. The significance of this finding is underscored by its citation record. With 34 citations, the paper has attracted sustained attention from the scientific community. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, indicating that the work has been widely recognized and utilized by external scholars rather than just the author's immediate circle. This high degree of independent uptake suggests the finding has served as a valuable reference point for other investigators studying KANK1 or imprinting disorders, validating its impact beyond the original research group.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 2

CORE PAPER

Familial KANK1 deletion that does not follow expected imprinting pattern

2013 · 34 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	The genetic basis of cerebral palsy. (2017)	Monash University, Oregon Health and Science University, The University of Adelaide	Australia, United States	**Result**
2	Multiple Functions of the (2021)	Tohoku University	Japan	—

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 The genetic basis of cerebral palsy.

"Paternal imprinting was suspected based on the inheritance pattern of the original Israeli family, although more recent studies have found paternally inherited deletions in unaffected individuals, suggesting random mono-allelic expression.(47) Bi-allelic mutations in KANK1 have recently been identified as a cause of steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome,(48) although, interestingly, the patient described also had neurodevelopmental disabilities."

Contribution 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher advanced clinical genetics by documenting parental perspectives on variants of unknown significance in chromosomal microarray analysis, establishing a foundational reference for patient-centered interpretation.

CLAIM: The researcher's contribution centers on the 2015 paper titled 'Variants of unknown significance on chromosomal microarray analysis: parental perspectives,' which serves as the core work in this line of inquiry. This publication addresses the intersection of genomic technology and patient experience.

ORIGINALITY: The title suggests the work addresses a critical gap in understanding how patients interpret complex genetic findings. By focusing on parental perspectives, the research appears to shift the discourse from purely technical diagnostic criteria to the human impact of uncertain genetic results, a novel angle at the time of publication.

SIGNIFICANCE: The work has garnered 52 citations, indicating sustained academic interest. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the findings have been widely adopted and referenced by the broader scientific community outside the researcher's immediate network.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 5 **· 2 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

Variants of unknown significance on chromosomal microarray analysis: parental perspectives

2015 · 52 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Patients' views on variants of uncertain significance across indications. (2020)	Indiana University School of Medicine, Mayo Clinic, Pennsylvania State University	United States	—
2	Delivery of a national prenatal exome sequencing service in England: a mixed methods study exploring healthcare professionals' views and experiences. (2024)	Alström Syndrome UK, Antenatal Results and Choices, Birmingham Women's and Children's NHS Foundation Trust	United Kingdom	—
3	Clinical utility of periodic reinterpretation of CNVs of uncertain significance: an 8-year retrospective study. (2023)	CHRU de Nancy, CHRU Nancy, Hôpitaux Universitaires de Strasbourg	France	—
4	"It wasn't a disaster or anything": Parents' experiences of their child's uncertain chromosomal microarray result. (2016)	University of Melbourne	Australia	**Result**
5	Parents' Perspectives on Variants of Uncertain Significance from Chromosome Microarray Analysis. (2016)	University of Michigan, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center	United States	**Result**

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 "It wasn't a disaster or anything": Parents' experiences of their child's uncertain chromosomal microarray result.

"Results from these studies indicate that parents' comprehension of their child's CMA result is variable andmay be influenced by many factors including access to genetic counseling and written material [Reiff et al., 2012; Jez et al., 2015; Kiedrowski et al., 2015]."

RESULT Parents' Perspectives on Variants of Uncertain Significance from Chromosome Microarray Analysis.

"A recent study assessed parental understanding, perceived value, perceptions of child vulnerability, and parental stress after receiving a VUS (Jez et al. 2015)."

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
IRCCS Stella Maris Foundation	Italy	—	2
University of Utah	United States	SCImago #320 · THE 201–250 · QS =540	2
Mayo Clinic	United States	SCImago #88	2
Baylor College of Medicine	United States	SCImago #560	1
Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust	United Kingdom	SCImago #1833	1
University of Calgary	Canada	SCImago #399 · THE 200 · QS 211	1
Birmingham Women's and Children's NHS Foundation Trust	United Kingdom	SCImago #4307	1

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
University of Kansas Medical Center	United States	SCImago #1982	1
University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust	United Kingdom	—	1
IGBMC	France	—	1
Hôpitaux Universitaires de Strasbourg	France	SCImago #2958	1
University of Antwerp	Belgium	SCImago #1188 · THE =170 · QS 280	1
Boston College	United States	SCImago #3099 · THE 251–300 · QS =526	1
La Paz University Hospital	Spain	—	1
University of Colorado	United States	—	1

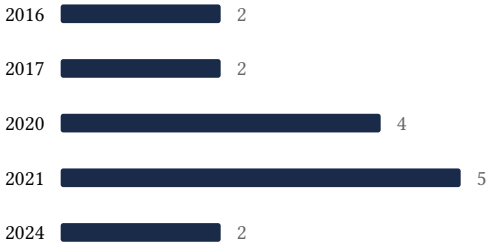
Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	13
Iran	2
China	2
France	2
Australia	2
Italy	2
Spain	2
United Kingdom	2
Thailand	1
Canada	1
Japan	1
Egypt	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	Chromosomal microarray analysis of consecutive individuals with autism spectrum disorders using an ultra-high resolution chromosomal microarray optimized for neurodevelopmental …	3	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 2	Familial KANK1 deletion that does not follow expected imprinting pattern	2	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 3	Variants of unknown significance on chromosomal microarray analysis: parental perspectives	5	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)