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

43	43	5	19
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 43 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	43
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 conducted a seminal community-based study assessing mental illness perceptions in South Delhi, establishing a foundational reference for urban psychiatric epidemiology.

CLAIM: The researcher's significant contribution centers on a 2013 study examining perceptions and attitudes toward mental illness within an urban community in South Delhi. This work serves as the core reference point for this line of inquiry, standing as a distinct and self-contained contribution to the field.

ORIGINALITY: The titles indicate that this research addresses the specific gap of understanding community-level stigma and attitudes in a defined urban Indian context. By focusing on a community-based approach, the work appears to provide localized empirical data that complements broader psychiatric literature, offering a nuanced view of mental health perceptions in South Delhi.

SIGNIFICANCE: The core paper has accumulated 123 citations, indicating sustained academic interest and utility. Notably, citation analysis reveals that 100% of the citing papers originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the work has been widely adopted and utilized by the broader scientific community beyond the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 9

CORE PAPER

Perception and attitude towards mental illness in an urban community in South Delhi-A community based study

2013 · 123 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Stigma in mental illness: Perspective from eight Asian nations (2020)	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, American University of Beirut, Asian Hospital and Medical Center	China, India, Japan	—
2	Why mental health literacy still matters: a review (2019)	Mahatma Gandhi Medical College & Research Institute (MGMC&RI)	India	—
3	Knowledge of the community regarding mental health problems: a cross-sectional study. (2021)	Jimma University	Ethiopia	—
4	Cultural Differences in Psychosis: The Role of Causal Beliefs and Stigma in White British and South Asians (2019)	Greater Manchester West Mental Health NHS Foundation Trust, University of Manchester	United Kingdom	—
5	Mental Health Literacy Among Late Adolescents in South India: What They Know and What Attitudes Drive Them. (2016)	Manipal University	India	—
6	Attitude and help-seeking behavior of the community towards mental health problems. (2020)	Jimma University	Ethiopia	—
7	Mental health literacy among adolescents: Evidence from a community-based study in Delhi. (2022)	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	India	—
8	Community Perception towards Mental Illness among Residents of Gimbi Town, Western Ethiopia. (2016)	Amanuel Specialized Mental Hospital, Gimbi General Hospital, University of Gondar	Ethiopia	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
9	Mental health literacy in family caregivers: A comparative analysis (2018)	—	—	—

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 provided foundational epidemiological data on knee osteoarthritis prevalence among perimenopausal women in urban South Delhi, establishing a critical baseline for public health interventions in this demographic.

The researcher's significant contribution centers on the 2010 study published in the Indian Journal of Public Health, which examined the prevalence of knee osteoarthritis amongst perimenopausal women in an urban resettlement colony in South Delhi. This work stands as a core publication in the researcher's portfolio, addressing a specific gap in understanding musculoskeletal health within this distinct demographic and geographic context. By focusing on perimenopausal women in an urban resettlement setting, the study appears to highlight the intersection of hormonal changes, urban living conditions, and joint health, offering insights that were previously underrepresented in the literature.

The originality of this line of work lies in its targeted focus on a vulnerable population often overlooked in broader osteoarthritis studies. The titles suggest a deliberate effort to quantify disease burden in a specific socio-economic and physiological niche, providing a nuanced view of how urban resettlement and perimenopause may jointly influence knee health. This approach allows for more tailored public health strategies and clinical awareness, distinguishing the research from general epidemiological surveys.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its sustained impact, with 88 citations indicating that the work has been widely recognized and utilized by the scientific community. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, underscoring the broad relevance and utility of the findings beyond the researcher's immediate circle. This high degree of independent uptake suggests that the data has served as a reliable reference point for other scholars investigating osteoarthritis, women's health, or urban public health issues, thereby validating the work's importance in the field.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 8 · **1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

Prevalence of knee osteoarthritis amongst perimenopausal women in an urban resettlement colony in South Delhi

2010 · Indian J Public Health · 88 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Global, regional prevalence, incidence and risk factors of knee osteoarthritis in population-based studies (2020)	The Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University	China	—
2	Current interventions in the management of knee osteoarthritis (2013)	—	—	—
3	Prevalence of osteoarthritis in lower middle- and low-income countries: a systematic review and meta-analysis. (2021)	Keele University	United Kingdom	—
4	Epidemiology of knee osteoarthritis in India and related factors. (2016)	Ram Raghu Hospital, S.N. Medical College	India	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
5	Burden of osteoarthritis in India and its states, 1990–2019: findings from the Global Burden of disease study 2019 (2022)	KMCT Medical College, Menzies Institute for Medical Research, University of Tasmania, Royal North Shore Hospital and University of Sydney	Australia, India	—
6	Prevalence of knee osteoarthritis among elderly persons in India: A systematic review and meta-analysis (2025)	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, ESIC Medical College and Hospital	India	**Influential**
7	Association between metabolic syndrome and knee osteoarthritis: a cross-sectional study. (2017)	Central South University	China	—
8	Association between Dietary Magnesium Intake and Radiographic Knee Osteoarthritis. (2015)	Central South University, Xiangya Hospital, Central South University	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 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher conducted a seminal systematic review quantifying the burden of common mental disorders among pregnant women, establishing a critical evidence base for maternal mental health.

CLAIM: The researcher's contribution centers on a 2018 systematic review published in the Asian Journal of Psychiatry, which synthesizes evidence regarding the burden of common mental disorders in pregnant women. This work serves as a foundational reference in the field of perinatal psychiatry.

ORIGINALITY: By employing a systematic review methodology, the researcher addressed the need for consolidated, high-quality evidence on maternal mental health burdens. This approach likely clarified the prevalence and impact of these disorders, offering a structured overview that individual studies could not provide alone.

SIGNIFICANCE: The paper has garnered 92 citations, indicating substantial uptake by the scientific community. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that this work has influenced scholars outside the researcher's immediate network and institution, underscoring its broad relevance and impact.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 10

CORE PAPER

Burden of common mental disorders among pregnant women: A systematic review

2018 · Asian J Psychiatr · 92 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 68 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 10% of Medicine papers from 2018 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Prevalence and correlates of perinatal depression. (2023)	University of Manchester	United Kingdom	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
2	Effects of relaxation interventions during pregnancy on maternal mental health, and pregnancy and newborn outcomes: A systematic review and meta-analysis. (2024)	Jimma University, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Oslo University Hospital & University of Oslo	Ethiopia, Norway, United Kingdom	—
3	Factors associated with pregnancy-related anxiety among pregnant women attending antenatal care follow-up at Bedelle general hospital and Metu Karl comprehensive specialized hospital, Southwest Ethiopia (2022)	Mettu University	—	—
4	The prevalence and determinants of pregnancy-related anxiety amongst pregnant women at less than 24 weeks of pregnancy in Bangalore, Southern India. (2019)	Indian Institute of Public Health Hyderabad-Bangalore Campus, Public Health Foundation of India, J.N. Medical College, KLE University	India	—
5	Comorbid anxiety and depression: Prevalence and associated factors among pregnant women in Arba Minch zuria district, Gamo zone, southern Ethiopia. (2021)	Arba Minch University	Ethiopia	—
6	Prevalence and risk factors for postpartum depression in Sri Lanka: A population-based study (2020)	Duke Kunshan University, Fudan University, Regional Director of Health Service Office	China, Sri Lanka	—
7	Anxiety during the pregnancy and affecting factors: a cross-sectional study. (2023)	Izmir Katip Celebi Universitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi	Turkey	—
8	Adversity in childhood and depression in pregnancy. (2020)	University of Alberta, University of Calgary, University of New South Wales	Australia, Canada	—
9	Exploring shared and unique benefits of passive and active prenatal intervention protocols on maternal wellbeing and neonatal outcomes: a combined quali-quantitative approach (2025)	University of Milan, University of Milano-Bicocca, University of Padova	Italy	—
10	Prevalence of mental disorders in South Asia: A systematic review of reviews (2023)	London School of Economics and Political Science	United Kingdom	—

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
All India Institute of Medical Sciences	India	SCImago #1342	4
Jimma University	Ethiopia	SCImago #5519	3
Central South University	China	SCImago #42 · THE 251–300 · QS =491	2

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
University of Tasmania	Australia	SCImago #1804 · THE 251–300 · QS =314	2
University of Manchester	United Kingdom	SCImago #196 · THE 56 · QS 35	2
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	India	—	1
UCL Great Ormond Street Institute of Child Health	United Kingdom	—	1
Cardiff University	United Kingdom	SCImago #664 · THE 201–250 · QS 181	1
Chiba University Graduate School of Medicine	Japan	—	1
Asian Hospital and Medical Center	Philippines	—	1
Chakri Naruebodindra	Thailand	—	1
American University of Beirut	Lebanon	SCImago #3188 · QS =237	1
University of Calgary	Canada	SCImago #399 · THE 200 · QS 211	1
Government Medical College	India	—	1
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	United Kingdom	SCImago #802	1

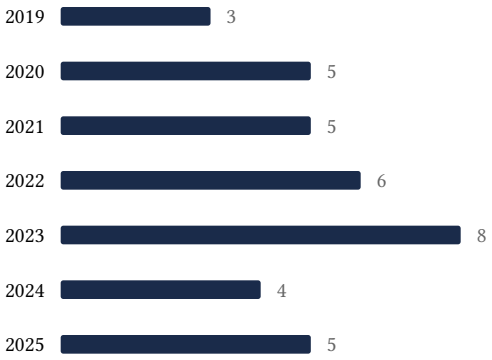
Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
India	18
United Kingdom	6
Ethiopia	5
China	5
Australia	4
Nepal	2
Switzerland	2
Nigeria	2
New Zealand	1
Norway	1
Philippines	1
Saudi Arabia	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	Perception and attitude towards mental illness in an urban community in South Delhi-A community based study	9	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 2	Prevalence of knee osteoarthritis amongst perimenopausal women in an urban resettlement colony in South Delhi	8	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 3	Burden of common mental disorders among pregnant women: A systematic review	10	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher