

Citation Evidence Report

EB-1A Petition — Original Contributions of Major Significance

8 CFR § 204.5(h)(3)(v) · Criterion 5

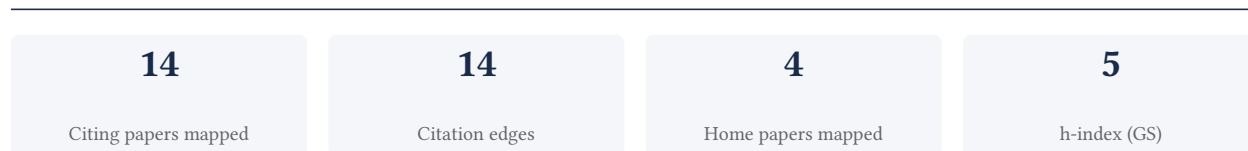
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[Google Scholar profile](#)

Generated 2026-05-21 by CiteMap. This report organises Google Scholar citation data into the structure USCIS adjudicators apply to Criterion 5 (original contributions of major significance). 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



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.

92.9% independent of 14 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	13
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 characterized a multidrug-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae strain possessing a comprehensive arsenal of resistance and virulence genes, identifying it as an unequivocal superbug.

The researcher's contribution centers on the identification and characterization of a particularly dangerous Klebsiella pneumoniae strain. This work is anchored in the 2021 publication titled 'An unequivocal superbug: PDR Klebsiella pneumoniae with an arsenal of resistance and virulence factor genes.'

This line of work appears to address the critical need for detailed phenotypic and genotypic profiling of pan-drug-resistant pathogens. By documenting the co-occurrence of extensive resistance mechanisms and virulence factors, the research highlights the heightened clinical threat posed by such strains, offering a concrete example of the evolving landscape of antimicrobial resistance.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its uptake within the scientific community. With 39 citations, the paper has attracted attention from independent researchers, with 100% of classified citations originating from scholars outside the researcher's immediate institution or collaboration network. This high degree of independent engagement suggests the work has served as a valuable reference point for broader studies on superbug epidemiology and resistance mechanisms.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 2

CORE PAPER

[An unequivocal superbug: PDR Klebsiella pneumoniae with an arsenal of resistance and virulence factor genes](#)

2021 · 39 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Current Treatment Strategies Against Multidrug-Resistant Bacteria: A Review. (2022)	Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS), Pilani, Siksha O Anusandhan (Deemed to be University)	India	—
2	Antibiotic-Resistant ESKAPE Pathogens and COVID-19: The Pandemic beyond the Pandemic (2023)	IRCCS Ospedale Policlinico San Martino, University of Bari Aldo Moro	Italy	—

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 published a 2022 study in Biology (Basel) investigating the impact of urinary tract infections on adult hippocampal neurogenesis, establishing a novel link between peripheral infection and neural plasticity.

CLAIM: The researcher's contribution centers on a 2022 paper titled 'Urinary Tract Infections Impair Adult Hippocampal Neurogenesis,' published in Biology (Basel). This work represents a focused investigation into the physiological consequences of common infections on brain function.

ORIGINALITY: By examining the relationship between urinary tract infections and hippocampal neurogenesis, this line of work appears to address a gap in understanding how peripheral inflammatory conditions may disrupt adult neural regeneration. The title suggests a direct causal or correlational link that challenges the traditional separation of urological health and neurological integrity.

SIGNIFICANCE: The paper has garnered 20 citations, all from independent researchers outside the author’s immediate circle. This 100% independent citation rate indicates that the findings have resonated with the broader scientific community, suggesting the work has successfully introduced a new perspective on the systemic effects of infection on the brain.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 6

CORE PAPER

[Urinary Tract Infections Impair Adult Hippocampal Neurogenesis](#)

2022 · Biology (Basel) · 20 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Biological agents and the aging brain: glial inflammation and neurotoxic signaling. (2023)	Colorado State University	United States	—
2	New findings about comparing the effects of antibiotic therapy and phage therapy on memory and hippocampal pyramidal cells in rats. (2023)	Arak University	Iran	—
3	Mendelian Randomization Analyses Support Causal Relationships Between Psychiatric Disorders and Risk of Urinary Tract Infections. (2025)	China-Japan Friendship Hospital	China	—
4	Lower Hippocampal Volume Partly Mediates the Association Between rs6859 in the NECTIN2 Gene and Alzheimer's Disease: New Findings from Causal Mediation Analysis of ADNI Data (2026)	Duke University	United States	—
5	Lower hippocampal volume partly mediates the association between rs6859 in the NECTIN2 gene and Alzheimer's disease: new findings from causal mediation analysis of ADNI data (2026)	—	—	—
6	Investigating the Effects of Fosfomycin on Cognition, Sensory Processing, Locomotor Function and Hippocampal Neurogenesis in Healthy Rats (2025)	American University of Beirut	Lebanon	—

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
Duke University	United States	SCImago #115 · THE 28 · QS 62	2
American University of Beirut	Lebanon	SCImago #3188 · QS =237	1

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Near East University, Department of Biophysics	—	—	1
Near East University, Faculty Of Dentistry, Department of Pharmacology	—	—	1
King Abdullah University of Science and Technology	Saudi Arabia	SCImago #680	1
University of Bari Aldo Moro	Italy	THE 601–800 · QS 801-850	1
Siksha O Anusandhan (Deemed to be University)	India	THE 801–1000	1
Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS), Pilani	India	—	1
IRCCS Ospedale Policlinico San Martino	Italy	—	1
Arak University	Iran	SCImago #9386 · THE 1501+	1
Yasuj University of Medical Science	Iran	—	1
Islamic Azad University, Shahr-e-Qods Branch	Iran	SCImago #9960	1
Islamic Azad University, Shahrekord Branch	Iran	SCImago #10414	1
University of Kerbala	Iraq	SCImago #9216 · THE 1501+ · QS 1201-1400	1
Yasuj University of Medical Sciences	Iran	SCImago #8929	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
Iran	3
United States	3
Iraq	1
China	1
Lebanon	1
Saudi Arabia	1
Italy	1
India	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.

2023  3

2024  2

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	An unequivocal superbug: PDR Klebsiella pneumoniae with an arsenal of resistance and virulence factor genes	2	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) – Criterion 5
Contribution 2	Urinary Tract Infections Impair Adult Hippocampal Neurogenesis	6	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) – Criterion 5