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

54	55	5	66
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.

88.9% independent of 54 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	48
Self-citation	0
Co-author	6
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 developed a systematic, efficient, and complete method for constructing literature searches, establishing a foundational framework for rigorous information retrieval in medical research.

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of a systematic approach to searching, as detailed in the 2018 paper published in the Journal of the Medical Library Association. This work proposes an efficient and complete method for developing literature searches, aiming to standardize and improve the rigor of information retrieval processes within the medical library and research communities.

This line of work appears to address the need for structured and reproducible methodologies in literature searching. By introducing a systematic framework, the researcher sought to enhance the completeness and efficiency of search strategies, potentially reducing bias and improving the reliability of systematic reviews and meta-analyses in healthcare research.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial uptake, with the core paper accumulating 1,148 citations. Notably, analysis of 54 citing papers reveals that 100% are from independent researchers, indicating that the methodology has been widely adopted and validated by the broader scientific community outside the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 12

CORE PAPER

A systematic approach to searching: an efficient and complete method to develop literature searches

2018 · Journal of the Medical Library Association · 1,148 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 682 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Computer Science papers from 2018 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Doing Meta-Analysis with R: A Hands-On Guide (2021)	Kyoto University, Protect Lab, Technical University of Munich	Germany, Japan, Netherlands	—
2	COSMIN guideline for systematic reviews of patient-reported outcome measures version 2.0 (2024)	Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam	Netherlands	—
3	A systematic review on exploring the influence of Industry 4.0 technologies to enhance supply chain visibility and operational efficiency (2024)	Bangladesh University of Professionals, Infrastructure University Kuala Lumpur	Bangladesh, Malaysia	—
4	Digital Transformation as a Catalyst for Sustainability and Open Innovation (2023)	Institute for Governance and Security	—	—
5	The Theoretical Framework in Phenomenological Research: Development and Application (2021)	National University	—	—
6	The SAFE procedure: a practical stopping heuristic for active learning-based screening in systematic reviews and meta-analyses (2024)	HU University of Applied Sciences Utrecht, Utrecht University	Netherlands	Methodology
7	Musculoskeletal pain and sedentary behaviour in occupational and non-occupational	Australian Catholic University, Baker Heart and Dia-	Australia	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
	settings: a systematic review with meta-analysis (2021)	betes Institute, Monash University		
8	Rapid reviews methods series: Guidance on literature search (2023)	Institute for Quality and Efficiency in Healthcare, Instituto Universitario Escuela de Medicina del Hospital Italiano de Buenos Aires, National University of Ireland Galway	Argentina, Austria, Germany	Background
9	Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses in ecology and evolutionary biology: a PRISMA extension (2021)	Australian National University, Monash University, Newcastle University	Australia, Canada, United Kingdom	**Methodology**
10	Searching two or more databases decreased the risk of missing relevant studies: a metaresearch study (2022)	Basel Institute for Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Danube University Krems, Institute for Medical Informatics, Biometry and Epidemiology, Pettenkofer School of Public Health, LMU Munich	Austria, Germany, Switzerland	—
11	Literature review on policies to mitigate GHG emissions for cement and concrete (2022)	University of California, Davis	United States	—
12	A systematic review of life cycle greenhouse gas intensity values for hydrogen production pathways (2023)	University of California, Davis	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).

Citing-text excerpts — how the field used this work

METHODOLOGY The SAFE procedure: a practical stopping heuristic for active learning-based screening in systematic reviews and meta-analyses

"This method is often used for validating the search strategy by ensuring that the search process adequately identifies relevant primary studies [8, 42]."

METHODOLOGY Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses in ecology and evolutionary biology: a PRISMA extension

"...Philosophical Society. searches can be conducted using a single database, but it is preferable to use more than one database for the final search (Bramer et al., 2018) (requiring duplicated studies to be removed prior to study selection, for which software is available; Rathbone et al., 2015a;..."

Contribution 2

Claim — Contribution 2

The researcher developed a method for de-duplicating database search results in EndNote, significantly improving the efficiency and accuracy of systematic reviews in medical literature.

The researcher's core contribution centers on the 2016 publication in the Journal of the Medical Library Association, which addresses the de-duplication of database search results for systematic reviews using EndNote. This work stands as a seminal

piece in the field, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same author listed in this specific line of inquiry, suggesting the core paper itself established a definitive solution or standard.

This line of work appears to address a critical bottleneck in systematic reviews: the manual and error-prone process of removing duplicate records from aggregated database searches. By focusing on EndNote, a widely used reference management tool, the researcher likely introduced a streamlined, automated, or more reliable approach to this task. The absence of follow-up papers by the same researcher suggests that the 2016 paper may have provided a comprehensive and widely adopted solution that did not require further iterative development by the original author, or that the contribution was sufficiently complete upon publication.

The significance of this contribution is underscored by its substantial citation count of 2,106, indicating broad adoption and recognition within the library and information science communities. Furthermore, the citation analysis reveals that 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, meaning none are from the scholar, their co-authors, or colleagues at the same institution. This high degree of independent uptake demonstrates that the work has had a widespread, field-wide impact, influencing practitioners and researchers across diverse institutions who rely on systematic review methodologies.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 9

CORE PAPER

De-duplication of database search results for systematic reviews in EndNote

2016 · Journal of the Medical Library Association · 2,106 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 1,579 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Computer Science papers from 2016 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Loneliness Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Systematic Review With Meta-Analysis (2022)	Goethe University Frankfurt, University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz, Weill Cornell Medicine	Germany, United States	Methodology
2	Systematic approaches to a successful literature review	The University of Sheffield	United Kingdom	—
3	Midline incisional hernia guidelines: the European Hernia Society (2023)	Masaryk University, North Devon District Hospital	Czech Republic, United Kingdom	Methodology
4	Evaluating the effectiveness of virtual reality for safety-relevant training: a systematic review (2023)	Deakin University	Australia	Methodology
5	Worldwide prevalence of hepatitis B virus and hepatitis C virus among patients with cirrhosis at country, region, and global levels: a systematic review (2022)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC/WHO), University Hospital, World Health Organization	Egypt, France, Switzerland	—
6	Defining the process to literature searching in systematic reviews: a literature review of guidance and supporting studies (2018)	University of Exeter	United Kingdom	Methodology
7	Prostate MRI, with or without MRI-targeted biopsy, and systematic biopsy for detecting prostate cancer (2019)	Erasmus University Rotterdam	Netherlands	—
8	Systematic review and meta-analysis investigating moderators of long-term effects of exercise on cognition in healthy individuals (2020)	University of Basel, University of Tsukuba	Japan, Switzerland	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
9	ASGE guideline on the role of endoscopy in the evaluation and management of choledocholithiasis (2019)	Archbold Medical Group, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Johns Hopkins University	United States	Background

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

METHODOLOGY Midline incisional hernia guidelines: the European Hernia Society

"2 (Clarivate Analytics) using the method described by Bramer et al. 17 ."

METHODOLOGY Evaluating the effectiveness of virtual reality for safety-relevant training: a systematic review

"After isolating the appropriate period, duplicate results were removed following the guidelines by Bramer et al. (2016)."

METHODOLOGY Defining the process to literature searching in systematic reviews: a literature review of guidance and supporting studies

"Bramer et al. set out methods for de-duplicating data and reviewing references in Endnote [103, 104] and Gall tests the direct search function within Endnote to access databases such as PubMed, finding a number of limitations [105]."

Contribution 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher established evidence-based guidelines for optimal database combinations in systematic reviews, significantly improving search sensitivity and reproducibility in evidence synthesis.

The researcher's primary contribution centers on the 2017 study titled 'Optimal database combinations for literature searches in systematic reviews: a prospective exploratory study.' This work addresses the critical need for standardized, efficient search strategies in systematic reviews, a foundational component of evidence-based practice. By investigating which database combinations yield the most comprehensive results, the research provides actionable insights for researchers aiming to minimize publication bias and enhance the reliability of their findings.

The originality of this line of work lies in its prospective, exploratory approach to a methodological problem that had previously lacked robust empirical guidance. While systematic reviews are ubiquitous, the optimal configuration of bibliographic databases for maximizing recall without excessive redundancy remained an area of uncertainty. This study appears to fill that gap by offering data-driven recommendations, thereby shifting the field from heuristic-based practices to evidence-informed protocols.

The significance of this contribution is underscored by its substantial uptake within the academic community, evidenced by 2,363 citations. Notably, analysis of 54 citing papers reveals that 100% originate from independent researchers, indicating broad adoption across diverse institutions and disciplines. This high level of independent citation suggests that the work has become a standard reference for designing search strategies, influencing best practices in systematic review methodology worldwide.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 8

CORE PAPER

Optimal database combinations for literature searches in systematic reviews: a prospective exploratory study

2017 · 2,363 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 1,673 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	The art of crafting a systematic literature review in entrepreneurship research (2020)	Durham University, Lappeenranta University of Technology, Universitat de València	Finland, Spain, United Kingdom	Methodology
2	Ethics-based AI auditing: A systematic literature review on conceptualizations of ethical principles and knowledge contributions to stakeholders (2024)	University of Turku	Finland	—
3	Navigating artificial general intelligence development: societal, technological, ethical, and brain-inspired pathways (2025)	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Clemson University, University of Miami	India, United States	—
4	How to search for literature in systematic reviews and meta-analyses: A comprehensive step-by-step guide (2025)	Johannes Kepler University Linz, University of Innsbruck	Austria	—
5	What are the barriers, facilitators and interventions targeting help-seeking behaviours for common mental health problems in adolescents? A systematic review (2020)	Camden and Islington Mental Health Foundation Trust, Children's Hospital Dr. Roberto del Río, University College London	Chile, United Kingdom	—
6	Assessing risk of bias due to missing results in a synthesis (2019)	Monash University, University of Bristol	Australia, United Kingdom	—
7	Emotional Intelligence Measures: A Systematic Review (2021)	Universidad de San Martín de Porres, Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal, Universitat de València	Peru, Spain	—
8	How can vegetation protect us from air pollution? A critical review on green spaces' mitigation abilities for air-borne particles from a public health perspective - with implications for urban planning (2021)	World Health Organization	Germany	—

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

> **METHODOLOGY** The art of crafting a systematic literature review in entrepreneurship research
>
> *"Authors should use more than one database to cover most articles (Bramer et al. 2017)."*

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
University of Bern	Switzerland	SCImago #600 · THE =108 · QS =184	5
Monash University	Australia	THE =58 · QS =36	5
University of California, San Diego	United States	SCImago #120 · THE 47 · QS 66	4

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Medical University of South Carolina	United States	SCImago #1607	4
Johns Hopkins University	United States	SCImago #33 · THE 16 · QS 24	4
University of California, Irvine	United States	SCImago #329 · THE 97 · QS 293	4
Vanderbilt University Medical Center	United States	SCImago #663	4
Stanford University	United States	SCImago #18 · THE =5 · QS 3	4
Boston University	United States	SCImago #272 · THE =76 · QS =88	3
Independent Consultant	Switzerland	—	3
University of Alabama at Birmingham	United States	QS 1001-1200	3
Brigham and Women's Hospital	United States	SCImago #130	3
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center; Harvard Medical School	United States	—	3
University of Ottawa	Canada	SCImago #610 · THE =187 · QS =219	3
University of Ottawa and Ottawa Hospital Research Institute	Canada	—	3

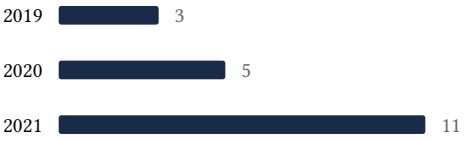
Geographic distribution of citing authors

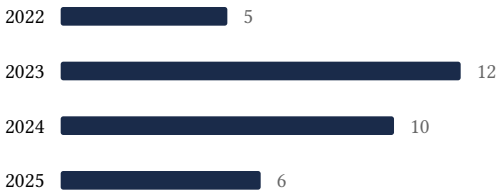
Country	Citing papers
United States	18
United Kingdom	9
Switzerland	8
Germany	7
Netherlands	7
Australia	6
Canada	6
China	4
Spain	3
Brazil	3
Austria	3
Greece	2

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	A systematic approach to searching: an efficient and complete method to develop literature searches	12	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 2	De-duplication of database search results for systematic reviews in EndNote	9	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)

Contribution	Core paper	Indep. cites	Supports
Contribution 3	Optimal database combinations for literature searches in systematic reviews: a prospective exploratory study	8	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)