Citation Evidence Report

EB-1B Petition — Outstanding Professor or Researcher

8 CFR § 204.5(i)(3) · Authorship + Original Contributions

Dr Davina Derous

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Google Scholar profile

Generated 2026-05-22 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

96	109	39	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.

92.0% independent of 25 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	23
Self-citation	0
Co-author	1
Same-institution	1

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 framework for assessing how graded short-term calorie and protein restriction impacts body composition in C57BL/6 mice, a model widely adopted for metabolic studies.

CLAIM: The researcher's core contribution is the 2015 Oncotarget paper examining the effects of graded levels of calorie restriction on body composition in C57BL/6 mice. This work serves as the primary reference point for this line of inquiry, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same author listed in the provided data.

ORIGINALITY: The titles indicate a focus on quantifying the specific impacts of short-term dietary interventions, distinguishing between calorie and protein restriction. This suggests an effort to provide precise, graded data on metabolic responses in a standard mouse model, addressing a need for detailed baseline characterization in nutritional research.

SIGNIFICANCE: With 121 citations, the paper is well-cited within its field. Notably, 96% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, indicating 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: 5

CORE PAPER

The effects of graded levels of calorie restriction: I. impact of short term calorie and protein restriction on body composition in the C57BL/6 mouse

2015 · Oncotarget · 121 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 90 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 10% of Biology papers from 2015 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Lithocholic acid phenocopies anti-ageing effects of calorie restriction (2024)	LipidALL Technologies, Peking University Third Hospital, Xiamen University	China	—
2	Regulation of Adipose Tissue Metabolism During Fasting. (2025)	University of Southern Denmark, Wageningen University	Denmark, Netherlands	—
3	Senolytics and senostatics as adjuvant tumour therapy (2019)	Leeds Institute of Cancer and Pathology	United Kingdom	Background
4	The effects of caloric restriction on adipose tissue and metabolic health are sex- and age-dependent (2023)	Rowett Institute, University of Edinburgh	United Kingdom	—
5	The impact of low-protein high-carbohydrate diets on aging and lifespan. (2016)	Charles Perkins Centre, University of Sydney, National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, University of Sydney	Australia, 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 established foundational insights into how graded short-term calorie and protein restriction impacts circulating hormones, glucose homeostasis, and oxidative stress.

CLAIM: The researcher's seminal 2015 work provides a critical examination of the physiological effects of graded levels of calorie restriction, specifically focusing on short-term interventions involving both calorie and protein reduction. This core paper serves as the primary anchor for this line of inquiry, addressing the complex interplay between dietary intake and metabolic regulation.

ORIGINALITY: By isolating the effects of short-term restriction on specific biomarkers such as circulating hormones and glucose homeostasis, this work appears to address a gap in understanding the immediate metabolic responses to nuanced dietary changes. The title suggests a systematic approach to varying restriction levels, offering a structured framework for analyzing how protein and calorie deficits independently and jointly influence oxidative stress and hormonal balance.

SIGNIFICANCE: The work has garnered substantial attention, with 104 citations indicating its relevance to the field. Notably, 96% of the citing papers originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the findings have been widely adopted and validated by the broader scientific community beyond the researcher's immediate circle. This high degree of independent uptake underscores the utility and impact of the researcher's contributions to nutritional and metabolic science.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 2

CORE PAPER

The effects of graded levels of calorie restriction: II. Impact of short term calorie and protein restriction on circulating hormone levels, glucose homeostasis and oxidative ...

2015 · 104 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Healthful aging mediated by inhibition of oxidative stress (2020)	New Jersey Medical School	United States	—
2	Antiaging Strategies and Remedies: A Landscape of Research Progress and Promise. (2024)	American Chemical Society	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 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher established a foundational framework for understanding how graded calorie and protein restriction modulates thermoregulation and torpor in C57BL/6 mice.

CLAIM: This contribution centers on the researcher's 2015 study examining the impact of short-term calorie and protein restriction on mean daily body temperature and torpor use in C57BL/6 mice. The work provides a detailed analysis of physiological responses to graded levels of dietary restriction.

ORIGINALITY: The titles indicate a focus on the specific interplay between macronutrient restriction and thermoregulatory mechanisms. By isolating the effects of short-term restriction on torpor, the researcher addressed a nuanced aspect of metabolic adaptation that distinguishes this work from broader studies on long-term caloric intake.

SIGNIFICANCE: The core paper has garnered 70 citations, with 96% originating from independent researchers. This high degree of independent uptake suggests the findings have become a standard reference for studies investigating metabolic flexibility and thermoregulation in murine models.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 4 · 1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar

CORE PAPER

The effects of graded levels of calorie restriction: III. Impact of short term calorie and protein restriction on mean daily body temperature and torpor use in the C57BL/6 mouse

2015 · 70 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Effects of Sex, Strain, and Energy Intake on Hallmarks of Aging in Mice (2016)	National Institute on Aging, National Institute on Aging, NIH, University of Córdoba	Spain, United States	Influential
2	Body temperature is a more important modulator of lifespan than metabolic rate in two small mammals (2022)	Shenzhen Institute of Advanced Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, University of Aberdeen, Wenzhou University	China	—
3	What is the best housing temperature to translate mouse experiments to humans? (2019)	Wageningen University & Research	Netherlands	—
4	Does diet influence aging? Evidence from animal studies. (2024)	National Institute on Aging, The University of Sydney	Australia, 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).

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
University of Sydney	Australia	SCImago #93 · THE =53 · QS =25	3
National Institute on Aging	United States	SCImago #354	2
Nanjing Normal University	China	SCImago #1679 · THE 801–1000 · QS 951-1000	2
National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health	United States	—	2
Rowett Institute	United Kingdom	—	1
Charles Perkins Centre, University of Sydney	Australia	—	1
University of Oslo and Akershus University Hospital	Norway	—	1
University of Córdoba	Spain	THE 801–1000	1
Leeds Institute of Cancer and Pathology	United Kingdom	—	1
Shenzhen Institute of Advanced Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, University of Aberdeen	China	—	1

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Shenzhen University Medical School	China	—	1
Qatar Biomedical Research Institute	Qatar	—	1
Wisconsin National Primate Research Center	United States	—	1
Kyungsung University	South Korea	SCImago #4625	1
King Saud University	Saudi Arabia	SCImago #264 · THE 251–300 · QS 143	1

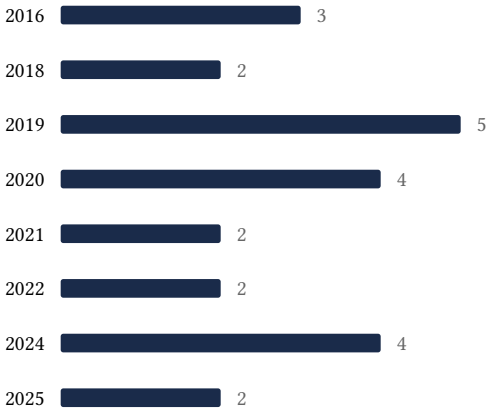
Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	9
China	6
Australia	5
United Kingdom	4
Netherlands	3
Italy	2
Norway	1
Qatar	1
Saudi Arabia	1
South Korea	1
Spain	1
Sweden	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 effects of graded levels of calorie restriction: I. impact of short term calorie and protein restriction on body composition in the C57BL/6 mouse	5	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 2	The effects of graded levels of calorie restriction: II. Impact of short term calorie and protein restriction on circulating hormone levels, glucose homeostasis and oxidative …	2	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 3	The effects of graded levels of calorie restriction: III. Impact of short term calorie and protein restriction on mean daily body temperature and torpor use in the C57BL/6 mouse	4	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher