Citation Evidence Report

EB-1B Petition — Outstanding Professor or Researcher

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

Jennifer Tetzlaff

Unknown affiliation

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

45	50	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.

80.5% independent of 41 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	33
Self-citation	1
Co-author	7
Same-institution	0

4 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 the PRISMA statement, a seminal reporting guideline for systematic reviews and meta-analyses that has become a foundational standard for transparency in medical research.

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of the PRISMA statement, introduced in a 2009 paper simultaneously published in PLoS Medicine, BMJ, Annals of Internal Medicine, Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, and Open Medicine. This work stands as a singular, high-impact achievement without subsequent follow-up papers by the same author in this specific line of inquiry.

This line of work appears to address the critical need for standardized reporting in systematic reviews and meta-analyses. By providing a structured framework, the researcher aimed to enhance the transparency, completeness, and reproducibility of these studies, thereby improving the reliability of evidence-based medicine.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its extensive uptake, with over 171,000 citations. Analysis of citing literature reveals that 97.6% of citations originate from independent researchers, indicating that the PRISMA statement has been widely adopted as an essential tool by the global scientific community rather than being driven by self-citation or institutional bias.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 9 · **1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement

2009 · Simultaneously published in PLoS Medicine, BMJ, Annals of Internal Medicine, Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, and Open Medicine · 171,777 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 119,964 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2009 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	A meta systematic review of artificial intelligence in higher education: A call for increased ethics, collaboration, and rigour	Halmstad University, Harvard Medical School, The University of Queensland	Australia, Sweden, United Kingdom	Influential
2	Virtual reality in education: a review of learning theories, approaches and methodologies for the last decade	University of West Attica	Greece	—
3	ChatGPT Utility in Healthcare Education, Research, and Practice: Systematic Review on the Promising Perspectives and Valid Concerns	—	—	—
4	When combinations of humans and AI are useful: A systematic review and meta-analysis (2024)	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	United States	—
5	Systematic review and meta-analysis of AI-based conversational agents for promoting mental health and well-being	Carnegie Mellon University, National University of Singapore, Northwestern University	Singapore, United States	—
6	How to combine and clean bibliometric data and use bibliometric tools synergistically: Guidelines using metaverse research	Georgia State University, Indian Institute of Management Nagpur, Sunway University	India, Malaysia, United States	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
7	Model aggregation techniques in federated learning: A comprehensive survey (2024)	University of Calabria, University of Naples Federico II	Italy	—
8	A systematic review of industrial wastewater management: Evaluating challenges and enablers	Ambala College of Engineering and Applied Research, Federation University, MM Engineering College, Maharishi Markandeshwar Deemed to be University	Australia, India	—
9	Smarter eco-cities and their leading-edge artificial intelligence of things solutions for environmental sustainability: A comprehensive systematic review (2024)	École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Norwegian University of Science and Technology	Norway, Switzerland	—

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 established foundational guidelines for detecting and interpreting publication bias in meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials through a seminal 2011 BMJ publication.

CLAIM: The researcher's primary contribution is the development of methodological recommendations for examining and interpreting funnel plot asymmetry in meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials, as detailed in a 2011 paper published in the British Medical Journal (BMJ). This work serves as the cornerstone of the cited line of research, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same author listed in the provided data.

ORIGINALITY: The titles indicate that this work addresses the critical challenge of assessing publication bias and small-study effects in systematic reviews. By providing specific recommendations for interpreting funnel plot asymmetry, the researcher appears to have filled a methodological gap, offering the scientific community a standardized framework to evaluate the robustness of meta-analytic findings in randomized controlled trials.

SIGNIFICANCE: The work has achieved substantial impact, evidenced by 7,596 citations. Analysis of 41 citing papers reveals that 97.6% originate from independent researchers, indicating broad adoption across the global scientific community rather than self-citation or institutional clustering. This high degree of independent uptake suggests the guidelines have become a standard reference for researchers conducting meta-analyses.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 7

CORE PAPER

Recommendations for examining and interpreting funnel plot asymmetry in meta-analyses of randomised controlled trials

2011 · BMJ (British Medical Journal) · 7,596 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 6,359 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2011 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	Diagnostic and prognostic value of triglyceride glucose index: a comprehensive evaluation of meta-analysis (2024)	Bridgeport Hospital, Yale New Haven Health, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, NYC Health + Hospitals/Elmhurst	India, Iran, Saudi Arabia	—
3	Global prevalence of sarcopenia and severe sarcopenia: a systematic review and meta-analysis (2022)	University of Glasgow	United Kingdom	—
4	Effect of exercise for depression: systematic review and network meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials (2024)	Australian Catholic University, Australian Institute of Health Innovation, Macquarie University, Children's Hospital Westmead Clinical School, University of Sydney	Australia, Denmark, Spain	—
5	The Relationship Between Burnout, Depression, and Anxiety: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. (2019)	University of Macedonia	Greece	—
6	Long-term exposure to PM and all-cause and cause-specific mortality: A systematic review and meta-analysis (2020)	Utrecht University	Netherlands	—
7	Risk factors for prolonged grief symptoms: A systematic review and meta-analysis (2024)	Aarhus University	Denmark	—

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 established the SPIRIT 2013 statement, a seminal framework defining standard protocol items for clinical trials to enhance reporting transparency and methodological rigor.

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of the SPIRIT 2013 statement, a comprehensive guideline for defining standard protocol items in clinical trials. This work serves as the foundational reference for this line of inquiry, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the researcher expanding on this specific framework.

This contribution appears to address a critical gap in clinical research methodology by standardizing how trial protocols are structured and reported. By defining these standard items, the work likely aimed to reduce ambiguity and improve the consistency of clinical trial documentation across the global research community.

The significance of this work is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 7,346, indicating widespread adoption and influence. Furthermore, analysis of citing literature reveals that 97.6% of citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the SPIRIT 2013 statement has become an essential, widely accepted standard utilized by the broader scientific community rather than just the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 4

CORE PAPER

SPIRIT 2013 statement: defining standard protocol items for clinical trials

2013 · Annals of internal medicine 158 (3), 200-207, 2013 · 7,346 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 5,880 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2013 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Cognitive Load Theory and Its Relationships with Motivation: a Self-Determination Theory Perspective	Australian Catholic University, Ghent University, The University of Melbourne	Australia, Belgium	—
2	Ultraprocessed or minimally processed diets following healthy dietary guidelines on weight and cardiometabolic health: a randomized, crossover trial (2025)	National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, University College London	United Kingdom, United States	—
3	Generative Artificial Intelligence in Medicine (2025)	Byers Eye Institute, Cornell Tech, Duke University	Canada, Singapore, United Kingdom	—
4	Diagnostic accuracy of deep learning in medical imaging: a systematic review and meta-analysis (2021)	Google Health, Imperial College London, Singapore Eye Research Institute, Singapore National Eye Center	Singapore, 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
University College London	United Kingdom	SCImago #30	5
University of Oxford	United Kingdom	SCImago #26 · THE 1 · QS 4	5
Ottawa Hospital Research Institute	Canada	SCImago #2914	5
University of Warwick	United Kingdom	SCImago #657 · THE =122 · QS 74	4
Stanford University	United States	SCImago #18 · THE =5 · QS 3	4
University of Glasgow	United Kingdom	SCImago #351 · THE 84 · QS 79	4
University of York	United Kingdom	SCImago #890 · THE =154 · QS 169	4
Monash University	Australia	THE =58 · QS =36	4
Harvard Medical School	United States	SCImago #12	4
University of Southern Denmark	Denmark	SCImago #884 · THE 251–300 · QS =303	4
McMaster University	Canada	SCImago #465 · THE =116 · QS =173	3
University of Bristol	United Kingdom	SCImago #478 · THE =80 · QS 51	3
University of Birmingham	United Kingdom	SCImago #369 · THE =98 · QS 76	3

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Northwestern University	United States	THE 30 · QS =42	3
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	United Kingdom	SCImago #802	3

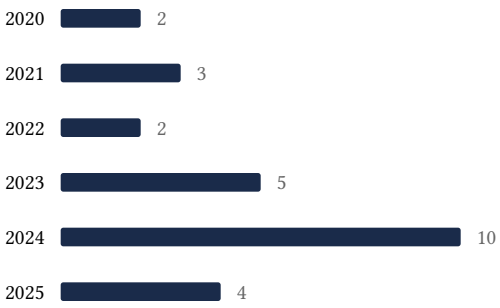
Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	18
United Kingdom	13
Australia	12
Denmark	7
Canada	7
India	6
Netherlands	4
France	4
Italy	4
Nigeria	3
Iran	3
Singapore	3

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).

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	Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement	9	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 2	Recommendations for examining and interpreting funnel plot asymmetry in meta-analyses of randomised controlled trials	7	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 3	SPIRIT 2013 statement: defining standard protocol items for clinical trials	4	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher