Citation Evidence Report

EB-2 NIW Petition — National Interest Waiver

Matter of Dhanasar · Prong 2 (well-positioned)

Anthony Rodgers

Professor of Global Health

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

10	11	2	118
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.

80.0% independent of 10 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	8
Self-citation	0
Co-author	2
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 established a comprehensive framework for assessing global mortality and disability from diseases, injuries, and risk factors, projecting trends from 1990 to 2020.

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of a comprehensive assessment of the global burden of disease, specifically focusing on mortality and disability from diseases, injuries, and risk factors. This work is anchored in the seminal 1996 publication titled 'The Global Burden of Disease: A Comprehensive Assessment of Mortality and Disability from Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors in 1990 and Projected to 2020: Summary,' which appears to have served as a foundational reference in the field.

This line of work appears to address the critical need for standardized, large-scale quantification of health outcomes on a global scale. By providing a summary assessment that includes projections to 2020, the researcher likely offered a novel methodological approach or dataset that allowed for the comparison of disease burdens across different regions and time periods. The absence of follow-up papers by the same researcher suggests that this single publication stands as a definitive, self-contained contribution that established a benchmark for subsequent research rather than initiating a long-term iterative series by the author.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 18,840, indicating widespread recognition and utility within the scientific community. Furthermore, analysis of citing papers reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, meaning none were from the scholar, co-authors, or same-institution colleagues. This high degree of independent uptake suggests that the work has been broadly adopted and relied upon by the wider research community as a key reference point for understanding global health metrics.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 5

CORE PAPER

The Global Burden of Disease: A Comprehensive Assessment of Mortality and Disability from Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors in 1990 and Projected to 2020: Summary

1996 · Global burden of disease and injury series, volume 1 · 19,840 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Epidemiology and the Magnitude of Coronary Artery Disease and Acute Coronary Syndrome: A Narrative Review (2021)	University of Peradeniya	Sri Lanka	—
2	Age of onset and cumulative risk of mental disorders: a cross-national analysis of population surveys from 29 countries (2023)	Aarhus University, Harvard Medical School, Institute for Development Research Advocacy and Applied Care	Argentina, Australia, Belgium	—
3	Global, regional, and national burden of 12 mental disorders in 204 countries and territories, 1990–2019: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 (2022)	—	—	—
4	The contribution of outdoor air pollution sources to premature mortality on a global scale (2015)	Harvard University, King Saud University, Max Planck Institute for Chemistry	Cyprus, Germany, United States	—
5	The global burden of hip and knee osteoarthritis: estimates from the global burden of disease 2010 study (2014)	The University of Melbourne, University of Queensland, University of Sydney	Australia	—

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 contributed a seminal framework for reducing health risks and promoting healthy life, as evidenced by the highly cited 2002 World Health Report.

The researcher's primary contribution is anchored in the 2002 publication, 'The world health report 2002: reducing risks, promoting healthy life.' This work stands as a core reference in the field, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same researcher listed in this specific line of inquiry, suggesting the report itself serves as the definitive statement of this contribution.

This line of work appears to address the critical need for comprehensive strategies to mitigate health risks and enhance longevity. By focusing on risk reduction and the promotion of healthy living, the research likely provided a structured approach to public health policy that was novel or significantly influential at the time of its release.

The significance of this contribution is underscored by its substantial citation count of 17,136, indicating widespread recognition and utility. Furthermore, analysis of citing papers reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the work has been adopted and built upon by the broader scientific community rather than just the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 4

CORE PAPER

The world health report 2002: reducing risks, promoting healthy life

2002 · The World Health Report (Report) · 17,136 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 3,302 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Education papers from 2002 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Epidemiology and the Magnitude of Coronary Artery Disease and Acute Coronary Syndrome: A Narrative Review (2021)	University of Peradeniya	Sri Lanka	—
2	High Blood Pressure and Cardiovascular Disease (2020)	Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre	Brazil	—
3	Management and Prevention Strategies for Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) and Their Risk Factors (2020)	Baltic Institute of Advanced Technology, King Saud University, Komar University of Science and Technology	Germany, Iraq, Lithuania	—
4	Fresh Water Availability and Its Global Challenge (2023)	—	—	—

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 Queensland	Australia	SCImago #126 · THE =80 · QS =42	3
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington	United States	—	2
King Saud University	Saudi Arabia	SCImago #264 · THE 251–300 · QS 143	2
McGill University	Canada	SCImago #168 · THE =41 · QS 27	1
University of Cape Town	South Africa	SCImago #1052 · THE =164 · QS 150	1
University of Arizona	United States	SCImago #408 · THE =138 · QS =287	1
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine	United Kingdom	SCImago #802	1
Boston College	United States	SCImago #3099 · THE 251–300 · QS =526	1
Aarhus University	Denmark	SCImago #293 · THE 101 · QS 131	1
Université Paris Cité	France	THE =190 · QS 300	1
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	United States	SCImago #41 · THE 2 · QS 1	1
The University of Tokyo	Japan	SCImago #141 · THE 26 · QS =36	1
University of California, Berkeley	United States	SCImago #95 · THE 9 · QS =17	1
The World Bank	United States	—	1
KU Leuven	Belgium	SCImago #180 · THE 46 · QS 60	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	4
Australia	3
Germany	3
Italy	2
Netherlands	2
Saudi Arabia	2
United Kingdom	2
Iraq	2
Brazil	2
Belgium	2
Ghana	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.

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 Global Burden of Disease: A Comprehensive Assessment of Mortality and Disability from Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors in 1990 and Projected to 2020: Summary	5	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)

Contribution	Core paper	Indep. cites	Supports
Contribution 2	The world health report 2002: reducing risks, promoting healthy life	4	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)