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Original Research Article

Quantifying research productivity of Prof. Kusal Kanti Das: A scientometric analysis

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Abstract

Prof. Kusal K. Das, a Distinguished Chair Professor at BLDE (Deemed to be University), Vijayapura, Karnataka, India. Since 2013, he has worked in physiology at BLDE (Deemed to be University). The data was extracted using the author name "Das, Kusal Kanti" and the affiliation "BLDE Deemed to be University" with a data freeze as of May 15, 2021, to prevent data changes due to daily updates in the Scopus Database. Prof. Das KK's authoring period is from 1989 to 2021 (32 years), and 115 records from the Scopus citation database were utilized to compile the data for the current research. Prof. KK Das' research output was examined using parameters such as year of publication, document types, the pattern of Authorship, and amount of research conducted in collaboration with co-authors from various countries, productivity by biological and publishing age, channels of communication, journals and their country of publication and impact factor (IF), prolific authors, and so on. The spreadsheet was used to evaluate quantitative and inferential techniques using the statistical data obtained from the database.

Keywords: BLDE (Deemed to be University), Scientometrics, Research Productivity, Authorship Pattern, Das KK.

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1. Introduction

Historians of science highly value scientometric studies, biographers of scientists, administrators of scientific establishments, science policymakers, R & D managers, educationalists, scientometricians, young scientists, documentalists, information scientists and science journalists (Stockley, 1957).

One of the bibliometric/scientometric analytic methods is the count and analysis of publications. It entails comparing ‘‘the amount of research in different countries, the amount produced during different periods, or the amount produced in different subdivisions of the field," as well as the number of publications of a single author or the productivity of literature in the field," with the goal of comparing ‘‘the amount of research in different countries, the amount produced during different periods, or the amount produced in different subdivisions of the field" (Hertzel, 1987).

Prof Kusal K. Das's scientometric analysis was used as a case study in this research. Prof Kusal K Das's year-by-year publications and productivity, biological and career age, authorship pattern, collaborative research, degree of collaboration, preferred channel of communications, publications' citations, publication country, and impact factor for top publications are all highlighted in this research. The main goal of the study on individual researchers, particularly Prof. Kusal K. Das, who is also physically challenged, is to promote and serve as a role model for new researchers, faculty members, and students in health and related science.

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2. Literature Review

A biobibliometric and scientometric analysis of research productivity provides valuable insights into the scholarly contributions within a specific field. Although limited to the provided documents, the application of such methodologies to Prof. Kusal Kanti Das's research output can be contextualized by examining similar studies across various disciplines.

Lowry and others (2004) demonstrated the utility of self-recall methods in assessing journal prestige and disciplinary perceptions, emphasizing the importance of understanding the global structure of a research field. This approach underscores the potential for biobibliometric analysis to capture the subjective and objective dimensions of Prof. Das's scholarly influence. Similarly, Serenko et al. (2009) & Serenko et al. (2010) employed quantitative techniques to analyze author productivity, country contributions, and institutional rankings within knowledge management and intellectual capital literature, revealing patterns of collaboration and research focus areas. These studies highlight the importance of combining qualitative insights with quantitative metrics to comprehensively evaluate research productivity.

Heilig & Voß (2014) illustrated the significance of scientometric analysis in rapidly evolving interdisciplinary fields like cloud computing, emphasizing the need for analytical approaches to understand research development. This perspective is pertinent when assessing Prof. Das's contributions, especially if his work spans multiple disciplines or emerging areas. (Savic et al., 2016) further demonstrated how institutional structures influence research collaboration networks, suggesting that bio bibliometric analysis can also reveal the organizational factors impacting Prof. Das's research productivity.

Tabatabaei-Malazy et al. (2016) & Ramy et al. (2018) showcased the application of scientometric methods to specific research domains, such as herbal medicines and knowledge management, respectively. These studies employed publication patterns, citation analysis, and co-authorship networks to quantify research impact and collaboration, methodologies that can be adapted to evaluate Prof. Das's scholarly output, Dutta (2019) provided a bio bibliometric portrait of B.K. Sen, illustrating how detailed career analyses can highlight consistent research contributions over time, is a useful approach for profiling Prof. Das's academic trajectory.

Recent studies by He et al. (2020) & Kodonas et al. (2020) exemplify the application of scientometric analysis to emerging research areas, emphasizing the importance of publication trends, geographical distribution, and keyword analysis. Such techniques can be instrumental in mapping the evolution and current status of Prof. Das's research domain.

In summary, these studies collectively demonstrate that bio bibliometric and scientometric analyses are powerful tools for quantifying research productivity, understanding collaboration patterns, and mapping the development of scholarly fields. Applying these methodologies to Prof. Kusal Kanti Das's work would enable a comprehensive assessment of his academic contributions, research impact, and the evolution of his scholarly activities within his discipline.

3. Brief Bio-sketch of Prof Kusal. K. Das

Professor Das earned his master's and doctorate in physiology from the University of Calcutta, respectively. "Metallic Pollution: Its Effect on a Male Reproductive System with Special References to Protein Inadequacy," he wrote in his thesis. In his PhD research, he discovered a connection between nutritional role, particularly dietary protein, and poor functional biology in experimental animals, including reproductive health. Later, he has focused his area on vascular physiology, especially cardiovascular and cerebrovascular physiology and Medicine. His target on divalent metals and low oxygen microenvironment induced cardiovascular cell signal transduction provide new understanding of vascular remodeling in cardiovascular pathophysiology. For his unique works for his work, he has been conferred "Dr. Raja Ramanna State Scientist" by the Government of Karnataka, India (2015) and "G.P.Chatterjee Memorial Award" by the Indian Science Congress Association (ISCA), Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India (2019). Further, he becomes Honorary Fellow of Karnataka Science and Technology Academy (KSTA), Department of Science and Technology, Government of Karnataka (2021). He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Biology, United Kingdom since 2018. He was also a visiting Professor of Medicine at Leeds Medical School under University of Leeds, United Kingdom (2014-2016) and Tulane University School of Medicine (2017).

4. Scope of the Study

The Scientometric analysis is the study of quantitative measurement of publication of an author or a scientist. It contains all publications brought out during the period thirty-three years of service. The present study is confined to 115 publications of Prof Kusal K Das published in various national /international journals, books, chapters in books etc. during the period 1989-2021 as the data reflected in the Scopus Citation database.

5. Objectives

The following objectives are drawn to highlight the research contribution of Prof Kusal K Das

1. To study the prominent collaborators
2. To study author production over time
3. To study domain wise contribution of publications and authorship pattern

4. To explore the citation analysis of articles
5. To study the journal wise contribution of articles
6. To rank the articles based on the number of times cited
7. To study the chronological distribution of articles

Table 1 illustrates the year-wise growth of publications from 1989 to 2021. Prof. Kusal K Das has published the first document in the year 1989 at the age of 27. There was not even a single publication from 1990 to 1996, but from 1997 onwards, sir started contributing to the research field and took a speed from the year 1999 and reached its peak in the year 2019 with 13 (11.30%) publications during the study period.

The first eleven years' period from 1989 to 1999 saw only 4 (3.47%) publications, from 2000 to 2010 discovered 31 (26.95%) publications, followed by 2011 to 2021 found a maximum of 80 (69.56%) of publications during the period. There is no publication in this overall thirty-three years' period, ten years (from 1990 to 1996, 1998, 2003 and 2005). Further, it is understood that his productive years are twenty years only.

The highest number of citations were received in the year 2020 with 221 (16.15%) citations followed by 169 (12.35%) citations for the year 2019 and 119 (8.69%) citations in the year 2016 remaining years got less than 119 citations during the study period. On average, 41 citations were received by Prof. Das KK; further, the professor has received more than average citations from 2011 to 2021.

Table 1: Year-wise growth of Publications and Citations of Prof Kusal K. Das

Year	No of Publications	Percentage	Citations	Percentage	C/P
1989	1	0.87	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-
1995	-	-	-	-	-
1996	-	-	-	-	-
1997	2	1.74	1	0.07	0.005
1998	0	0	-	-	-
1999	1	0.87	2	0.14	0.02
2000	1	0.87	1	0.07	0.01
2001	2	1.74	2	0.14	0.01
2002	2	1.74	8	0.58	0.04
2003	0	0	3	0.22	-
2004	1	0.87	14	1.02	0.14
2005	0	0	7	0.51	-
2006	4	3.48	23	1.68	0.05
2007	5	4.35	37	2.70	0.07
2008	6	5.22	30	2.19	0.05
2009	4	3.48	16	1.17	0.04
2010	6	5.22	27	1.97	0.04
2011	3	2.61	59	4.31	0.19
2012	7	6.09	47	3.43	0.06
2013	6	5.22	57	4.16	0.09
2014	8	6.96	90	6.57	0.11
2015	10	8.69	88	6.43	0.08
2016	9	7.83	119	8.69	0.13
2017	9	7.83	117	8.55	0.13
2018	4	3.48	117	8.55	0.29
2019	13	11.30	169	12.35	0.13
2020	9	7.83	221	16.15	0.24
2021	2	1.74	113	8.26	0.56
	115	**100**	**1368**		**0.11**

Table 2: Type of documents

Type of Documents	Total	Percentage
Article	102	88.70
Book Chapter	4	3.48
Editorial	2	1.74
Letter	1	0.87
Review	6	5.21

Table 2 depicts the different types of documents published by Prof Kusal K Das. The majority of these contributions are in the form of journal articles with 102 (88.70%) publications followed by review articles with 6 (5.21%) publications and book chapters with 4 (3.48%) publications remaining type of publications such as editorial and letters are very meagre. The **Table 2** shows, Prof Das, has published his significant contributions in journal articles.

Table 3: Subject wise distribution of publications

S. No.	Subject	Document
1	Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	58
2	Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics	49
3	Medicine	48
4	Environmental Science	7
5	Agricultural and Biological Sciences	6
6	Veterinary	6
7	Chemistry	5
8	Immunology and Microbiology	3
9	Materials Science	2
10	Physics and Astronomy	2
11	Social Sciences	2
12	Chemical Engineering, Earth and Planetary Sciences Engineering, Health Professions, Neuroscience and Nursing (6x1)	6

Table 3 shows the domain-wise contributions. Prof. K K Das published the highest 58 (29.89%) publications in the field of Biochemistry, Genetics, and Molecular Biology, followed by 49 (25.25%) publications in Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics, and almost the same number of publications, i.e., 48 (24.74%) in the Medicine subject also. Out of 194 publications, 155 publications are published in these first three subjects only. More than average numbers of publications are also published in these subjects only.

Other than the subjects mentioned above, he has also published articles in another fourteen subjects, such as Environmental Science, Agricultural and Biological Sciences, Veterinary Sciences, Chemistry, Immunology and Microbiology, Materials Science, Physics and Astronomy, Social Sciences, Chemical Engineering, Earth and Planetary Sciences, Engineering, Health Professions, Neuroscience and Nursing. The **Table 3** illustrates that Prof Kusal K Das has contributed most to Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology, Pharmacology, Toxicology, Pharmaceutics, and Medicine.

Table 4: Authorship pattern

The Biological Age of Prof. K.K. Das	Year	No of Papers under various Authorship						TMA	TP	CP	T C	CC	Publishing Career Age
		1	2	3	4	5	More than 5						
27	1989			1				1	1	1	03	03	1
35	1997		2					2	2	3	34	37	2
37	1999			1				1	1	4	0	0	3
38	2000		1					1	1	5	39	76	4
39	2001		1	1				2	2	7	61	137	5
40	2002		2					2	2	9	51	188	6
42	2004		1					1	1	10	15	203	7
44	2006						4	4	4	14	136	339	8
45	2007		1		2		2	5	5	19	146	485	9
46	2008			2	3	1		6	6	25	416	901	10
47	2009	1		2	1			3	4	29	12	913	11
48	2010		1	2	1	1	1	6	6	35	35	948	12
49	2011			2		1		3	3	38	13	961	13
50	2012	1			1	5		6	7	45	47	1008	14
51	2013				2	2	2	6	6	51	64	1072	15
52	2014		1	2	1	2	2	8	8	59	45	1117	16
53	2015			2	6	2		10	10	69	77	1194	17
54	2016			2	4	1	2	9	9	78	30	1224	18
55	2017	1			5		3	8	9	86	35	1259	19
56	2018			2		1	1	4	4	90	03	1262	20
57	2019			4	4	2	3	13	13	103	74	1336	21
58	2020			1	1	2	5	9	9	112	32	1368	22
59	2021		1	1				2	2	115	00	00	23
		3	11	25	31	24	24	112	115		1368	1368	

TMA: Total Multi Authored; TP: Total Publications; CP: Cumulative Publications; CC: Cumulative Citations; MAI: Multi-Authorship Index

Table 4 depicts the authorship pattern of Prof Kusal K. Das during the study period. He has published three documents as a sole author, two authors together published 11 papers, 24 documents are with three authors, 12 documents are associated with four authors, and again 24 documents were written by five authors. More than five authors were found in 24 documents. This table reveals that Prof. KK Das has a good number of collaborative documents rather than single publications. His highest (13) productivity can be seen in 2019 at the biological age of 57 and career age of 21 years. More than 115 authors have contributed their works with Prof Das.

Table 5 displays the productivity of Prof. Das KK during the ten-year block period starting from 1989 to 2021. 4 (3.48%) articles were produced in the first ten years, between 1989 and 1999 and got 2.70% of citations. In the subsequent block, it increased to 25 articles from the year 2000 to 2009, with the highest 64.03% citations. Articles' productivity shoots up to 73 (65.18%) in the block of 2010 to 2019, with 30.92% of citations, again it got reduced to eleven papers with thirty-two citations.

The highest publications found in the block of 2010-2019 with 65.22%, whereas the highest citations were received by the publications of the 2000-2009 block with 64.03% highest citations per paper are available in the block of 2000-2009 with 35.04, the lowest is found in the block of 2010-2019 with 5.64.

In all, Prof. Das KK has contributed 115 articles by collaborating with 150 different co-authors on different subjects in the subject of Medicine. The most prolific authors with Prof. Das KK are shown in **Table 6**; Salim Aa Dhundasi collaborated on 29 (21.48%) publications along with Prof. Das KK, followed by Swastika N Das with 20 (14.81%) publications and Saeed M Yendigeri with 13 (9.62%) publications. The remaining authors published fewer than ten publications along with Prof. Das KK during the study period. The first three co-authors (Dhundasi, Das and Yendigeri) together published more than 46% of the publications during the study.

The 48 journals are split into three zones and are presented in decreasing order of citation frequency. The citation dispersion according to Bradford's zones is shown in **Table 7**B.

The **Table 7**B, 99.99 shows that four journals in the first zone are the main and most prolific journals devoted to medical topics, accounting for 36.52% of all referenced journals. The second zone has ten journals and shares 32.17% of the total journals in the group, while the third zone has 34 journals and shares more journals than the second zone, accounting for 31.30% of the total cited journals. Bradford predicts that the zones discovered will form a roughly geometric sequence in the form of 1:n:n2. In the present document, the connection between each zone is 4:10:34. The findings are the same in both tables, indicating that the journal data is consistent with Bradford's Law of Scattering.

Table 5: Decennial publication productivity of Prof Kusal K, Das

Period	Single Authored Paper	Multi Authored Paper	Total Papers	Total Citations	CP
1989-1999		4 (3.57%)	04 (3.48%)	37 (2.70%)	9.25
2000-2009	1 (33.33%)	24 (21.43%)	25 (21.73%)	876 (64.03%)	35.04
2010-2019	2 (66.67%)	73 (65.18%)	75 (65.22%)	423 (30.92%)	5.64
2020-	-	11 (9.82%)	11 (9.57%)	32 (2.33%)	2.90

Table 6: Collaborators with Prof. Das KK

S. No.	Co-author	Co-authored documents
1.	Dhundasi, Salim AA	29 (21.48%)
2.	Das, Swastika N.	20 (14.81%)
3.	Yendigeri, Saeed M.	13 (9.62%)
4.	Biradar, MS	10 (7.40%)
5.	Reddy, Chandramouli R.	10 (7.40%)
6.	Ambekar, Jeevan Gangadhar	9 (6.66%)
7.	Gupta, Amrita Das	8 (5.92%)
8.	Jargar, Jameel G.	8 (5.92%)
9.	Tikare, Swati N.	7 (5.18%)
10.	Patil, Bheemshetty S.	7 (5.18%)
11.	Bagali, Shrilaxmi C.	7 (5.18%)
12.	Aithala, Manjunatha R.	7 (5.18%)

Table 7: Preferred sources for publications based on Bradford's Law of Scattering

A. Preferred sources for publications			
Rank	**Title of the Journal**	**Frequency**	**Zones**
1.	J Basic Clin Physiol Pharmacol	19	Zone 1 (42 Citations)
2.	Indian J Physiol Pharmacol	9	
3.	Indian J Public Health Res Dev	7	
4.	J Krishna Inst Medical Scie Univ	7	
5.	Biom India	6	Zone 2 (37 Citations)
6.	J Clin Diagn Res	6	
7.	J Pharm Sci Res	6	
8.	J Young Pharm	4	
9.	Biol Trace Elem Res	3	
10.	Biomedicine	3	
11.	Indian J Pharm	3	
12.	Biometals	2	
13.	Cardiovasc Hematol Agents Med Chem	2	
14.	Current signal transduction therapy	2	
15.	Indian J Anim Res	2	Zone 3 (36 Citations)
16.	Int J Environ Res Public Health	2	
17.	32 journals having each 1 citations	32	

B. Bradford's Law of Scattering

Zones	**Total Number**		**Percentage**	**Cumulative Number**	
	Citations	**Journals**		**Citations**	**Journals**
1	42	04	36.52	42	04
2	37	10	32.17	79	14
3	36	34	31.30	115	48
	115	48	99.99		

Table 8: Prolific Sources of Author

Source	**h_index**	**g_index**	**m_index**	**TC**	**NP**	**PY_start**
J Basic Clin Physiol Pharm	11	17	0.523809524	323	19	2001
Indian J Physiol Pharm	5	7	0.2	54	9	1997
J Clin Diagn Res	3	6	0.375	44	6	2014
J Pharm Sci Res	3	5	0.428571429	29	6	2015
J Krishna Inst Medical Scie Univ	2	2	0.2	6	7	2012
J Young Pharm	2	2	0.25	6	4	2014
Biol Trace Elem Res	2	3	0.08	66	3	1997
Indian j Pharma	2	3	0.285714286	19	3	2015
Biometals	2	2	0.133333333	36	2	2007
Cardiovasc Hematol Agents Med Chem	2	2	0.4	7	2	2017
Curr Signal Transduct Ther	2	2	0.25	10	2	2014
Int J Environ Res Public Health	2	2	0.125	84	2	2006
(N ≥ 2) N = H_Index Value						

Table 8 presents the top 12 journals (N ≥2) preferred by the author in the subject field. These top sources account for a 16.52% share of the total output. The author's most preferred journal is 'J Basic Clin Physiol Pharmacol' during the study period.

In all, 19 papers were published by the authors in this journal. The journal titled 'J Basic Clin Physiol Pharmacol' was a highly cited journal during the reported period. The 'J Basic Clin Physiol Pharmacol' contributed the highest h-index (11) and m-index (0.52) values. Regarding the g-index, 'J Basic Clin Physiol Pharmacol' ranked top in the list. Out of 12 journals in the list, ten journals started publishing their journals from 2000 onwards. Indian J Physiol Pharmacol and Biological Trace Element Research journals started their publications in 1997, but still, they have not reached the optimum level in their field of study.

Table 9: The highly cited article

Year	Authors	Title of the Article	Source	Cite Score	No. of Citations Received
2008	Das K.K., Das S.N., Dhundasi S.A.	Nickel, its adverse health effects & oxidative stress	Indian J Med Res	3.1	361
2007	Das K.K., Buchner V.	Effect of nickel exposure on peripheral tissues: Role of oxidative stress in toxicity and possible protection by ascorbic acid	Rev Env Heal	4.3	70
2006	Patil A.J., Bhagwat V.R., Patil J.A., Dongre N.N., Ambekar J.G., Jailkhani R., Das K.K.	Effect of lead (Pb) exposure on the activity of superoxide dismutase and catalase in battery manufacturing workers (BMW) of Western Maharashtra (India) with reference to heme biosynthesis	Int J Environ Res Public Health	3.4	61
2001	Das K.K., Das S.N., Dasgupta S.	The influence of ascorbic acid on nickel-induced hepatic lipid peroxidation in rats	J Basic Clin Physiol Pharmacol	2.7	53
2002	Das K.K., Dasgupta S.	Effect of nickel sulfate on testicular steroidogenesis in rats during protein restriction	Env Heal Persp	15.4	50
2019	Das K.K., Reddy R.C., Bagoji I.B., Das S., Bagali S., Mullur L., Khodnapur J.P., Biradar M.S.	Primary concept of nickel toxicity - An overview	J Basic Clin Physiol Pharmacol	2.7	47
2013	Chakraborti D., Rahman M.M., Murrill M., Das R., Siddayya, Patil S.G., Sarkar A., H.J. D., Yendigeri S., Ahmed R., Das K.K.	Environmental arsenic contamination and its health effects in a historic gold mining area of the Mangalur greenstone belt of Northeastern Karnataka, India	J Hazard Mate	13.4	44
2000	Das K.K., Dasgupta S.	Effect of nickel on testicular nucleic acid concentrations of rats on protein restriction	Biol Trace Elem Res	5.0	39
2006	Das K.K., Gupta A.D., Dhundasi S.A., Patil A.M., Das S.N., Ambekar J.G.	Effect of l-ascorbic acid on nickel-induced alterations in serum lipid profiles and liver histopathology in rats	J Basic Clin Physiol Pharmacol	2.7	35
2007	Patil A.J., Patil J.A., Dongre N.N., Ambekar J.G., Bhagwat V.R., Das K.K.	Occupational lead exposure in battery manufacturing workers, silver jewellery workers, and spray painters in western Maharashtra (India): Effect on liver and kidney function	J Basic Clin Physiol Pharmacol	2.7	33

Table 9 illustrates the highest citation received by the publications. Nickel, its adverse health effects and amp; oxidative stress by Das KK, Das SN and Dhundasi SA published in the Indian Journal of Medical Research have the highest citations of 361 published in the year 2008.

The following four papers were published in J Basic Clin Physiol Pharmacol and received a total of 168 citations. Das K.K., Reddy R.C., Bagoji I.B., Das S., Bengali S., Mullur L., Khodnapur J.P., Biradar M.S., The influence of ascorbic acid on nickel-induced hepatic lipid peroxidation in rats published in 2001 has received 53 citations, followed by Primary concept of nickel toxicity - An overview written by Das K.K., Reddy R.C., Bag In 2006, Das K.K., Gupta A.D., Dhundasi S.A., Patil A.M., Das S.N., Ambekar J.G. published Effect of l-ascorbic acid on nickel-induced alterations in serum lipid profiles and liver histopathology in rats, which received 35 citations, and Occupational lead exposure in battery manufacturing workers, silver jewellery workers, and spray painters in western Maharashtra (India) Patil A.J., Patil J.A., Dongre N.N., Ambekar J.G., Bhagwat V.R., Das K.K.'s paper Effect on the liver and renal function got 33 citations and was published in 2007.

Table 10: Citations pattern

Number of Times Cited	Number of Publications	% of Publications	Total Citations
0	32	27.83	0
1-10	51	44.35	196
11-20	16	13.91	226
21-30	06	05.22	152
31-40	03	02.61	68
41-50	02	01.74	180
51-100	04	03.48	184
101-400	01	0.87	362
	115	100	1368
	Citations per paper		11.90

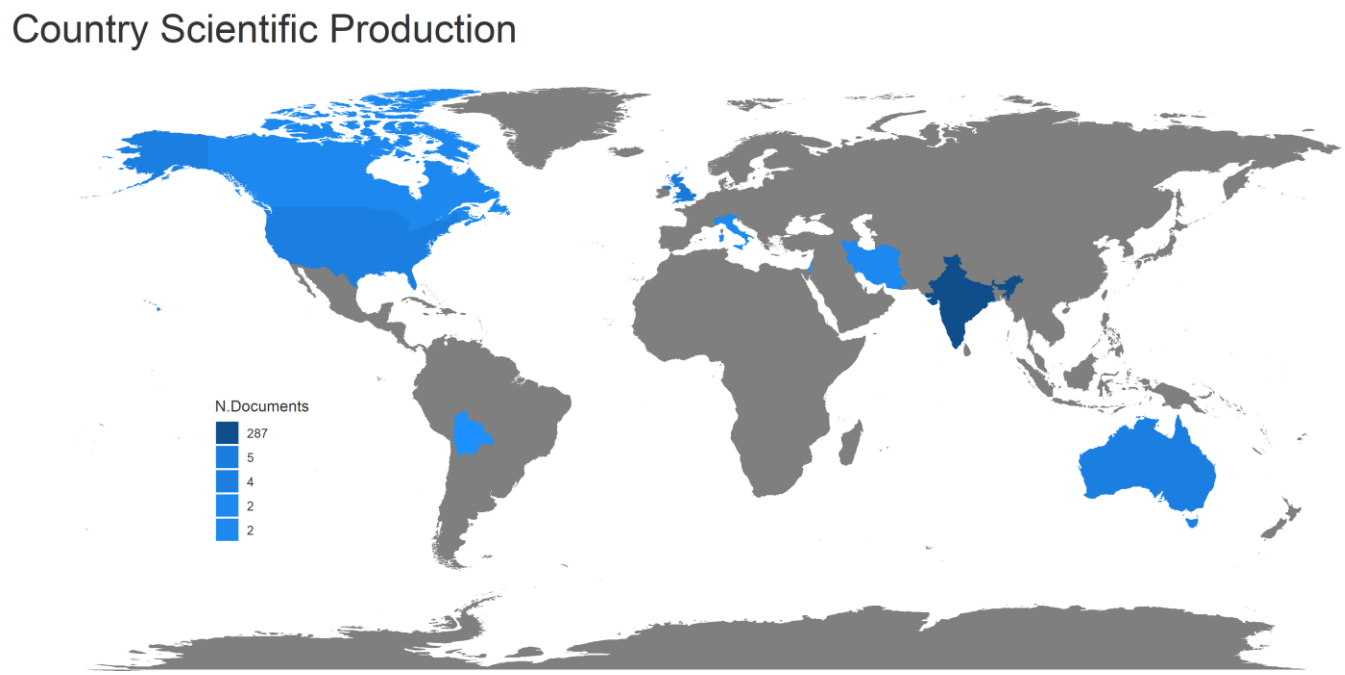

Figure 1: Country-wise publication

Table 10 reveals the citation pattern of Prof. Das K K's publications. Prof Kusal K Das has published 115 publications, and he has received 1368 citations so far. Thus, the citation for each article is 11.90, and the average is 59.48% per year. Single publication of Prof. Das K K is cited by 362 times, 16 publications together received 226 citations and cited 11-20 times, 51 publications received 196 citations cited by 1-10 times.

Figure 1 shows the country-wise publications. Since the author native place is in India, so automatically, overall, India has the highest frequency of publications, 287 (92.88%), followed by the UK with 6 (1.94%) publications and 4 (1.29%) each publication from Australia and the USA. The remaining countries, such as Canada, Iran, Italy, Bolivia and Israel, published less than 1% of the study period.

6. Findings of the Study

1. Prof Kusal K Das started his publications in the year 1989 with a single paper. Still, from 2010 onwards, the research productivity increases exponentially, and there are 86 articles published to his credit. In 2019, 13 (11.30%) articles were published, which is the highest contribution of Prof. Das KK.
2. Prof Kusal K Das has contributed 102 (88.70%) publications as articles, Book Chapters 4 (3.48%), and Review articles 6 (5.21%). Prof Das has published his significant contributions in journal articles.
3. Prof Kusal K Das has contributed most of his Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology, Pharmacology, Toxicology, Pharmaceutics, and Medicine.
4. Prof. Kusal K. Das has authored only 3 (2.61) single-author papers, and the remaining 112 (97.39) are collaborative Authorship.
5. Professor Kusal K. Das has published the majority of his articles (19) in the J Basic Clin Physiol Pharmacol, and his next preference to Indian J Physiol Pharmacol and published nine articles in it.
6. Prof Das has received the highest citations, 361 (25.786), for the article Nickel, its Adverse Health

Effects & Oxidative Stress published in the Indian Journal of Medical Research in the year 2008.

7. Prof Kusal K. Das received citations for his 83 (72.17%) publications; only 32 (27.83%) articles don't have any citations.
8. Professor Kusal K Das collaborates with BLDEA's CET and published 20 articles, whereas, by collaborating with BLDEA's SSM Pharmacy College and Research Centre, published only four articles.

7. Conclusion

Between 1989 and 2021, Prof Kusak K. Das published 115 papers (till May). He published his first article when he was 27 years old. Throughout his 23-year publishing career, he averaged 5.0 papers per year while working in different administrative capacities, including as a distinguished chair professor at BLDE (Deemed to be University).

He has only contributed 2.61% of his articles as a single author, with the rest 97.39%t being co-authored. Prof. Das has the most articles (19) published in the J Basic Clin Physiol Pharmacol (Berlin, Germany), and his 83 publications have garnered 1368 citations. For young researchers and professionals, a scientometric portrait will serve as a source of motivation and productivity. Prof. Kusal K. Das's professional accomplishment as a researcher, despite being a differently-abled person, would inspire many, and he would serve as a role model for potential scientists and researchers in the area of Medicine, according to the current study.

8. Source of Funding

None.

9. Conflict of Interest

The writers state that they have no conflict of interest**.**

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