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A Bibliometric analysis of Research Papers available within the IPSRA Database

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Abstract

IPSRA stands for Integrated Pharmaceutical Science Resource Access. Pharmaceutical professionals have been associated with resources for pharmaceutical science information, which are accessible globally, on an individual platform. The IPSRA platform included information resources which are available as open access content accessible to everyone through public domain. Currently, a large assemblage of digital content is accessible through the internet. This vital evolution of e-scholarly information available in different formats has created an appropriate situation for the origin of IPSRA. This work aims to examine the scholarly content available within the IPSRA database in the form of research papers. Research scholars can benefit from the easy accessibility of open access research papers. All content was analysed based on their nationality, origin, linguistic origin and year of inception.[1]

Index Terms - IPSRA, Open Access, Bibliometric Analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

Pharmaceutical Science is an interdisciplinary domain of study that synthesizes knowledge from multiple scientific fields to investigate & advance the discovery, design, development, formulation, manufacturing, and evaluation of pharmaceutical agents. It encompasses a comprehensive understanding of drug behavior, delivery systems, and interactions between drugs and biological systems, with the ultimate aim of improving. The quality, efficacy, and security of pharmaceutical products. The objective of pharmaceuticals science is to understand the principles underlying drug action, optimize drug delivery systems, and guarantee the security and efficacy of pharmaceutical products. Almost 4700 years ago, in Sumeria, the first recorded pharmaceutical prescription was found, and in 1500 BC, ancient Egyptians developed advanced pharmaceutical practices, including the use of herbal remedies. (Gennaro, A. R. (Ed.). (2014). Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy (22nd ed.). Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.)

Bibliometric analysis of research papers is a quantifiable technique that allows literature to be evaluated statistically and mathematically in pursuing understanding of the papers impact, patterns, and growth contour. Emerged in mid-20th century, this branch of study relies on citation and publication metrics with the aim to gauge the impact of researchers, journals, and institutions hence making it pivotal for academic and policymaking purposes. As more research is published across the globe, it is becoming clear that bibliometrics has a lot of potentials in outlining the dispersal of information around the research, cooperation among the researchers, and

how different fields mature. Other notable achievements to bibliometrics include Eugene Garfield's development of the Science Citation Index and the subsequent rise of altmetrics, which extend traditional citation metrics to capture the broader impact of research outputs across various platforms, such as social media.

The bibliometric analyses techniques that have been used in the work include the social network analysis of the direct citation network together with the use of hierarchical topic modeling which aids the researchers map out particular academic networks and their changes within given niches. These analyses do not only provide the information required in assessing any particular research work but also assist in funding and positioning the various institutions. Despite its strengths bibliometric analysis faces challenges, particularly regarding the potential misuse of metrics, such as the overemphasis on citation counts to gauge academic quality. Critics argue that this approach can favour established researchers over emerging scholars and may not adequately reflect the nuanced contributions of individual works. Additionally, ethical considerations surrounding data interpretation and the equitable application of metrics are increasingly coming to the forefront, necessitating a balanced approach that incorporates qualitative assessments alongside quantitative measures. As the landscape of bibliometric research continues to evolve, there is growing interest in integrating advanced methodologies and comprehensive data sources to enhance analysis accuracy.

Open access publishing facilitates broader information transmission and enhances efficiency by offering free access to a larger audience. According to Peter, “open-access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. What makes it possible is the internet and the consent of the author or copyright-holder.”[2]

“Shifting from ink on paper to digital text suddenly allows us to make perfect copies of our work. Shifting from isolated computers to a globe-spanning network of connected computers suddenly allows us to share perfect copies of our work with a worldwide audience at essentially no cost. Approximately thirty years ago, this kind of free global sharing became something new under the sun. Before that, it would have sounded like a quixotic dream. Digital technologies have created more than one revolution. Let’s call this one the access revolution.”[3]

Open access signifies that the literature is readily available to the public and perpetually accessible for further processing. Consequently, open access has gained significant popularity among scholars and has emerged as the preferred option for writers, researchers, librarians, institutions, funders, research evaluators, and information transfer professionals. Open access facilitates the bridging of the digital divide and enhances the dissemination of information. In the contemporary landscape, every researcher, academic, and scholar must have access to a comprehensive collection of scientific publications. Open access journals are electronic journals that are accessible to everyone at no cost. They implemented identical quality assurance protocols as traditional publications, including editorial supervision, peer review, and copyediting. “Open Access journals provide free access to all articles and utilize a form of licensing that puts minimal restrictions on the use of articles.”[3]

II. IPSRA: AN OVERVIEW

iPSRA (Integrated Pharmaceutical Science Resource Access) is a platform designed to facilitate access to a wide array of pharmaceutical science information resources globally, with a particular emphasis on open access content. It aims to overcome the challenges faced by scholars in accessing essential tools, databases, journals, and institutional collaborations necessary for staying updated with the rapid advancements in pharmaceutical research. Different resources and databases are accessible around the clock through the concerned platform. Reports, video lectures, database-tools, ebooks, theses & dissertations, ejournals, audio books and research papers are some of the resources offered by the platform to pharmaceutical professionals.

iPSRA deals with the challenges that scholars in the pharmaceutical research sector encounter by offering them a platform that combines multiple pharmaceutical science information resources. It provides resources such as software tools, database information, and journals. This assists scholars to associate with, track, and keep up with vigorous research programs in pharmaceutical science. To enhance perception and retrieval of freely available scientific content, IPSRA has amassed very rich scientific data in the form of ebooks, research papers, audio-video lectures, audio books, theses, databases and different reports dealing with the topics of the Pharmaceutical Science subjects. IPSRA offers a valuable chance to look for all this material from one place with rich quality metadata sets of information.

III. IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH PAPERS

Research papers are the absolute essence of higher education as they are put to use towards the progress of

knowledge and students across majority of areas. Research is one of the major works of students as this builds up their critical and analytical skills that will be useful for them in the professional world. The important functions of research papers include the support of academic achievements, effective teaching strategies as well as the enhancement of knowledge in different disciplines.[7]

Therefore, the very focus of research papers in higher education institutions goes hand in hand with their primary educational objectives because they assist in determining the development of research, advancing teaching and filling knowledge unmet areas. Providing importance to research as one of the core activities encourages the development of a dynamic academic environment, which will be useful for both students and teaching staff.[8]

Tertiary education in universities began to incorporate research after the schools came into existence and the nature and perspectives of this practice began changing as time passed. The significance of research papers in academics can be termed as the emergence of universities in medieval Europe which instigated the birth of scholars who began documenting their findings. With the growth of education, the understanding of the contributions as well as the importance of research also grew further. Over the last few decades, interest in the research regarding the mental health and perfect well–being of the university students in particular, has peaked, particularly in the year of 2010 and onwards, as the level of interest and efforts in this field has been noticeably increasing.

A research paper has its significance and forms an integral part of higher learning with regards to the expansion and enhancement of the knowledge and development of its students. They help instill essential skills in students that they can use in different dimensions of their lives. Students engaged in active research are able to design meaningful queries, categorize evidence, and resolve dissonance. A research paper is a record of findings gained during a specific study and goes beyond just a description of events. Research papers are often composed according to particular conventions, which structure the text and make the information more coherent and effective – that is why postgraduate education also requires students to master a range of literary genres and forms. Students and researchers, however, should have knowledge of the structural and functional aspects of such papers to understand how to read and critically appraise various research products.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER

- To determine free e-content in terms of “Research Papers” offered by IPSRA.
- Determine the annual collection in the field of Pharmaceutical Science available at IPSRA database.
- To ascertain the year of its inception and to furnish the precise URLs of the pertinent data.
- To determine the subject wise distribution of the scholarly content.
- To determine the details of the source titles

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The IPSRA website (https://ipsra.in/) is accessed by the author of this paper. The database of interest is a collection of different resources, such as eBooks, Audio Books, Theses, Reports, Databases, audio-video lectures and Research Papers. Details about the content available for use are given below:

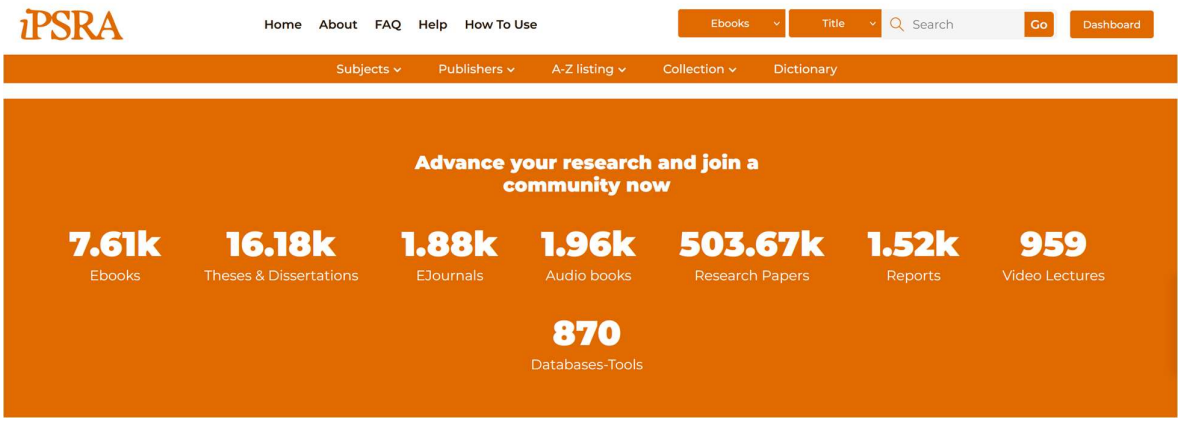

Figure 1: Different collections available within the IPSRA database

IPSRA's technological infrastructure is intended to facilitate search capabilities and act as a preservation and storage centre for the metadata of digital objects. To continue providing a persistent and high-quality search environment, IPSRA has developed a technological infrastructure designed to prevent the loss of data.

VI. METADATA ELEMENTS FOR RESEARCH PAPER COLLECTION

In the dynamic and ever-evolving field of pharmaceutical research, the organization and dissemination of knowledge are crucial for fostering innovation and collaboration. Central to this dissemination is the way research papers and articles are catalogued and accessed. Metadata play a pivotal role in this process, acting as the bridge that connects researchers to the vast sea of scholarly works. Information regarding the title, author, abstract, subject, keywords, publisher, funding agency, DOI and many other aspects is important. The descriptions of the metadata elements that we used in the iPSRA for the Research Paper collection are given in Figure 2, and the resulting outputs, based on the usage of these metadata elements, are shown in Figure 3. These metadata fields help in creating a comprehensive record of a research paper, facilitating its discovery, proper attribution, and citation in academic and research contexts. The inclusion of specific fields may vary based on the publisher, journal, or database.

Column	Type
id	int(9)
title	varchar(255)
author	varchar(255)
author_2	text
authors_with_affiliation_2	text
author_3	text
authors_with_affiliation_3	text
author_4	text
authors_with_affiliation_4	text
year	varchar(255)
source_title_id	varchar(255)
volume	varchar(255)
issue	varchar(255)
page_start	varchar(255)
page_end	varchar(255)
page_count	varchar(255)
doi	varchar(255)
link	varchar(255)
authors_with_affiliation	longtext
abstract	longtext
subject_id	varchar(255)

Column	Type
subject_keywords	varchar(255)
funding_details	varchar(255)
sponser	varchar(255)
publisher_id	varchar(255)
conferance_name	varchar(255)
conferance_date	varchar(255)
conferance_location	varchar(255)
conferance_code	varchar(255)
issn	varchar(255)
isbn	varchar(255)
language_of_orig_doc	varchar(255)
abbreviated_source_title	text
collection_type_id	varchar(255)
open_access	varchar(255)
status	varchar(255)
creationDate	datetime(6)
updationDate	datetime(6)
total_download	int(9)

Figure 2: Set of Metadata Elements for Research Paper Collection @ iPSCs

VII. RESULTS AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

Content related to the "Research Paper" collection was selected for the current study. The data were searched based on different parameters. This section presents a descriptive analysis of the retrieved data. There were 503668 documents retrieved from the IPSRA Database. Bifurcation on the basis of different years, detail has been given in Figure 3.

Year	Collection	Increase in %	Overall increment	Pubs	Source Titles	Pub with maximum collection	Source title with maximum collection	Subject with maximum collection
2024	927		91151.92%	16	87	Elsevier with 767	Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy with 178	Pharmacology with 403 (10 different categories)
2023	47451	-3.21%		313	1197	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute with 7697	Pharmaceutics with 2037	Pharmacology with 11498 (18 different categories)
2022	49024	8.34%		382	1337	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute with 8072	Pharmaceutics with 2380	Pharmacology with 12801 (18 different categories)
2021	45252	9.64%		340	1170	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute with 7169	Pharmaceutics with 1932	Pharmacology with 12933 (18 different categories)
2020	41273	13.23%		346	1140	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute with 5914	Pharmaceutics with 1209	Pharmacology with 11133 (18 different categories)
2019	36451	12.18%		340	1066	Elsevier with 4659	Biomedicine and Pharmacotherapy with 1022	Pharmacology with 8944 (18 different categories)
2018	32493	5.84%		321	996	Frontiers with 4417	Molecules with 1000	Medicine with 6843
2017	30701	22.26%		312	948	BioMed Central Ltd with 3507	Molecules with 1000	Medicine with 7061
2016	25112	3.99%		279	803	Frontiers with 3000	Frontiers in Microbiology with 674	Medicine with 6787
2015	24148	11.11%		245	681	Frontiers with 3265	Molecules with 1000	Medicine with 6070
2014	21734	8.13%		210	599	Frontiers with 3109	Molecules with 1000	Medicine with 5533
2013	20099	0.30%		181	539	Frontiers with 2702	Molecules with 1000	Medicine with 4939
2012	20039	13.36%		148	477	BioMed Central Ltd 3828	Molecules with 1000	Medicine with 4713
2011	17678	10.25%		121	412	BioMed Central Ltd with 4072	Molecules with 758	Medicine with 4518
2010	16034	25.21%		103	355	BioMed Central Ltd with 4386	Molecules with 657	Medicine with 4198
2009	12806	10.68%		85	290	BioMed Central Ltd with 3723	PLoS Genetics with 508	Medicine with 3411
2008	11570	30.60%		87	245	BioMed Central Ltd (3373)	Emerging Infectious Diseases (403)	Medicine with 3634
2007	8859	12.55%		74	188	BioMed Central Ltd (2786)	Emerging Infectious Diseases (529)	Medicine with 3143
2006	7871	19.78%		62	159	BioMed Central Ltd (2719)	Emerging Infectious Diseases (516)	Medicine with 3094
2005	6571	29.22%		54	129	BioMed Central Ltd (1495)	Emerging Infectious Diseases (514)	Medicine with 2740
2004	5085	37.95%		47	115	BioMed Central Ltd (1194)	Emerging Infectious Diseases (564)	Medicine with 2144
2003	3686	4.07%		39	100	BioMed Central Ltd (659)	Emerging Infectious Diseases (394)	Medicine with 1508
2002	3542	16.21%		36	85	John Wiley and Sons Inc (547)	British Journal of Pharmacology (511)	Medicine with 1248
2001	3048	2.32%		26	67	John Wiley and Sons Inc (639)	British Journal of Pharmacology (595)	Medicine with 1128
2000	2979	30.37%		26	46	John Wiley and Sons Inc (741)	British Journal of Pharmacology (705)	Medicine with 825
1999	2285	66.42%		23	38	John Wiley and Sons Inc (747)	British Journal of Pharmacology (698)	Medicine with 749
1998	1373	9.40%		14	19	John Wiley and Sons Inc (722)	British Journal of Pharmacology (679)	Pharmacology with 726
1997	1255	17.62%		12	19	John Wiley and Sons Inc (778)	British Journal of Pharmacology (734)	Pharmacology with 784
1996	1067	5.12%		11	16	John Wiley and Sons Inc (831)	British Journal of Pharmacology (789)	Pharmacology with 841
1995	1015	16.94%		9	14	John Wiley and Sons Inc (792)	British Journal of Pharmacology (737)	Pharmacology with 795
1994	868	28.40%		7	12	John Wiley and Sons Inc (652)	British Journal of Pharmacology (635)	Pharmacology with 655
1993	676	1200.00%		2	5	John Wiley and Sons Inc (675)	British Journal of Pharmacology (631)	Pharmacology with 676
1992	52			2	5	John Wiley and Sons Inc (51)	Drug Delivery System (43)	Pharmacology with 52

Figure - 3: Year-wise detail - Research Paper Collection @ *i*PSRA

The total collection pertaining to the "Research Paper" has been shown in IPSRA as 503668 related to the last 50 years. Research data pertaining to the last 33 years from 1992 to 2024 are shown in Figure 3. Continuous growth in the number of publications of open access research papers has occurred annually. From 1992 to 2024, it

increased by 91152 % from 52 to 503024 research papers. The highest growth rate occurred from 1992 to 1993 (1200%) from 52 to 676 research papers, and the lowest growth occurred in 2013 (0.30%).

Entry by the maximum publishers was in the year 2022 with 382 publishers with 1337 source titles.

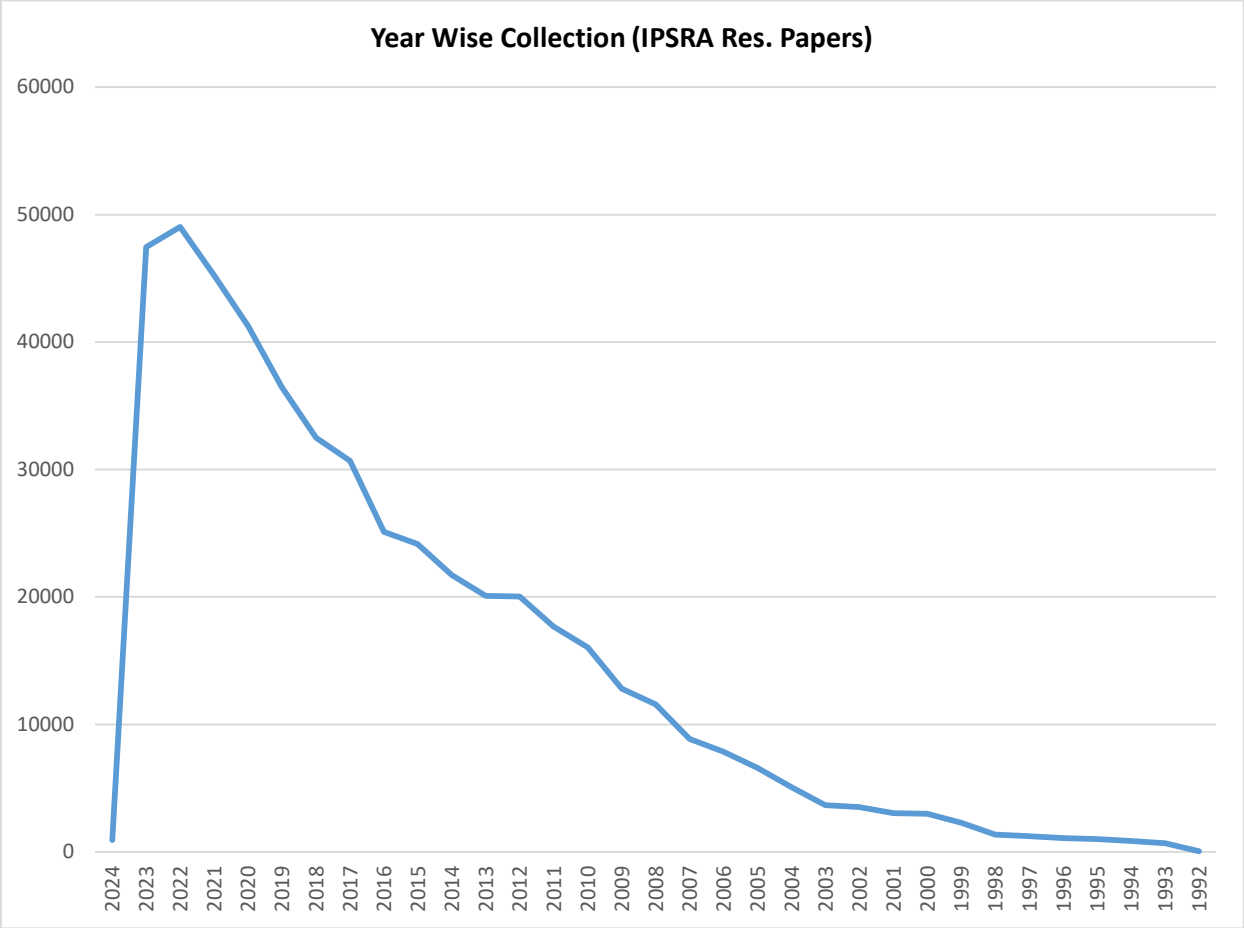

Figure 4 (Year-wise publication record)

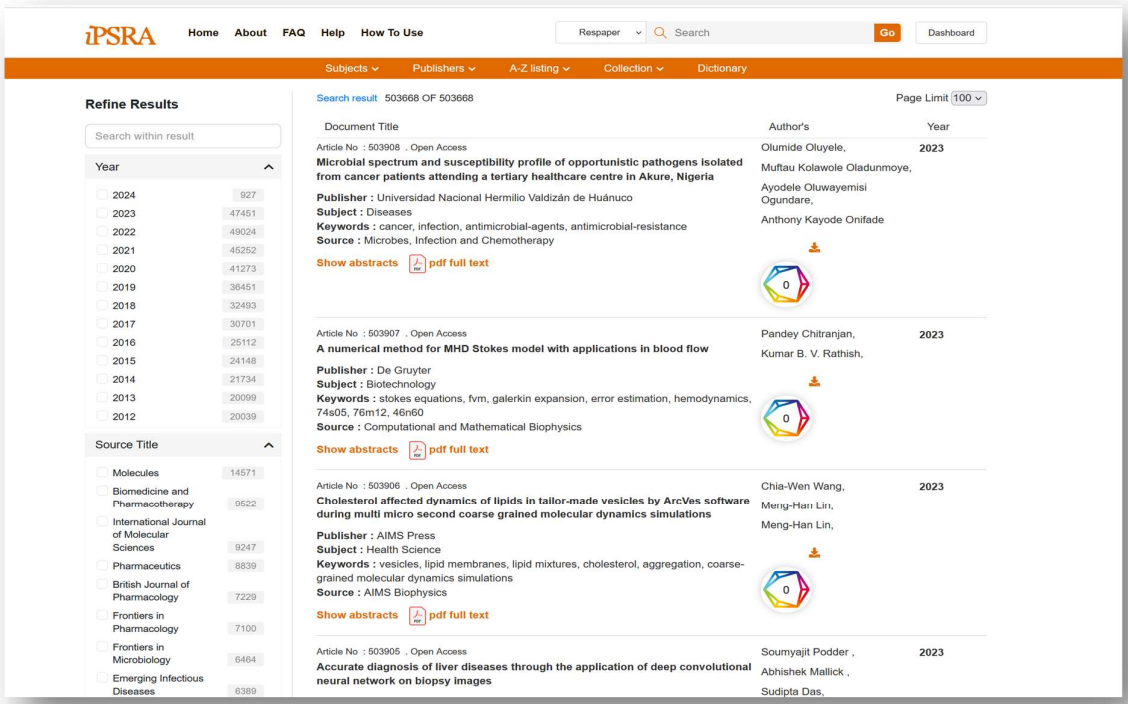

Figure 5: Results Output – Research Paper Collection @ *i*PSRA

Analysis of the top 15 Subject Categories:

In *i*PSRA database, total collection related to the Research Papers is divided into 21 different subject collections. Table 1 shows the data pertaining to the different top 15 subjects. Medicine subject has the maximum entries 118425 (24% of total documents) with 771 source titles, followed by Pharmacology with 95052 documents (19% of total documents) and Diseases with 55530 (11% of total documents) documents having 89 different publishers. Animal Husbandry subject has less than one percentage documents in its collection. Publisher "Frontiers" has the maximum documents 16986 with Neurology subject. Source title "Molecules" has the maximum 14561 documents with Biochemistry subject.

Figure 8 is showing the data pertaining to the Publisher Vs Source titles of a subject. Diseases has the maximum average in terms of publisher Vs source titles i.e. 3.5 documents per title, followed by Oncology i.e. 2.7 documents per title.

Subject	Total Collection	Pubs	Source Titles	Pub with maximum collection	Source title with maximum collection
Medicine	118425	337	771	BioMed Central Ltd (15297 collection)	Emerging Infectious Diseases (6389 collection)
Pharmacology	95052	89	188	Elsevier (16750 collection)	Pharmaceutics (7235 collection)
Diseases	55530	51	177	BioMed Central Ltd (11040 collection)	Infection and Drug Resistance (2579 collection)

Microbiology	45891	41	67	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (15902 collection)	International Journal of Molecular Sciences (9247 collection)
Neurology	38197	29	72	Frontiers (16986 collection)	Frontiers in Neurology (5024 collection)
Oncology (Cancer)	32988	44	117	BioMed Central Ltd (8331 collection)	BMC Cancer (4303 collection)
Health Science	29055	106	212	Hindawi Limited (4074 collection)	Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry (3978 collection)
Genetics	22357	24	33	Public Library of Science (PLoS) with (6372 collection)	PLoS Genetics (6372 collection)
Biochemistry	18460	12	22	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (15835 collection)	Molecules (14561 collection)
Surgery	14897	30	60	BioMed Central Ltd (3501 collection)	Indian Journal of Plastic Surgery (1518 collection)
Urology	14467	18	27	Wolters Kluwer Medknow Publications (3231 collection)	International Brazilian Journal of Urology (2465 collection)
Biotechnology	9890	47	88	BioMed Central Ltd (2915 collection)	Journal of Nanobiotechnology (1177 collection)
Pharmacognosy	2316	14	16	John Wiley and Sons Inc (810 collection)	The Plant Genome (810 collection)
Drugs	1448	8	8	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (743 collection)	Pharmaceutics (742 collection)
Animal Husbandry	1018	3	4	BioMed Central Ltd 983	Genetics Selection Evolution with 976

Table 1: Top 15 Subject Categories @ *i*PSRA

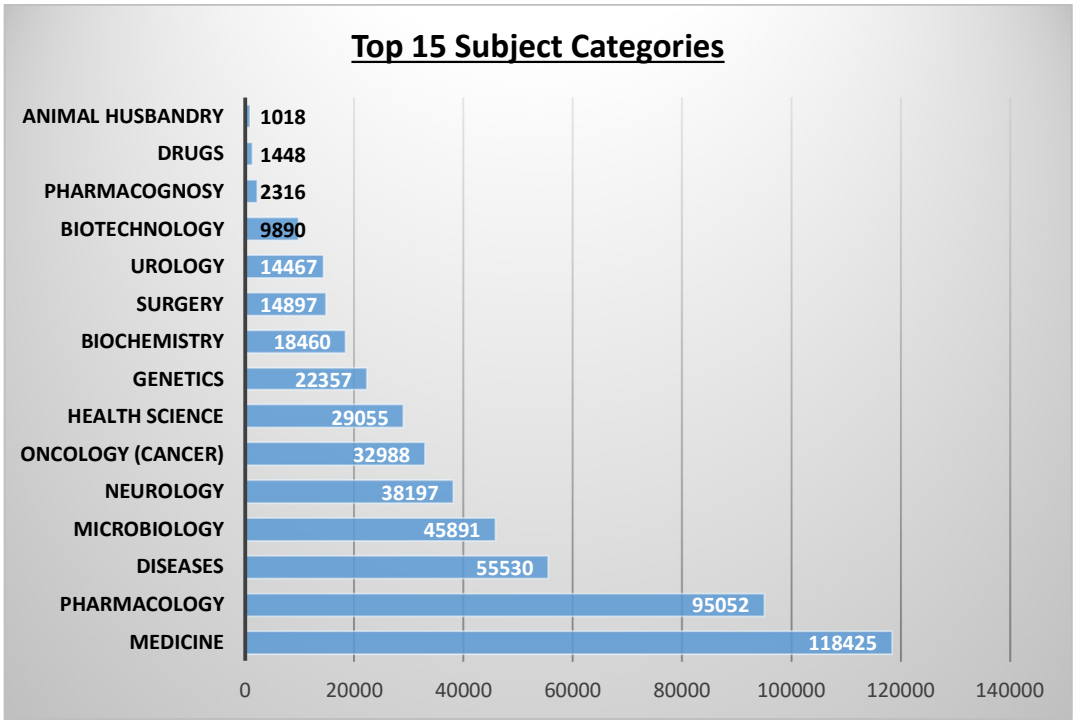

Figure 6: Subject-wise detail – Research Paper Collection @ *i*PSRA

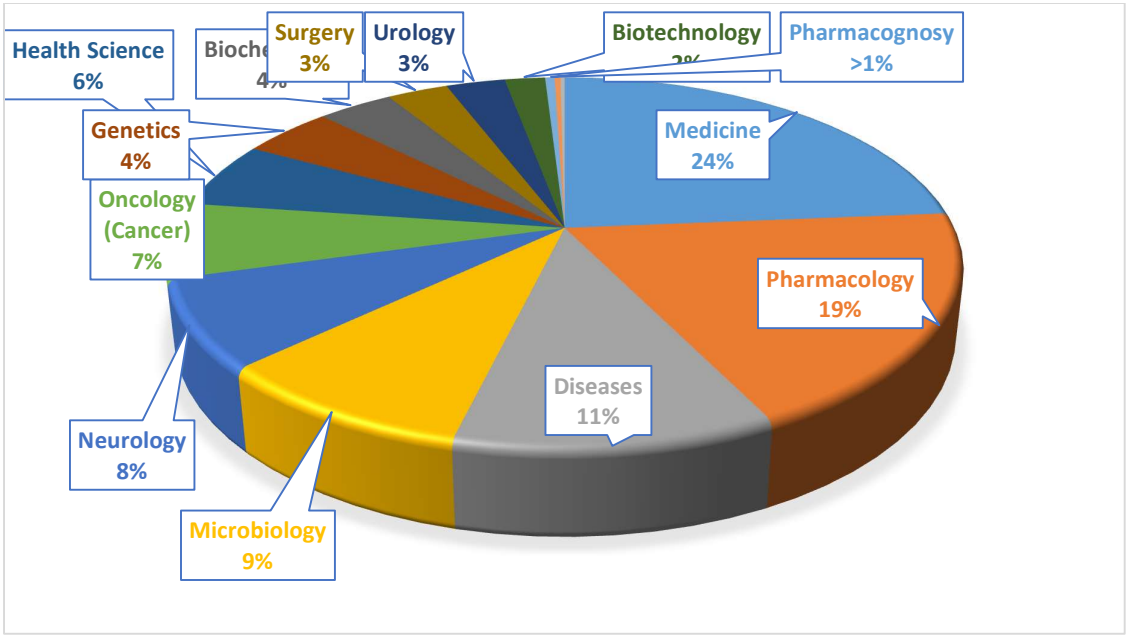

Figure 7: Subject-wise Share – Research Paper Collection @ *i*PSRA

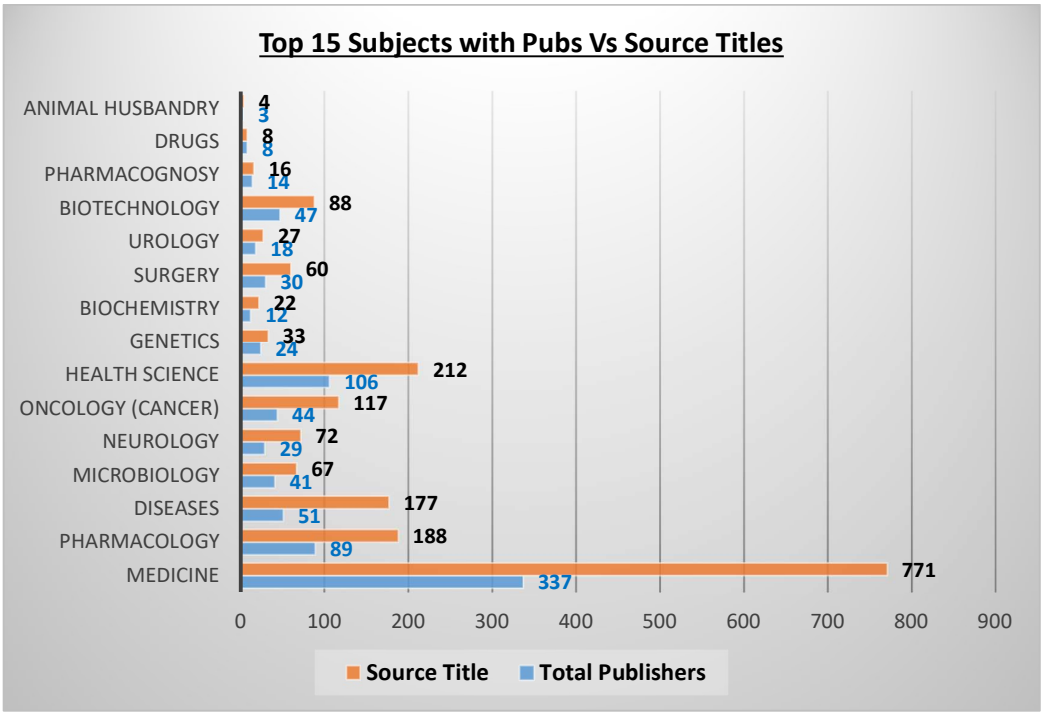

Figure 8: Detail of Subjects with Publisher Vs Source titles

Top 15 Sourcce titles with their collections:

The number of collective records for the top fifteen journal titles is 104924, which is 20.9 % of the total records available within the "Research Paper" collection. Source title i.e. “Molecules” has the maximum 14571 documents, followed by "Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy", with 9522 records. Nine out of the fifteen source titles were published in the Switzerland, four were published in the UK.

Source Title	Total Collection	Publisher	Country
Molecules	14571	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute	Switzerland
Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy	9522	Elsevier	Netherlands
International Journal of Molecular Sciences	9247	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute	Switzerland
Pharmaceutics	8839	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute	Switzerland
British Journal of Pharmacology	7229	John Wiley and Sons Inc	USA
Frontiers in Pharmacology	7100	Frontiers	Switzerland
Frontiers in Microbiology	6464	Frontiers	Switzerland
Emerging Infectious Diseases	6389	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	USA
PLoS Genetics	6372	Public Library of Science (PLoS)	USA
Marine Drugs	6143	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute	Switzerland
Frontiers in Neurology	5024	Frontiers	Switzerland
Mitochondrial DNA. Part B. Resources	4879	Taylor & Francis Group	UK

Antibiotics	4527	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute	Switzerland
Frontiers in Genetics	4315	Frontiers	Switzerland
BMC Cancer	4303	BioMed Central Ltd	UK

Table 2 (Top 15 Source Titles)

Top 10 Publishers and their collections:

In iPSRA, total collection pertaining to the research papers is linked with 571 different publishers. There were 376462 collective records for the top fifteen publishers, which is 74.8% of the total records available within the collection pertaining to the "Research Paper". The "BioMed Central Ltd" publishing house had the most publications (58548 records), followed by the "Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute", with 55184 records. Four out of fifteen publishers are from the UK and USA each country. Elsevier publisher has the maximum titles.

Publisher	Total Collection	Total Titles	Country
BioMed Central Ltd	58548	139	UK
Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute	55184	42	Switzerland
Frontiers	52236	47	Switzerland
Elsevier	50748	206	Netherlands
Wolters Kluwer Medknow Publications	31037	120	India
Dove Medical Press	23118	48	UK
John Wiley and Sons Inc	21675	84	USA
Hindawi Limited	19667	62	UK
SAGE Publications Inc.	15675	82	USA
Taylor & Francis Group	11387	40	UK
Public Library of Science (PLoS)	11363	5	USA
SpringerNature	8066	54	Germany
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	6626	2	USA
Thieme Medical and Scientific Publishers	6223	16	India

Tehran University of Medical Sciences	4909	17	Iran

Table 3 (Top 15 Publisher)

Top 10 Downloaded Research Papers:

Table 4 depict the data pertaining to the top 10 downloaded titles and its relation with the globally citation data from the Dimensions database. Research paper titled "Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement By David Moher" is the title having highest downloaded figures i.e. 286. Out of these top ten titles, Source title "Frontiers in Pharmacology" has the three different research papers. Publisher "MDPI" has the six titles from the top ten downloaded research papers.

ID	Title	Author	Year	Source Title	Pub	Total Downloads from IPSRA	Citation @ Dimensions
171919	Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement	David Moher	2009	PLoS Medicine	Public Library of Science (PLoS)	286	56000
301902	Plant Phenolics: Extraction, Analysis and Their Antioxidant and Anticancer Properties	Jin Dai	2010	Molecules	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute	228	3000
379420	Pretreatment of Lignocellulosic Wastes to Improve Ethanol and Biogas Production: A Review	Keikhosro Karimi	2008	International Journal of Molecular Sciences	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute	215	2100
28499	The growing use of herbal medicines: Issues relating to adverse reactions and challenges in monitoring safety	Martins eEkor	2014	Frontiers in Pharmacology	Frontiers	197	2500
27632	Advances and Challenges of Liposome Assisted Drug Delivery	Lisa eSercombe	2015	Frontiers in Pharmacology	Frontiers	190	1900
298103	Molecular Docking and Structure-Based Drug Design Strategies	Leonardo G. Ferreira	2015	Molecules	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute	181	1500
378853	An Updated Review of Tyrosinase Inhibitors	Te-Sheng Chang	2009	International Journal of Molecular Sciences	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute	174	1200

62922	Liposomal Formulations in Clinical Use: An Updated Review	Upendra Bulbake	2017	Pharmaceutics	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute	160	1700
26534	PD-1 and PD-L1 Checkpoint Signaling Inhibition for Cancer Immunotherapy: Mechanism, Combinations, and Clinical Outcome	Hashem O. Alsaab	2017	Frontiers in Pharmacology	Frontiers	147	1400
298110	Silver Nanoparticles as Potential Antibacterial Agents	Gianluigi Franci	2015	Molecules	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute	139	1300

Table 4 (Top 10 Research Papers)

VIII. LIMITATIONS

The study's data were collected from *i*PSRA database. The study employed MS Excel as the software tool for doing performance analysis of the literature. The study was restricted to concerned database.

IX. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

*i*PSRA serves as a conduit for pharmaceutical science professionals, scholars, and researchers to disseminate their research findings more broadly. Unrestricted access results in heightened utilization of academic resources that are otherwise challenging to reference. *i*PSRA enumerates a comprehensive array of open access journals across nearly all disciplines for the use of e-community users.

In this study, a broad overview of research paper collection available within the *i*PSRA database has been explored. The study maps major source titles, highly downloaded works, that may aid scholars in tracking the growth of the research discipline over time. Overall, this bibliometric study analyzed 503024 research papers published between 1992 and 2024 and indexed *i*PSRA Collection. The results revealed the patterns and implications of research papers, contributing to the theoretical understanding of research integrity. The study highlighted the significance of disciplinary vulnerabilities, indicating the publisher detail with the source titles.

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