

Development of health technology Its impact on healthcare provision in Saudi Arabia

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Abstract:

The development of health technology in Saudi Arabia has significantly transformed healthcare provision, enhancing the efficiency and quality of medical services. With the government's Vision 2030 initiative, there has been a substantial investment in digital health solutions and telemedicine, aimed at modernizing the healthcare infrastructure. Innovative technologies, such as electronic health records (EHR), teleconsultations, and mobile health applications, are improving patient access to care, especially in remote areas where medical facilities may be limited. This shift not only streamlines the patient experience but also facilitates better data management, enabling healthcare providers to make more informed decisions and improve health outcomes. Moreover, the integration of advanced technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI) and big data analytics, is revolutionizing disease prevention and health management in the Kingdom. AI-driven diagnostic tools can analyze medical images and patient data more quickly and accurately, leading to earlier intervention and treatment. Additionally, big data analytics helps in monitoring public health trends and managing disease outbreaks, which is crucial for a country undergoing rapid demographic changes and urbanization. Overall, the continuous enhancement of health technology in Saudi Arabia is paving the way for a more efficient and patient-centered healthcare system, ultimately contributing to improved health standards across the nation.

Keywords: Health technology, healthcare provision, Saudi Arabia, Vision 2030, digital health, telemedicine, electronic health records, patient access, artificial intelligence, big data analytics, disease prevention, health management.

Introduction:

In recent years, the intersection of health and technology has emerged as one of the most significant transformations within the global healthcare landscape. While the use of technology in healthcare is not a novel concept, the advent of advanced medical technologies, telemedicine, digital health records, artificial intelligence (AI), and mobile health applications have fundamentally changed the way healthcare is delivered, particularly in a nation such as Saudi Arabia. As the Kingdom capitalizes on its Vision 2030 strategy, which aims to diversify its economy and improve the quality of life for its citizens, the development and integration of health technology have never been more pivotal in reshaping the healthcare system [1].

Saudi Arabia is navigating through a period of rapid transformation amid the imperatives set forth by its Vision 2030 initiative, which encompasses various sectors including health, social services, and economic diversification. As part of this transformative vision, the Saudi government has recognized healthcare as a critical sector for the enhancement of national stability and growth. The kingdom is witnessing a significant shift from a traditionally segmented healthcare system to one dominated by integration and digitization. The objective to create a more efficient, cost-effective, and accessible healthcare system has driven unprecedented investments in health technology, with the aim to not only enhance healthcare provision but also to ensure that the quality of care meets international standards [2].

The integration of health technology plays a crucial role in addressing systemic challenges facing the Saudi healthcare system. These challenges include a rapidly growing population, increasing incidence of chronic diseases such as diabetes and cardiovascular disorders, and a pressing need for enhanced patient-centric care. Traditional healthcare models, which often relied on face-to-face interactions and manual processes, have proven inadequate in managing these challenges effectively. The advent of health technology has provided innovative solutions to streamline operations, improve diagnostics, and enhance patient engagement through accessible platforms [3]. Telemedicine, for instance, has gained significant traction in Saudi Arabia, particularly in remote areas where access to healthcare services is limited. The ability to connect patients with healthcare providers through virtual consultations has not only increased access to care but has also reduced the burden on healthcare facilities. Moreover, the rapid proliferation of mobile health applications offers patients the convenience of managing their health conditions remotely, monitoring vitals, and even scheduling appointments, thereby fostering proactive health management and encouraging preventative care practices[4].

In addition to telemedicine, the introduction of electronic health records (EHRs) is another hallmark of health technology development in Saudi Arabia. EHR systems facilitate the efficient management of patient information, which can lead to improved clinical outcomes by ensuring that accurate and comprehensive medical histories are available to healthcare providers at the point of care. The systematic integration of computers and mobile devices in hospitals and clinics has not only augmented data organization but has also enabled healthcare professionals to collaborate and make informed decisions, thereby enhancing the overall quality of care [5].

Artificial intelligence (AI), in particular, has the potential to redefine clinical practices and enable analytics-driven decision-making processes. AI applications in radiology, pathology, and other fields are becoming increasingly common, allowing for quicker diagnosis and treatment planning. Furthermore, AI-powered predictive analytics can inform healthcare systems about patient trends, optimize resource allocation, and forecast various health outcomes, which is especially important for managing public health initiatives in the context of Saudi Arabia's unique demographic challenges [6].

Despite the undeniable advantages of health technology, there remain systemic hurdles to its widespread adoption and successful implementation in the Saudi healthcare sector. Issues such as privacy concerns, data security, disparities in digital literacy, and the need for continuous workforce training pose significant challenges to ensuring equitable access to health technology services. Additionally, there exists the vital need for collaborative partnerships between government bodies, private-sector entities, and healthcare providers to create an ecosystem conducive to innovation while addressing the needs of the populace [7]. **Historical Context and Evolution of Healthcare Technology:**

The evolution of healthcare technology is not only a testament to human ingenuity but also reflects the changing paradigms of medicine and society's growing understanding of health. This development has spanned centuries, marked by pivotal moments that reshaped the landscape of medical practice and patient care. To comprehend the extensive journey of healthcare technology, it is essential to delve into its historical context, tracing significant milestones, advancements, and the underlying factors that have catalyzed changes throughout various eras [8].

The roots of healthcare technology can be traced back to ancient civilizations, where rudimentary practices were based on herbal remedies and rudimentary surgical techniques. Ancient Egyptians are among the first known to document medical practices, utilizing techniques such as embalming that required a degree of anatomical knowledge. The Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus, dating back to around 1600 BCE, offers insight into surgical procedures and diagnoses [9].

In ancient Greece, Hippocrates, often referred to as the "Father of Medicine," emphasized the importance of observation and documentation, laying the groundwork for systematic medical practice. His methodologies heralded a shift towards empiricism and rational thought in medicine, which continued throughout the Roman Empire. Galen of Pergamon, whose work dominated medical thinking for centuries, contributed to the understanding of anatomy and the principles of diagnosis and treatment [10].

The Middle Ages, often depicted as a time of stagnation, surprisingly fostered significant advancements in medical technology, particularly in areas like surgical instruments and the establishment of hospitals, driven by principles of charity and care for the sick influenced by the Byzantine and Islamic Golden Ages. Muslim scholars, such as Avicenna, compiled comprehensive medical texts—like "The Canon of Medicine," which synthesized knowledge from previous cultures and remained standard references in medical education for generations [11].

The Renaissance was a turning point in both art and science, significantly impacting healthcare. The revival of interest in anatomy during this period, especially through the work of Andreas Vesalius, led to detailed studies of the human body. Anatomical drawings, rife with accuracy, changed the understanding of human physiology and debunked longstanding myths. The invention of the printing press during this era allowed for the rapid dissemination of medical knowledge, making it more accessible to practitioners across Europe [11].

The Renaissance also saw the introduction of new medical practices, including the use of devices such as the microscope, invented by Antonie van Leeuwenhoek in the 17th century. This breakthrough opened the door to the realm of microbiology, which would later revolutionize the understanding of diseases and infections [11].

The Age of Enlightenment shifted the focus to systematic and empirical methods in medicine. The late 18th century brought significant developments in surgical techniques and anesthetics. The introduction of ether and chloroform revolutionized surgery by significantly reducing pain, allowing for more complex procedures. The 19th century further advanced healthcare technology through the advent of antiseptic methods introduced by Joseph Lister, a major breakthrough that dramatically decreased surgical mortality rates [12].

The industrial revolution dramatically influenced healthcare. Urbanization led to public health crises, necessitating improvements in sanitation and hygiene. Figures like John Snow, often regarded as the father of modern epidemiology, used mapping and statistical analysis to identify sources of cholera outbreaks, laying the groundwork for the field of public health and the importance of data in understanding and combatting disease.

The 20th century heralded an unprecedented era of technological advancement in healthcare. With the discovery of antibiotics, notably penicillin by Alexander Fleming in 1928, medicine entered a new phase where bacterial infections, once deadly, could be effectively treated. The introduction of vaccines throughout the century, such as those for polio and measles, demonstrated the power of preventive medicine, significantly reducing mortality rates and altering public health landscapes [13].

Moreover, the development of imaging technologies, such as X-rays, ultrasounds, and CT scans, transformed diagnostics. These innovations provided clinicians with the ability to visualize the internal structures of the body non-invasively, improving diagnostic accuracy and treatment planning [14].

The latter half of the century also saw the rise of electronic health records (EHRs), which began as paper-based systems but gradually evolved to provide comprehensive, digitized medical information. This transition improved the accessibility and organization of patient data, facilitating better clinical decision-making and care coordination. As we entered the 21st century, the pace of technological advancement in healthcare accelerated exponentially. The integration of information technology into healthcare, characterized by the rise of telemedicine, wearable health devices, and mobile health applications, reflects a growing reliance on digital health technologies. Telemedicine, propelled by the COVID-19 pandemic, expanded access to care, showcasing its efficacy in connecting patients and healthcare providers remotely [15].

Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning have begun to transform various aspects of healthcare, from predictive analytics and personalized medicine to robotic-assisted surgeries. These innovations not only promise to enhance diagnostic precision but also aim to improve patient outcomes through tailored treatment plans. The development of genomic medicine, driven by advancements in DNA sequencing technologies, offers the potential for individualized therapies based on a patient's genetic profile [16].

Moreover, the emphasis on data and analytics has created a new frontier in healthcare called "big data." This encompasses vast amounts of health information that can be analyzed to uncover trends, improve patient care, and facilitate research efforts [16].

Current Trends in Health Technology Implementation:

The healthcare landscape is undergoing a profound transformation driven by the rapid advancement of technology. The integration of health technology into care delivery is reshaping how healthcare providers interact with patients, manage information, and deliver services. Telehealth: Expanding Access to Care

One of the most significant trends in health technology implementation is the rise of telehealth. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the adoption of telehealth services, as healthcare systems sought to minimize in-person visits to curb virus transmission. Telehealth encompasses a range of services, including virtual consultations, remote patient monitoring, and mobile health applications [17].

The impact of telehealth on care delivery has been profound. It has expanded access to care, particularly for individuals in rural or underserved areas who may face barriers to accessing traditional healthcare services. Telehealth allows patients to consult with healthcare providers from the comfort of their homes, reducing travel time, costs, and the need

for time off work. Additionally, telehealth has proven beneficial for managing chronic conditions, as it enables continuous monitoring and timely interventions [18].

However, the implementation of telehealth also presents challenges. Issues related to reimbursement, regulatory barriers, and disparities in technology access can hinder its effectiveness. As healthcare organizations continue to navigate these challenges, the focus on developing robust telehealth policies and ensuring equitable access will be crucial [19].

Electronic Health Records (EHRs): Streamlining Information Management

The adoption of electronic health records (EHRs) has become a cornerstone of health technology implementation. EHRs facilitate the digital documentation and management of patient information, enabling healthcare providers to access and share data seamlessly. This shift from paper-based records to EHRs has transformed care delivery by improving communication among providers, enhancing patient safety, and streamlining administrative processes [19]. EHRs contribute to better care coordination by allowing different healthcare providers to access a patient's complete medical history, including medications, allergies, and previous treatments. This comprehensive view of a patient's health can lead to more informed decision-making and reduce the risk of errors. Moreover, EHRs support population health management by enabling healthcare organizations to analyze data trends and identify at-risk populations [20]. Despite the benefits, the implementation of EHRs is not without challenges. Issues such as interoperability—the ability of different EHR systems to communicate with one another—can impede the flow of information across healthcare settings. Additionally, the burden of data entry and concerns about data privacy and security remain significant hurdles. As the healthcare industry continues to evolve, addressing these challenges will be essential for maximizing the potential of EHRs [21].

Artificial Intelligence (AI): Enhancing Decision-Making and Efficiency

Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly gaining traction in healthcare, offering innovative solutions to improve care delivery. AI applications range from predictive analytics to natural language processing, enabling healthcare providers to leverage vast amounts of data for better decision-making [22].

One notable application of AI is in diagnostic imaging, where machine learning algorithms can analyze medical images to detect conditions such as cancer more accurately and quickly than human radiologists. AI-driven tools can also assist in risk stratification, helping providers identify patients at higher risk for complications and enabling proactive interventions.

Moreover, AI can enhance operational efficiency by automating administrative tasks, such as appointment scheduling and billing. This not only reduces the administrative burden on healthcare staff but also improves the overall patient experience by minimizing wait times and streamlining processes [23].

However, the integration of AI into healthcare raises ethical and regulatory concerns. Issues related to data privacy, algorithm bias, and accountability in decision-making must be carefully considered. As healthcare organizations embrace AI technologies, establishing guidelines and frameworks to ensure ethical use will be critical [24].

Wearable Technology: Empowering Patients

Wearable technology, such as fitness trackers and smartwatches, is another trend shaping health technology implementation. These devices enable individuals to monitor their health metrics, including heart rate, physical activity, and sleep patterns, providing valuable insights into their well-being [24].

The impact of wearable technology on care delivery is significant, as it empowers patients to take an active role in managing their health. By providing real-time data, wearables can facilitate early detection of health issues and encourage healthier lifestyle choices. For instance, patients with chronic conditions can use wearables to track vital signs and share this information with their healthcare providers, enabling timely interventions [25].

Wearable technology also has the potential to enhance patient engagement and adherence to treatment plans. By incorporating gamification elements and personalized feedback, these devices can motivate individuals to meet their health goals. However, the effectiveness of wearable technology depends on user engagement and data accuracy. Ensuring that patients understand how to use these devices and interpret the data is essential for maximizing their benefits [25].

Data Analytics: Driving Informed Decision-Making

The increasing availability of health data has led to a surge in the use of data analytics in healthcare. Organizations are leveraging data analytics to derive insights from patient information, operational metrics, and population health trends. This trend is transforming care delivery by enabling evidence-based decision-making and improving patient outcomes [26].

Data analytics can identify patterns and trends that inform clinical practice and resource allocation. For example, predictive analytics can help healthcare organizations anticipate patient demand, optimize staffing levels, and reduce

wait times. Additionally, data analytics can support quality improvement initiatives by identifying areas for enhancement in care delivery.

However, the use of data analytics in healthcare also poses challenges. Ensuring data accuracy, addressing privacy concerns, and navigating regulatory requirements are critical considerations. As healthcare organizations increasingly rely on data-driven insights, establishing robust data governance frameworks will be essential for maintaining trust and ensuring compliance [26].

Role of Government Initiatives in Advancing Health Technology:

In recent years, the intersection of health and technology has become a focal point of innovation and development, spearheaded by the critical role that government initiatives play in this dynamic landscape. As technological advancement continues to proliferate at an unprecedented rate, governments around the world are recognizing the importance of investing in health technology to improve public health outcomes, enhance healthcare delivery systems, and foster economic growth [27].

One of the primary roles of government initiatives in advancing health technology is the promotion of research and development (R&D). Governments allocate substantial funding to research grants aimed at both academic institutions and private enterprises. For instance, in the United States, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is a critical player in funding biomedical research and fostering collaboration between researchers and industry partners. Similarly, Health Canada provides resources to support health research that aims to enhance patient care and system efficiency. By strategically investing in R&D, governments not only fuel innovation but also ensure that advancements in technology are grounded in rigorous scientific inquiry [28].

Moreover, government-backed initiatives often support partnerships between industry and academia, facilitating the translation of scientific discoveries into practical applications. The Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program in the U.S. exemplifies this by providing funding to small businesses to develop innovative solutions that can address public health challenges. By supporting early-stage companies in the health technology sector, government initiatives help bridge the gap between idea and product, fostering an entrepreneurial ecosystem that drives progress [29].

Healthcare disparities remain a significant challenge globally, and government initiatives play a pivotal role in addressing these inequities through the advancement of health technology. By investing in telehealth, mobile health applications, and other digital health solutions, governments can improve access to healthcare for underserved populations, including those in rural or low-income communities [30].

For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, many governments accelerated the adoption of telehealth services, recognizing their potential to reach patients who previously lacked access to timely care. In the U.S., the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) implemented reforms to expand coverage for telehealth services, which allowed millions of Americans to receive medical consultations from the safety of their homes. Such initiatives not only helped to flatten the curve of infection rates but also generated insights into the long-term viability of telehealth as a fundamental component of the healthcare system [30].

Additionally, government initiatives often focus on ensuring that marginalized communities are equipped with the resources needed to engage with advanced health technologies. This includes funding for training programs that enhance digital literacy among healthcare providers and patients alike. By equipping the workforce and the public with the necessary skills to utilize new health technologies, governments contribute to a more equitable healthcare landscape.

Another critical role that government initiatives play in advancing health technology is the enhancement of regulatory frameworks that govern the approval, implementation, and assessment of new medical technologies. A well-defined regulatory environment is essential to ensuring that innovations are safe, effective, and accessible. Governments are tasked with establishing guidelines that balance the need for rapid innovation with the imperative of patient safety [31].

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), for example, has developed pathways such as the Breakthrough Devices Program to expedite the review of promising medical devices that address unmet needs. By streamlining the approval process for these technologies, the FDA not only accelerates time-to-market for innovations but also promotes an ecosystem where companies are encouraged to invest in high-risk, high-reward projects. Such regulatory initiatives foster a marketplace that prioritizes patient needs while maintaining rigorous standards of safety and efficacy [31].

Additionally, the establishment of post-market surveillance systems allows governments to track the performance of health technologies after their introduction into clinical practice. This ongoing monitoring contributes to continuous improvement, ensuring that health technologies evolve based on real-world evidence and user feedback [32].

As health technology continues to evolve, so too must the workforce that supports it. Government initiatives play a crucial role in preparing healthcare professionals for the integration of technology into their practice. Through investments in education and training programs, governments can ensure that the current and future workforce is equipped with the skills necessary to navigate a tech-driven healthcare landscape [33].

Programs that promote STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) education in schools emphasize the importance of technical knowledge in health technology. Additionally, government partnerships with universities and vocational institutions can lead to the development of specialized curricula focused on health informatics, telehealth solutions, and health data analysis. For example, initiatives like the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act in the U.S. encourage workforce development in high-demand sectors, including healthcare technology, thus enhancing the employability of graduates [33].

Moreover, continuous professional development programs sponsored by governments can help seasoned professionals adapt to ongoing technological changes. Through workshops, online courses, and certification programs, healthcare providers can stay abreast of advancements in health technology, ensuring high-quality care for patients [34].

Telemedicine and Its Impact on Patient Access:

The advent of digital technology has revolutionized numerous sectors, and healthcare is no exception. Telemedicine, defined as the remote delivery of healthcare services and clinical information using telecommunications technology, has emerged as a transformative force in the medical field. It not only enhances patient access to care but also significantly impacts the delivery of healthcare services [35].

Enhancing Patient Access to Care

One of the most critical impacts of telemedicine is its ability to improve patient access to healthcare services. Traditional healthcare delivery models often suffer from geographic, financial, and systemic barriers that limit patients' ability to receive timely and effective care. Telemedicine effectively addresses these barriers by providing remote access to healthcare professionals, allowing patients in underserved or rural areas to connect with specialists who may be hundreds of miles away [36].

1. **Geographic Accessibility:** For patients living in remote or rural regions, telemedicine eliminates the need for long travels to healthcare facilities. This is particularly beneficial for individuals with mobility issues, elderly patients, or those without reliable transportation. Telehealth solutions ensure that patients can consult healthcare providers from the comfort of their homes, reducing time and cost associated with travel [37].

2. **Financial Considerations:** Telemedicine can also be more cost-effective for patients. Traditional healthcare visits often involve out-of-pocket expenses related to transportation and time off work. Telemedicine services typically have lower fees than in-person visits, making healthcare more financially accessible. Additionally, the increase in insurance coverage for telehealth during the COVID-19 pandemic has further reduced economic barriers, allowing more patients to seek care [37].

3. **Expanding Reach during Emergencies:** The COVID-19 pandemic drastically illustrated the importance of telemedicine in maintaining access to care during emergencies. Lockdowns, social distancing mandates, and increased infection risks posed considerable challenges to healthcare delivery. Telemedicine allowed continued access to essential healthcare services, enabling patients to consult with their physicians without risking exposure to the virus [38].

Improving Care Delivery

The impact of telemedicine on care delivery extends beyond enhancing access; it also introduces innovative approaches to patient care. By shifting to digital platforms, healthcare providers can offer various services that optimize efficiency and improve outcomes [38].

1. **Enhanced Coordination of Care:** Telemedicine facilitates better communication among healthcare providers and between providers and patients. Referrals to specialists can occur more seamlessly, as information can be shared digitally, and appointments can be scheduled quickly. This coordinated approach to care is particularly vital for patients with chronic diseases who require ongoing management and monitoring [39].

2. **Increased Patient Engagement:** Telemedicine can promote greater patient engagement in their healthcare. Virtual platforms often come with integrated tools that allow patients to track symptoms, access medical records, and engage with their healthcare teams more effectively. This empowerment can lead to better adherence to treatment plans and improved health outcomes.

3. **Timeliness of Care:** Telemedicine enables prompt consultations that can significantly reduce the wait times associated with traditional healthcare appointments. Swift access to healthcare professionals allows for earlier

diagnosis and intervention, reducing the risk of complications and hospitalizations, especially for patients with acute conditions [39].

Challenges and Considerations

Despite its numerous advantages, telemedicine faces several challenges that may affect its broader implementation and efficacy. Recognizing these limitations is essential to achieving the full potential of telehealth services [40].

1. **Technology Barriers:** A significant barrier to widespread telemedicine adoption is the technological divide. Not all patients have the necessary internet access or digital literacy to engage in telehealth services effectively. This inequality can disproportionately affect low-income or older populations who may lack adequate resources.

2. **Regulatory and Reimbursement Issues:** The regulatory landscape surrounding telemedicine is complex and can vary significantly by region. Issues related to licensure, reimbursement policies, and the legality of cross-state telemedicine practices can create uncertainty for healthcare providers. Clear and consistent regulations are necessary to promote the growth of telemedicine as a viable healthcare delivery method [40].

3. **Privacy and Security Concerns:** The use of digital platforms raises issues related to patient privacy and data security. Healthcare providers must ensure that telehealth services are compliant with regulations such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) in the United States, which mandates strict guidelines for protecting patient information. Ensuring the security of telehealth interactions is vital to maintaining patient trust and confidence [41].

The Future of Telemedicine

The future of telemedicine appears promising, as technological advancements and increasing acceptance among patients and providers are paving the way for more integrated healthcare solutions. As artificial intelligence and machine learning become more sophisticated, telemedicine platforms can offer personalized patient experiences through advanced diagnostics, predictive analytics, and tailored treatment plans.

Additionally, stakeholders in the healthcare system must advocate for policies that promote equitable access to telehealth services. This may involve expanding broadband internet access in rural areas, providing training programs for patients and providers, and establishing clear reimbursement frameworks to incentivize telehealth use. Moreover, future research should focus on understanding long-term outcomes associated with telemedicine, ensuring that it complements rather than replaces essential in-person care where necessary. By continuing to learn from telemedicine's implementation, healthcare systems can refine their approaches to meet the evolving needs of the patient population [42].

Artificial Intelligence and Big Data in Healthcare Delivery:

The confluence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Big Data represents a paradigm shift in the healthcare sector, offering promising new avenues for improved patient care, enhanced operational efficiency, and innovative treatment methodologies. As the global healthcare landscape becomes increasingly complex, with an exponential rise in data generated from various sources, the significance of AI and Big Data cannot be overstated.

Artificial Intelligence refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think and learn like humans. In the healthcare context, AI encompasses various technologies, including machine learning, natural language processing, and robotics, which can analyze vast amounts of data, recognize patterns, and make predictions. On the other hand, Big Data refers to the large volumes of structured and unstructured data generated from numerous healthcare interactions, including electronic health records (EHRs), medical imaging, wearables, and patient-reported outcomes. Together, AI and Big Data empower healthcare professionals to make informed decisions, optimize clinical outcomes, and provide personalized care [43].

Applications of AI and Big Data in Healthcare

The applications of AI and Big Data in healthcare are broad and diverse, ranging from administrative efficiencies to groundbreaking advances in clinical decision-making.

1. **Predictive Analytics and Early Detection:** One of the most significant contributions of AI and Big Data is predictive analytics, which uses historical data to predict future outcomes. For example, machine learning algorithms can analyze EHRs to identify patients at risk of developing chronic conditions such as diabetes or heart disease, leading to early intervention and better patient management. Hospitals are increasingly leveraging these analytics tools to stratify patient risk and allocate resources more efficiently [44].
2. **Personalized Medicine:** AI and Big Data enable healthcare providers to deliver personalized treatment plans tailored to individual patient needs. By analyzing genetic information, lifestyle factors, and treatment responses, AI algorithms can suggest customized therapies that maximize efficacy while minimizing adverse

effects. This approach not only improves outcomes but also heightens patient satisfaction and adherence to treatment protocols [45].

3. **Medical Imaging and Diagnostics:** AI has made significant strides in the realm of medical imaging, with image recognition algorithms capable of interpreting complex imaging data, such as X-rays, CT scans, and MRIs. These AI systems assist radiologists in identifying anomalies, leading to quicker and more accurate diagnoses. Furthermore, AI can facilitate the detection of diseases in their earliest stages, profoundly impacting prognosis and treatment options [45].
4. **Operational Efficiency:** Beyond clinical applications, AI and Big Data can optimize healthcare operations. Predictive maintenance of medical equipment, efficient patient scheduling, and effective resource management are just a few areas where AI can improve operational efficiency. By streamlining these processes, healthcare institutions can reduce costs, mitigate waste, and enhance the patient experience [46].
5. **Telemedicine and Remote Monitoring:** The rise of telemedicine has been inevitable, especially in light of recent global health crises. AI technology is at the forefront of enabling remote monitoring of patients through wearable devices, which continuously collect data on vital signs and health status. This data can be processed using AI algorithms to provide real-time insights into patient health and automate alerts for healthcare providers when abnormal conditions are detected [46].

Benefits of Integrating AI and Big Data

The integration of AI and Big Data in healthcare delivery presents multiple benefits:

- **Enhanced Decision-Making:** With access to vast datasets and sophisticated analytical tools, healthcare providers can make data-driven decisions that improve clinical outcomes and ensure better healthcare delivery [47].
- **Cost Reduction:** By optimizing operations, reducing unnecessary tests, and avoiding hospital readmissions through predictive analytics, AI can significantly reduce healthcare costs.
- **Improved Patient Engagement:** AI-driven systems can provide personalized interaction, sending reminders, educational materials, or updates to patients, fostering a more engaged and proactive patient population.
- **Scalability:** AI applications can be scaled across healthcare settings, accommodating various sizes and types of institutions, from small clinics to large hospitals, thereby broadening access to advanced healthcare technologies [47].

Challenges and Ethical Considerations

Despite the numerous benefits, the integration of AI and Big Data in healthcare delivery is fraught with challenges and ethical considerations:

- **Data Privacy and Security:** With the increasing volume of personal health information collected, concerns over patient confidentiality and data security are paramount. Ensuring robust cybersecurity measures and compliance with regulations like HIPAA is critical [48].
- **Bias and Fairness:** AI algorithms are only as good as the data used to train them. If training datasets are biased or unrepresentative of the broader population, it can lead to inequities in healthcare delivery. Healthcare organizations must ensure that their AI systems are trained on diverse datasets to promote fairness.
- **Dependence on Technology:** As healthcare providers increasingly rely on AI tools for decision-making, there is a risk of over-dependence on technology, potentially undermining the clinician's role and intuition. It is essential to find a balance where AI complements rather than replaces human expertise.
- **Regulatory Challenges:** The rapid evolution of AI technologies outpaces regulatory frameworks, creating uncertainty in how these technologies are approved and monitored. Regulatory bodies must adapt to ensure safety and efficacy while fostering innovation [48].

Future Prospects

Looking ahead, the advancement of AI and Big Data in healthcare promises continued growth and groundbreaking innovations. Future developments may include enhanced interoperability of health data systems, universal standards for AI in healthcare, and the integration of AI into everyday clinical practices. Innovations such as AI-driven drug discovery and genomic sequencing tailored to individual profiles offer exciting avenues for research, potentially revolutionizing how diseases are treated and managed [48].

Moreover, as society embraces digital health solutions, patient-generated data from wearables and mobile applications will provide healthcare providers with a more holistic view of patient health, leading to improved outcomes and a shift towards proactive care models [49]. **Challenges and Barriers to Health Technology Adoption:**

The rapidly advancing field of health technology promises to revolutionize patient care, streamline healthcare delivery, and enhance health outcomes. From telemedicine platforms to wearable health devices, these innovations offer

significant potential to increase efficiency and improve access to medical services. However, despite these advancements, the adoption of health technology faces multiple challenges and barriers that hinder its widespread implementation. These obstacles can be categorized into technological, financial, regulatory, and socio-cultural factors. Understanding these barriers is crucial for stakeholders looking to facilitate the integration of health technology into healthcare systems [50].

Technological Challenges Interoperability

Issues

One of the most significant technological challenges to health technology adoption is the issue of interoperability. Various healthcare systems utilize different platforms and standards for storing and sharing health data. The fragmented nature of technology in healthcare often leads to silos of information that cannot communicate with one another. This lack of interoperability complicates patient care, as clinicians may not have access to comprehensive patient histories. Health technologies like Electronic Health Records (EHRs), telehealth systems, and mobile health applications must work seamlessly together to provide a cohesive understanding of patient health, which currently remains a critical obstacle [51].

Usability and Complexity

Another barrier to adopting health technology is usability. Many technologies, particularly EHRs and clinical decision support systems, can be complex and not user-friendly. Healthcare professionals, especially those who are less technologically inclined, may face difficulties in navigating these systems, leading to frustration and reduced productivity. Additionally, if a technology is too complex, it may lead to resistance among staff, as the perceived benefit may not outweigh the time and effort required to master its use. The challenge of ensuring that health technologies are designed with the end-user in mind is paramount to their successful adoption [52].

Data Privacy and Security Concerns

Data privacy and security are critical considerations in the health technology landscape. As healthcare providers increasingly leverage digital tools, concerns surrounding the security of patient data grow. Cybersecurity threats pose significant risks, including data breaches and unauthorized access to sensitive patient information. The implications of these security threats are immense, as they can undermine patient trust and lead to legal repercussions for healthcare providers. Ensuring robust data protection mechanisms while maintaining compliance with regulations like the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) is a considerable challenge that organizations must overcome to promote technology adoption [53].

Financial Barriers High Implementation Costs

Financial constraints often deter health technology adoption among healthcare organizations. The initial investment required for adopting new technologies can be prohibitively high, particularly for small and rural healthcare providers with limited financial resources. Costs include purchasing the technology itself, training staff, and maintaining the systems over time. For many organizations, especially those operating on tight budgets, the financial burden of health technology can lead to reluctance in adopting these technologies, regardless of their long-term benefits [54].

Uncertain Return on Investment (ROI)

The uncertain return on investment associated with new health technologies further complicates the decision-making process for healthcare organizations. Leaders may be hesitant to commit resources to technology that does not demonstrate clear, measurable benefits. While some technologies may promise increased efficiency and improved patient outcomes, accurately assessing their financial return remains a significant challenge. The lack of concrete data on ROI can create a cycle of hesitation and skepticism towards adopting new tech, which stifles innovation and progress in the healthcare sector [55].

Regulatory Barriers Complicated Approval Processes

The regulatory environment surrounding health technology can pose substantial barriers to adoption. The approval processes for new devices, software, and digital health solutions are often lengthy and complicated, requiring extensive testing and validation to ensure safety and efficacy. In the United States, for example, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) plays a pivotal role in regulating healthcare technologies, which can lead to delays in getting important innovations to market. These prolonged timelines can deter investment in new technologies and dampen enthusiasm for their adoption within healthcare organizations [56].

Compliance with Regulations

Beyond initial approvals, ongoing compliance with various regulations continues to be a challenge for healthcare technology adoption. Healthcare organizations must navigate a complex landscape of regulations at both state and federal levels, including data privacy laws, billing requirements, and standards of care. Failure to comply with these regulations can lead to financial penalties and damage to an organization's reputation. Therefore, the legal landscape

can be a significant deterrent for organizations considering the integration of new technologies into their practices [57].

Socio-Cultural Factors Resistance to Change

One of the most pervasive socio-cultural barriers to health technology adoption is resistance to change among healthcare workers. Many practitioners are accustomed to established workflows and may be hesitant to embrace new technologies that disrupt their routine. This resistance can stem from a lack of understanding of the technology's benefits, fear of obsolescence, or concerns about job security. Change management initiatives that focus on education, training, and demonstrating the value of technology can be critical in overcoming this resistance [57].

Variability in Digital Literacy

The variability in digital literacy among healthcare workers can also impact technology adoption. While some staff may be highly proficient with technology, others may struggle with basic functions. This disparity can create challenges in uniformly implementing new systems, as gaps in skills can lead to unequal usage and efficacy of health technologies. Organizations must invest in comprehensive training and continuous support to ensure that all staff members can effectively utilize new technologies, thus maximizing their potential benefits [58].

Patient Engagement and Acceptance

Patient engagement is another critical socio-cultural factor influencing health technology adoption. With patients playing an increasingly active role in their healthcare, their acceptance of technology such as telehealth and mobile health applications is crucial. However, not all patients are equally inclined to embrace these innovations. Factors such as age, socio-economic status, and personal preferences can impact patient attitudes toward technology. Health providers must therefore prioritize efforts to engage patients in discussions about technology adoption, addressing any concerns or hesitations they may have [59].

Future Directions and Potential of Health Technology in Saudi Arabia:

As healthcare systems worldwide evolve, driven by advancements in technology and shifting patient expectations, Saudi Arabia stands at a pivotal juncture in its pursuit of a robust and innovative health technology framework. The integration of health technology in the Kingdom not only promises to enhance the quality of care but also positions Saudi Arabia to emerge as a leader in digital health transitions [60].

Telemedicine has gained unprecedented traction, particularly in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has underscored the importance of remote healthcare solutions. The Saudi Arabian government has recognized this trend and is actively investing in telemedicine infrastructure to ensure accessible healthcare services across urban and rural regions. The future of telemedicine in Saudi Arabia lies in the development of comprehensive platforms that not only facilitate consultations between patients and healthcare providers but also integrate diagnostic services, remote monitoring, and specialized care [61].

The Kingdom's Vision 2030 initiative emphasizes improving healthcare access and enhancing service quality. By promoting telemedicine, Saudi Arabia will be able to overcome geographical barriers, ensuring that even the most remote populations can receive timely medical attention. In addition, telemedicine can play a crucial role in managing chronic diseases, allowing healthcare professionals to monitor patients' health remotely and adjust treatment plans as necessary, thus improving patient outcomes [62].

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and data analytics are set to revolutionize healthcare delivery in Saudi Arabia. By harnessing the power of big data, healthcare providers can gain insights into patient behaviors, treatment effectiveness, and outbreak management. AI algorithms can analyze vast datasets to identify patterns that might go unnoticed by human practitioners, leading to more accurate diagnoses and personalized treatment plans [62].

In the near future, we can expect AI to be integrated into various healthcare processes, including predictive analytics, resource allocation, and patient management systems. For instance, predictive analytics can help forecast patient admissions, enabling hospitals to optimize staff allocation and improve operational efficiencies. Additionally, AI-powered diagnostic tools can assist radiologists in detecting abnormalities in scans, thereby speeding up the diagnostic process and enhancing accuracy [63].

The incorporation of AI into healthcare also aligns with Saudi Arabia's commitment to fostering innovation and diversifying its economy as outlined in Vision 2030. Collaborative efforts between healthcare providers, technology companies, and universities will be essential in advancing AI applications that cater specifically to the needs of the Kingdom's population [63].

As healthcare systems increasingly rely on electronic health records (EHRs), Saudi Arabia is poised to enhance its data management capabilities. EHRs allow for the seamless storage, retrieval, and sharing of patient information among healthcare providers, significantly improving the continuity of care. The future of EHRs in Saudi Arabia will depend on the implementation of comprehensive systems that promote interoperability among various healthcare entities, ensuring that critical patient information is easily accessible to authorized providers [64].

A robust EHR system can also facilitate data-driven decision-making, allowing healthcare administrators to analyze population health trends and allocate resources more efficiently. Furthermore, the integration of EHRs with telemedicine platforms and AI analytics will create a cohesive ecosystem that enhances patient care, reduces duplication of services, and minimizes medical errors [64].

To achieve these goals, the Saudi government must invest in training healthcare professionals in the effective use of EHR systems and ensure stringent data privacy measures are in place to protect sensitive patient information [65]. Wearable technologies and mobile health (mHealth) applications are gaining popularity as tools that empower individuals to take charge of their health. In Saudi Arabia, the adoption of wearable devices that monitor vital signs, physical activity, and sleep patterns represents a significant opportunity for enhancing preventive healthcare [66]. The future of health technologies in Saudi Arabia will see an increase in the use of these devices to manage chronic diseases such as diabetes and hypertension, allowing patients to track their health metrics in real-time. mHealth apps can facilitate communication between patients and healthcare providers and serve as platforms for health education and awareness [66].

Additionally, the integration of wearables with telemedicine and EHR systems will enhance clinical decisionmaking and enable providers to offer personalized care that aligns with individual patients' needs. By fostering a culture of proactive health management, health technologies can significantly reduce the burden of chronic diseases in the Kingdom [67].

Despite the exciting prospects of health technology in Saudi Arabia, several challenges must be addressed to realize its full potential. These include the need for robust regulatory frameworks, the establishment of cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive health data, and overcoming resistance to change within traditional healthcare models [68].

Moreover, ensuring equitable access to health technology across socio-economic groups and geographic regions is critical. Policymakers must work strategically to bridge the digital divide and ensure that all citizens can benefit from these advancements [69].

On the other hand, there are numerous opportunities for collaboration between government entities, private sector organizations, and international partners to accelerate the development and implementation of health technologies. By fostering innovation and supporting local startups, Saudi Arabia can cultivate a robust health tech ecosystem that drives economic growth and improves public health outcomes [70].

Conclusion:

The development of health technology in Saudi Arabia marks a transformative era for the nation's healthcare system, reflecting a commitment to enhancing healthcare delivery and patient outcomes. Through significant government initiatives, particularly those aligned with Vision 2030, the integration of advanced technologies—such as telemedicine, electronic health records, artificial intelligence, and big data analytics—has not only improved access to care but also bolstered the quality and efficiency of medical services across the Kingdom. As the country navigates its unique healthcare challenges, these technological advancements play a crucial role in addressing disparities, particularly in remote and underserved areas.

However, realizing the full potential of health technology also requires overcoming existing barriers, such as infrastructure challenges, workforce readiness, and data security concerns. Continued investment in training, policy development, and regulatory frameworks will be essential to facilitate a robust health technology ecosystem. Looking ahead, Saudi Arabia stands poised to further elevate its healthcare landscape by embracing innovation and fostering collaboration among stakeholders, ultimately aiming for a sustainable and patient-centered healthcare model that meets the needs of its diverse population.

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