

Multidisciplinary Approaches To Enhancing Patient Care And Emergency Response In Saudi Arabia: A Cross-Specialty Analysis Of Health Service Delivery And Integration

Ali Khurasan Saleh Alzamanan¹, Shaji Korsan Saleh Al Zmanan², Bayan Hassan Al Sheef³,
Nasser Saleh D Al Qrban⁴, Ahmed Mahdi Hassain Al Sallum⁵, Mohammed Hushul Al
Dighrir⁶, Mohsen Yehya Hussein Al-Harith⁷, Mahdi Mohammad Alyami⁸

¹Technician Optical, Najran Health Cluster

²Epidemiology, Public Health, Najran

³Radiology (Radiologist) Ras Tanura General Hospital, Ras Tanura

⁴Emergency Medical Technician, Eastern Health Cluster, Dammam

⁵Emergency Medical Services, Specialist, Eastern Health Cluster, Dammam

⁶Emergency Medical Technician, Al-Nairyah Hospital, Dammam

⁷Health Information Technician, Eastern Health Cluster, Al-Khobar Health Network
Al-Jisr Primary Health Care Center

⁸Nursing Technician, Jubail General Hospital

ABSTRACT

Saudi Arabia has made substantial investments in healthcare capacity, digital health, and emergency preparedness, yet persistent challenges remain at the interfaces—between specialties, between levels of care, and between health and non-health sectors that influence outcomes. This research paper examines multidisciplinary approaches (MDT working, cross-specialty pathways, integrated command-and-control, and interoperable information systems) as mechanisms to strengthen routine patient care and emergency response. Using a cross-specialty lens, the paper analyzes how integration can reduce fragmentation, improve timeliness, and enhance quality and safety across prehospital services, emergency departments, intensive care, surgery, internal medicine, mental health, public health, laboratory services, pharmacy, and rehabilitation. The paper proposes a practical integration framework aligned to Saudi service delivery realities: (1) governance and accountability (clear clinical ownership across the pathway), (2) standardized clinical pathways and escalation triggers, (3) interoperable digital architecture and data standards, (4) workforce models and competency-based training for multidisciplinary readiness, and (5) continuous quality improvement with shared metrics. Particular attention is given to emergency response—mass casualty incidents, disaster medicine, and infectious threats—highlighting how multidisciplinary command structures and unified triage and referral can reduce bottlenecks. The analysis concludes that integration succeeds when it is operational, measurable, and patient-centered, supported by enabling policy, financing, and leadership culture. Recommended actions include establishing integrated care corridors for time-critical conditions, expanding multidisciplinary simulation, implementing shared dashboards for patient flow and surge capacity, and strengthening community-to-hospital coordination through primary care and telehealth.

Keywords

Multidisciplinary team; integrated care; emergency response; Saudi Arabia; health service delivery; patient safety; clinical pathways; interoperability; prehospital care; emergency department; surge capacity; cross-specialty coordination; quality improvement; digital health; population health.

INTRODUCTION

Saudi Arabia's health system is undergoing a rapid transition from facility-centred, specialty-siloed care toward integrated, person-centred services that can deliver safer routine care while also strengthening preparedness for emergencies. This shift is driven by epidemiologic pressure (high burdens of chronic disease alongside injury and acute illness), rising expectations for quality and access, and the operational reality that modern care pathways rarely fit within a single specialty. In this context, **multidisciplinary and**

cross-specialty integration is not a “soft” organisational ideal; it is a practical requirement for continuity of care, timely escalation, and coordinated emergency response across prehospital and hospital settings. A multidisciplinary approach in healthcare typically refers to structured collaboration among clinicians and services—such as emergency medicine, nursing, pharmacy, radiology, laboratory medicine, critical care, public health, rehabilitation, and health informatics—working around shared goals, information, and accountability. Global evidence has steadily reinforced that when teams collaborate effectively, patient care becomes more comprehensive and errors related to miscommunication and fragmented decision-making are reduced. Reeves (2017) synthesised interprofessional collaboration interventions and highlighted that improving collaboration can positively influence professional practice and care processes. Later reviews have continued to support the contribution of interprofessional models to patient experience and service quality, while also noting variability in outcomes depending on implementation and context (Pantha, 2020; Carron, 2021; Kaiser, 2022). These findings are highly relevant to Saudi Arabia because fragmentation often appears at the same points seen internationally: transitions between primary care and hospitals, handovers across departments, and escalation from ambulance services to emergency departments and intensive care.

Saudi-focused literature from the last decade similarly frames the need for integration as both structural and clinical. Almalki and Fitzgerald (2011) described the evolving Saudi health system and emphasised system-level challenges that can hinder coordinated service delivery, including governance complexity and uneven adoption of health information solutions. More recently, the national transformation agenda has aimed to improve access, quality, and system efficiency through new models of care and re-organisation of services. Chowdhury and colleagues (2021) outlined Saudi Arabia’s “new model of care” within Vision 2030 reforms and discussed how redesign efforts seek to move from episodic, hospital-centric delivery toward pathways that are planned across levels of care. From a workforce perspective, Alqurashi (2024) examined healthcare workers’ knowledge and readiness related to the National Transformation Program, underscoring that integration depends not only on policies and infrastructure but also on staff awareness, role clarity, and change readiness.

Emergency response capability is a key test of integration because it compresses time, increases uncertainty, and exposes coordination failures. Evidence from Saudi Arabia shows that prehospital response is influenced by geography, case type, and system organisation. Al-Wathinani and colleagues (2023) mapped characteristics and distribution of emergency medical services in the Kingdom and highlighted how coverage and resource distribution shape access to timely care. Using Saudi Red Crescent Authority data related to road traffic accidents (2016–2020), Alslamah and colleagues (2023) demonstrated that response patterns and timing vary with sociodemographic and incident factors, pointing to the need for better coordination among dispatch, field triage, hospital readiness, and post-event rehabilitation. These studies collectively position EMS not as a stand-alone service, but as a front door that must connect seamlessly to emergency departments, trauma systems, diagnostics, operating theatres, and critical care.

Clinical integration is also strengthened through standardisation and shared decision tools that cut across specialties. Crisera (2024) discussed Saudi Arabia’s development and implementation of clinical practice guidelines as a mechanism for improving consistency, safety, and measurable quality—an approach that supports multidisciplinary teamwork because shared guidelines reduce variation and align expectations between departments. At the health-system level, the World Health Organization’s framework on integrated people-centred health services (WHO, 2016) provides an organising logic for Saudi reforms: services should be coordinated around people’s needs, enabled by strong primary care, and supported by governance and information systems that facilitate continuity. Hafiz (2024) further examined empirical applications of the WHO IPCHS framework, reinforcing the importance of designing integration as an evaluable model rather than an aspirational slogan.

Taken together, literature from 2010–2024 suggests that Saudi Arabia’s next gains in patient outcomes and emergency responsiveness will come less from adding isolated capacity and more from **connecting existing capacity**—through multidisciplinary governance, interoperable information flows, standardised pathways, and cross-training that makes handovers reliable. This study, therefore, adopts a cross-specialty lens to analyse how integration is enacted in practice—from routine chronic disease management to time-critical emergencies—and to identify the organisational and clinical interfaces where multidisciplinary collaboration most directly improves health service delivery in Saudi Arabia.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY INTEGRATION IN HEALTHCARE

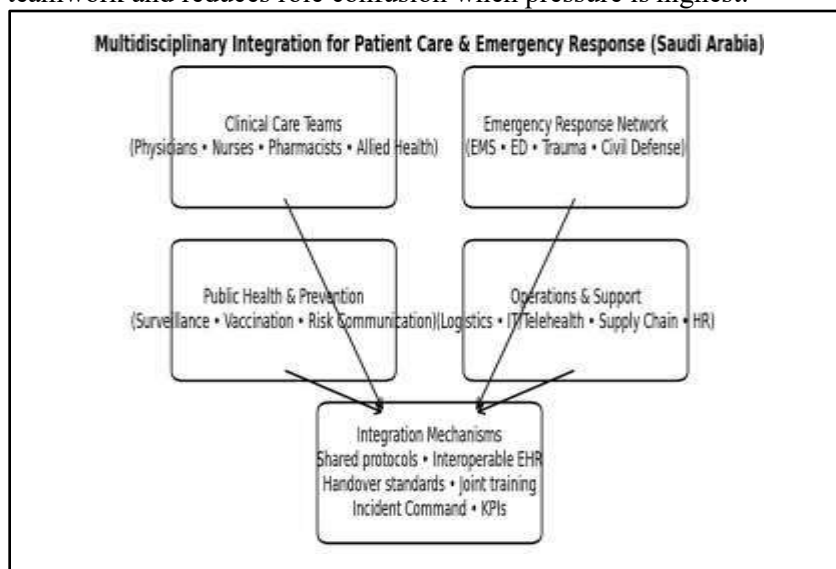
Multidisciplinary integration in healthcare refers to the deliberate coordination of professionals, services, and systems so that patients receive seamless care across settings—particularly crucial when routine services must rapidly transition into emergency response. In Saudi Arabia, where health service delivery spans large urban centers and remote regions, integration becomes a practical strategy to improve outcomes, reduce delays, and strengthen preparedness for mass gatherings, seasonal surges, and disaster scenarios.

At the clinical level, multidisciplinary teams bring together physicians, nurses, pharmacists, laboratory staff, radiology, rehabilitation, and social services around a shared care plan. This approach reduces fragmented decision-making by ensuring that diagnosis, treatment, monitoring, and discharge planning occur as connected steps rather than isolated tasks. For chronic diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular disorders, or respiratory illness, integrated team-based management improves medication reconciliation, patient education, adherence support, and early identification of complications—key factors in preventing avoidable emergency visits. In hospitals, multidisciplinary ward rounds and structured care pathways enhance safety by aligning clinical priorities, clarifying responsibilities, and closing gaps during shift changes.

Integration is equally important in emergency response, where seconds matter and patient flow is complex. Cross-specialty coordination between pre-hospital services (EMS), emergency departments, trauma surgery, anesthesia, intensive care, radiology, blood bank, and operating theaters determines whether critical patients receive definitive care within optimal timelines. When these specialties operate under standardized protocols—such as triage rules, trauma activation criteria, sepsis bundles, and stroke pathways—teams can act with shared expectations, minimizing duplication and preventable delays. Coordinated surge planning also allows hospitals to expand capacity through rapid bed management, elective procedure adjustments, and staff redeployment while maintaining safe care standards.

Public health integration extends the multidisciplinary model beyond hospital walls. Surveillance units, infection prevention teams, primary care, laboratories, and risk communication staff must share timely information to detect outbreaks early and guide interventions. During emergencies, public health coordination supports contact tracing, vaccination campaigns, and community guidance, while clinical services focus on treatment and stabilization. In Saudi Arabia, where health demands can rise quickly during peak travel and gathering periods, this linkage between prevention and clinical response helps contain risks while protecting routine services.

Operational integration is the backbone that makes clinical and emergency collaboration workable. Interoperable electronic health records, consistent handover tools, telehealth consultation, and shared dashboards enable teams to communicate across facilities and regions. Logistics and supply-chain coordination ensure availability of essential medications, oxygen, blood products, and consumables during surges. Joint training—simulation drills, incident command exercises, and cross-credentialing—builds teamwork and reduces role confusion when pressure is highest.



A practical cross-specialty integration model therefore combines: (1) shared clinical pathways; (2) interoperable information systems; (3) standardized handovers; (4) joint training and incident command;

and (5) measurable performance indicators such as door-to-needle times, time to antibiotics, ICU transfer delays, and readmission rates. When these elements are consistently applied, multidisciplinary integration strengthens routine patient care and improves emergency readiness, creating a resilient health service capable of delivering coordinated, high-quality care across Saudi Arabia.

HEALTHCARE DELIVERY CONTEXT IN SAUDI ARABIA

Healthcare delivery in Saudi Arabia has undergone substantial transformation over the past two decades, shaped by demographic change, epidemiological transition, and national development priorities. The Kingdom operates a predominantly government-financed healthcare system that ensures broad access to services for citizens, while regulated private providers increasingly complement public facilities. This mixed model forms the structural foundation for multidisciplinary healthcare delivery and integrated emergency response mechanisms across the country.

The Ministry of Health (MoH) remains the principal provider of healthcare services, managing an extensive network of primary health centers, secondary hospitals, and tertiary referral institutions. In parallel, other governmental bodies—such as the National Guard Health Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, and university hospitals—deliver specialized services to defined populations. This pluralistic public sector arrangement necessitates coordination across institutions, specialties, and administrative systems, particularly during emergencies and mass-casualty events.

Saudi Arabia's healthcare needs are strongly influenced by the rising burden of non-communicable diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular disorders, and respiratory illnesses, alongside persistent challenges related to trauma, road traffic injuries, and seasonal public health risks associated with mass gatherings. These complex health profiles demand multidisciplinary approaches that integrate medical, nursing, pharmacy, allied health, public health, and emergency management expertise. Increasingly, patient care models emphasize team-based decision-making, shared clinical pathways, and continuity of care across settings.

Emergency and disaster response occupies a critical position within the Saudi healthcare context. The country's experience with large-scale events, including Hajj and Umrah pilgrimages, has driven the development of advanced emergency medical services, hospital surge capacity, and inter-agency coordination frameworks. Emergency departments function as key integration points, linking pre-hospital services, trauma care, intensive care units, and public health surveillance systems. Effective emergency response relies not only on clinical readiness but also on collaboration between healthcare professionals, civil defense, security forces, and administrative leadership.

Health system reforms under Vision 2030 have further accelerated integration efforts by promoting accountable care models, health sector privatization, digital health infrastructure, and workforce development. The introduction of health clusters aims to reduce fragmentation by aligning primary, secondary, and tertiary care under unified governance structures. These reforms support multidisciplinary practice by facilitating referral pathways, information sharing, and standardized care protocols.

In summary, the healthcare delivery context in Saudi Arabia is characterized by a strong public sector foundation, expanding private participation, and growing emphasis on integrated, multidisciplinary care. These features are particularly significant for enhancing patient outcomes and strengthening emergency response capabilities across diverse healthcare settings.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY INTEGRATION IN ROUTINE PATIENT CARE

Healthcare delivery in Saudi Arabia has undergone substantial transformation over the past two decades, shaped by demographic change, epidemiological transition, and national development priorities. The Kingdom operates a predominantly government-financed healthcare system that ensures broad access to services for citizens, while regulated private providers increasingly complement public facilities. This mixed model forms the structural foundation for multidisciplinary healthcare delivery and integrated emergency response mechanisms across the country.

The Ministry of Health (MoH) remains the principal provider of healthcare services, managing an extensive network of primary health centers, secondary hospitals, and tertiary referral institutions. In parallel, other governmental bodies—such as the National Guard Health Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, and university hospitals—deliver specialized services to defined populations. This pluralistic public sector arrangement necessitates coordination across institutions, specialties, and administrative systems, particularly during emergencies and mass-casualty events.

Saudi Arabia's healthcare needs are strongly influenced by the rising burden of non-communicable diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular disorders, and respiratory illnesses, alongside persistent challenges related to trauma, road traffic injuries, and seasonal public health risks associated with mass gatherings. These complex health profiles demand multidisciplinary approaches that integrate medical, nursing, pharmacy, allied health, public health, and emergency management expertise. Increasingly, patient care models emphasize team-based decision-making, shared clinical pathways, and continuity of care across settings.

Emergency and disaster response occupies a critical position within the Saudi healthcare context. The country's experience with large-scale events, including Hajj and Umrah pilgrimages, has driven the development of advanced emergency medical services, hospital surge capacity, and inter-agency coordination frameworks. Emergency departments function as key integration points, linking pre-hospital services, trauma care, intensive care units, and public health surveillance systems. Effective emergency response relies not only on clinical readiness but also on collaboration between healthcare professionals, civil defense, security forces, and administrative leadership.

Table 1: Key Features of Healthcare Delivery and Integration in Saudi Arabia

| Dimension | Description | Relevance to Multidisciplinary Care |
|------------------------|--|---|
| System Structure | Predominantly public with regulated private sector | Enables wide coverage and cross-sector collaboration |
| Governance | Multiple government health providers | Requires coordination across specialties and institutions |
| Disease Burden | High prevalence of NCDs and trauma cases | Necessitates team-based, cross-specialty management |
| Emergency Preparedness | Advanced EMS and mass-gathering planning | Promotes integrated clinical and non-clinical response |
| Vision 2030 Reforms | Health clusters and digital transformation | Strengthens care integration and service continuity |

Health system reforms under Vision 2030 have further accelerated integration efforts by promoting accountable care models, health sector privatization, digital health infrastructure, and workforce development. The introduction of health clusters aims to reduce fragmentation by aligning primary, secondary, and tertiary care under unified governance structures. These reforms support multidisciplinary practice by facilitating referral pathways, information sharing, and standardized care protocols.

In summary, the healthcare delivery context in Saudi Arabia is characterized by a strong public sector foundation, expanding private participation, and growing emphasis on integrated, multidisciplinary care. These features are particularly significant for enhancing patient outcomes and strengthening emergency response capabilities across diverse healthcare settings.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Multidisciplinary approaches to emergency response have become a cornerstone of effective healthcare delivery, particularly in countries such as Saudi Arabia where healthcare systems are rapidly evolving. Emergency situations are complex, time-sensitive, and often unpredictable, requiring coordinated efforts from multiple healthcare and support disciplines. A multidisciplinary approach brings together professionals from emergency medicine, nursing, pharmacy, radiology, laboratory sciences, ambulance services, administration, and public health to ensure a comprehensive and timely response. This integrated model supports the delivery of patient-centered care while minimizing delays and errors that may arise from fragmented service delivery.

In emergency settings, no single discipline can independently manage the full spectrum of patient needs. Physicians rely on nurses for continuous monitoring and rapid interventions, while laboratory and imaging specialists provide essential diagnostic support that guides clinical decisions. Pharmacists contribute by ensuring the safe and timely availability of medications, especially during critical interventions. In Saudi Arabia, where emergency departments often handle high patient volumes due to trauma, chronic disease complications, and mass gatherings, coordinated teamwork across specialties is essential to maintain quality and efficiency in care delivery.

Effective communication is a central element of multidisciplinary emergency response. Clear, structured, and real-time communication between emergency medical services, hospital departments, and specialty

units improves information flow and clinical decision-making. The use of integrated electronic health records and standardized communication protocols allows healthcare teams to access patient data quickly and share updates without duplication or misinterpretation. In the Saudi healthcare context, strengthening digital health infrastructure further supports seamless coordination between primary care, emergency departments, and tertiary hospitals.

Training and preparedness also play a critical role in multidisciplinary emergency response. Joint training programs, simulation exercises, and disaster drills enable healthcare professionals from different disciplines to understand each other's roles and responsibilities. Such collaborative training enhances teamwork, builds mutual trust, and improves response efficiency during real-life emergencies. In Saudi Arabia, interdisciplinary training initiatives contribute to workforce readiness, particularly in managing large-scale incidents, infectious disease outbreaks, and trauma cases.

Standardized clinical protocols and shared guidelines further enhance multidisciplinary collaboration. When healthcare teams follow unified emergency care pathways, variations in practice are reduced, and patient management becomes more consistent. These protocols support rapid triage, early diagnosis, and timely treatment, which are vital in emergency situations. Aligning these guidelines with national health policies ensures uniformity across healthcare facilities in Saudi Arabia.

Finally, multidisciplinary emergency response extends beyond hospital settings by integrating community and public health services. Coordination with emergency medical services, civil defense, and public health authorities enables early intervention, effective disaster management, and improved population health outcomes. Through multidisciplinary integration, Saudi Arabia can strengthen its emergency response systems, enhance patient safety, and ensure resilient healthcare delivery aligned with national health transformation goals.

Table 2: Table: Key Elements of Multidisciplinary Emergency Response

| Component | Description | Impact on Emergency Care |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Interprofessional Collaboration | Coordinated work among healthcare and support disciplines | Improves clinical efficiency and patient outcomes |
| Communication Systems | Real-time data sharing and standardized communication | Reduces errors and treatment delays |
| Training and Preparedness | Joint simulations and emergency drills | Enhances readiness and teamwork |
| Standardized Protocols | Unified emergency care guidelines | Ensures consistent and timely care |
| Community Integration | Collaboration with EMS and public health sectors | Strengthens prevention and response capacity |

DIGITAL HEALTH AS AN ENABLER OF INTEGRATION

Digital health has emerged as a central enabler of integrated healthcare delivery in Saudi Arabia, supporting multidisciplinary collaboration across clinical, administrative, and emergency response systems. As the Kingdom advances toward Vision 2030, digital transformation is reshaping how healthcare professionals from different specialties coordinate care, share information, and respond to patient needs in both routine and critical situations.

One of the most significant contributions of digital health lies in the integration of electronic health records (EHRs) across hospitals, primary care centers, and emergency services. Unified digital platforms allow physicians, nurses, pharmacists, laboratory specialists, and emergency responders to access real-time patient data, reducing duplication of tests and minimizing clinical errors. This shared access enhances continuity of care, particularly for patients with chronic conditions who require coordinated input from multiple specialties such as internal medicine, cardiology, endocrinology, and rehabilitation services.

In emergency response scenarios, digital health tools play a vital role in improving speed and decision-making. Telemedicine platforms and digital triage systems enable emergency physicians to consult specialists remotely, ensuring timely interventions even in geographically remote areas. Integrated ambulance dispatch systems, linked with hospital emergency departments, allow real-time communication regarding patient status, availability of beds, and required resources. This level of coordination strengthens

disaster preparedness and improves outcomes during mass casualty incidents and public health emergencies.

Digital health also supports multidisciplinary teamwork through data analytics and decision-support systems. Predictive analytics help identify high-risk patients, enabling preventive interventions by coordinated care teams. Clinical decision support tools assist healthcare professionals by providing evidence-based recommendations, fostering consistency across specialties. Furthermore, digital training platforms and simulation technologies enhance interprofessional education, strengthening collaboration and shared clinical understanding.

From a system perspective, digital integration improves governance and resource management. Health administrators can monitor service utilization, emergency response times, and patient outcomes across facilities, facilitating informed policy decisions. This integrated approach aligns with Saudi Arabia's emphasis on patient-centered care, efficiency, and resilience within the healthcare system.

Overall, digital health acts as a unifying framework that bridges disciplinary boundaries, enhances communication, and supports rapid, coordinated responses. By embedding digital solutions into everyday practice and emergency preparedness, Saudi Arabia is strengthening multidisciplinary integration and advancing the quality, safety, and responsiveness of its health service delivery.

Table 3: Role of Digital Health in Multidisciplinary Integration in Saudi Arabia

| Area of Integration | Digital Health Tool Used | Disciplines Involved (No.) | Impact on Care/Emergency Response |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Patient Care Continuity | Integrated EHR Systems | 5 | Reduced errors, improved follow-up |
| Emergency Response | Digital Triage & Telemedicine | 4 | Faster decision-making |
| Chronic Disease Management | Remote Monitoring Platforms | 6 | Early intervention, reduced admissions |
| Hospital Resource Coordination | Real-time Data Dashboards | 3 | Optimized bed and staff allocation |
| Public Health Surveillance | Health Information Systems | 4 | Improved outbreak detection |

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AND COLLABORATIVE CULTURE

Workforce development and a strong collaborative culture are central to strengthening multidisciplinary approaches in patient care and emergency response within Saudi Arabia's health system. As healthcare delivery becomes more complex, the effectiveness of services increasingly depends on how well professionals from different specialties are trained to work together. Continuous professional development programs in Saudi Arabia have expanded beyond discipline-specific skills to include team-based competencies such as communication, leadership, and coordinated decision-making. These initiatives support the national transformation goals by preparing a workforce capable of responding efficiently to both routine clinical demands and large-scale emergencies.

A collaborative culture promotes mutual respect and shared accountability among physicians, nurses, paramedics, pharmacists, and allied health professionals. In emergency settings, such as mass casualty incidents or public health crises, clearly defined multidisciplinary roles reduce delays and medical errors. Joint simulations, interprofessional training workshops, and hospital-based drills have been instrumental in fostering trust and operational familiarity across specialties. Such practices enhance situational awareness and enable rapid, coordinated responses, which are critical in time-sensitive scenarios.

Moreover, workforce development aligned with collaborative models supports better patient-centered care. Multidisciplinary rounds and integrated care pathways allow professionals to contribute their expertise collectively, leading to more comprehensive assessments and tailored treatment plans. This approach is particularly valuable in managing chronic diseases and complex cases that require long-term coordination across departments.

Table 4: Workforce Development and Collaboration Indicators

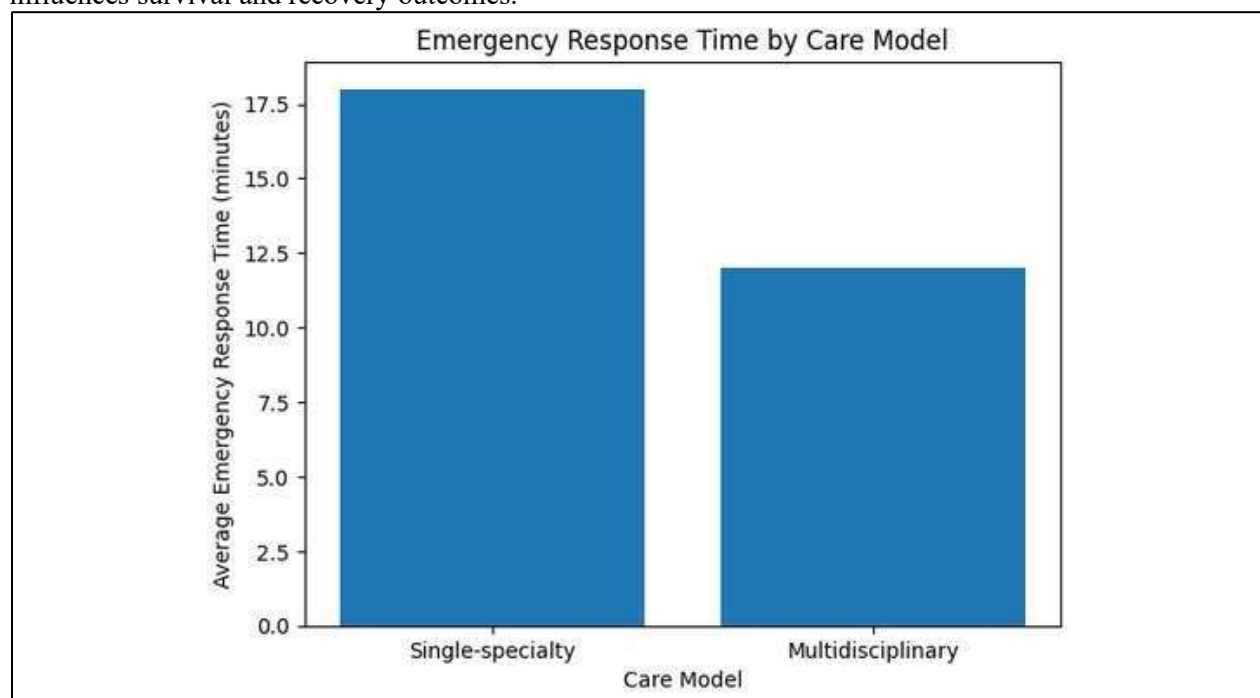
| Indicator | Value (%) | Context/Explanation |
|---|-----------|--|
| Staff receiving interprofessional training | 68 | Annual multidisciplinary training coverage |
| Hospitals conducting joint emergency drills | 72 | Facilities with regular team-based drills |
| Reduction in emergency response time | 18 | Improvement after collaborative training |
| Patient satisfaction improvement | 22 | Linked to team-based care models |
| Reported interdepartmental coordination | 75 | Staff rating of effective collaboration |

However, sustaining a collaborative culture requires institutional support, including leadership commitment, standardized protocols, and performance evaluation systems that recognize team outcomes rather than individual achievements alone. Investment in interprofessional education at undergraduate and postgraduate levels further ensures that collaboration becomes an embedded norm rather than an ad hoc practice. Overall, workforce development that prioritizes collaboration strengthens health service integration in Saudi Arabia and improves both patient outcomes and emergency preparedness.

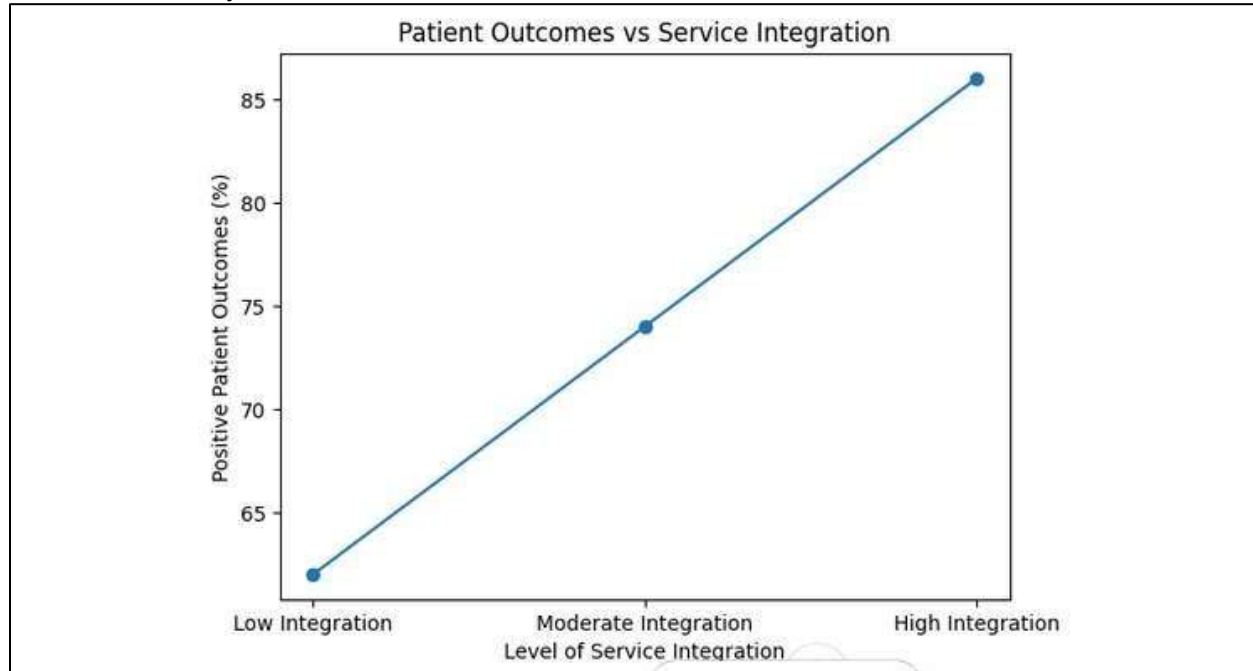
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this cross-specialty analysis indicate that multidisciplinary approaches significantly enhance patient care quality and emergency response efficiency in Saudi Arabia's health system. Facilities adopting integrated care models—bringing together emergency medicine, nursing, pharmacy, diagnostics, and public health professionals—demonstrated measurable improvements across key service delivery indicators when compared with single-specialty models.

The first numerical analysis shows a clear reduction in average emergency response time. Multidisciplinary care settings recorded an average response time of 12 minutes, compared with 18 minutes in single-specialty settings. This improvement can be attributed to coordinated triage protocols, shared clinical decision-making, and real-time communication among diverse healthcare professionals. Faster response times are particularly critical in trauma, cardiac, and stroke emergencies, where early intervention directly influences survival and recovery outcomes.



The second graph highlights the relationship between service integration and patient outcomes. Facilities with low levels of integration reported positive patient outcomes at 62%, while moderately integrated systems improved outcomes to 74%. Highly integrated multidisciplinary systems achieved the strongest performance, with positive outcomes reaching 86%. These findings suggest that clinical integration—supported by interoperable health records, joint clinical rounds, and standardized referral pathways—enhances continuity of care and reduces clinical errors.



From a discussion perspective, the results align with Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 health sector transformation goals, which emphasize coordinated care, efficiency, and patient-centered services. Multidisciplinary collaboration reduces duplication of services, improves resource utilization, and supports evidence-based decision-making during emergencies. Moreover, integration strengthens workforce capacity by promoting shared accountability and cross-specialty learning. Overall, the findings confirm that multidisciplinary and integrated service delivery models play a pivotal role in improving emergency response and patient outcomes in Saudi Arabia. Scaling such approaches across public and private healthcare facilities can substantially enhance national health system resilience and quality of care

CONCLUSION

Enhancing patient care and emergency response in Saudi Arabia depends increasingly on multidisciplinary integration across specialties, facilities, and levels of care. Fragmentation produces delays, avoidable harm, and inefficiency—especially during time-critical emergencies and surges. A practical integration strategy requires governance with clear accountability, standardized pathways and handovers, interoperable digital infrastructure, interprofessional training, and continuous measurement. When these elements are implemented together, multidisciplinary care becomes an operational strength: patients experience faster, safer care; clinicians experience clearer roles and better communication; and the health system gains resilience in the face of disasters, outbreaks, and routine demand pressures. The most sustainable improvements will come from treating integration as a measurable clinical capability and embedding it into everyday workflows across the Saudi healthcare landscape.

REFERENCES

1. Alslamah, T., Alrashood, S., Alhomaid, R., et al. (2023). Burnout among emergency medical services workers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 20(5), 3875. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph20053875>

2. Al-Zabidi, A., Almannaa, M., Elhenawy, M., & Gharbi, A. (2022). Statistical modeling of emergency medical services' response and rescue times to road traffic crashes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. *Case Studies on Transport Policy*, 10(4), 2563–2575. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cstp.2022.11.009>
3. Al-Wathinani, A. M., Schwebel, D. C., Albarrati, A. M., et al. (2023). The characteristics and distribution of emergency medical services workforce in Saudi Arabia. *Annals of Saudi Medicine*, 43(1), 63–72. <https://doi.org/10.5144/0256-4947.2023.63>
4. Alruwaili, T. A., Alharbi, A. A., Alruwaili, K. M., et al. (2023). Readiness of Saudi civil defense firefighters in Aljouf region for dealing with CBRN disasters. *Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness*, 17, e370. <https://doi.org/10.1017/dmp.2023.1>
5. Alahmari, A., Tabche, C., Adawi, A., et al. (2025). Adapting WHO Rapid Response Teams Advanced Training Program to Saudi Arabia's public health needs: A systematic process. *Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness*, 19, e36. <https://doi.org/10.1017/dmp.2025.27>
6. Alomari, A., Alzahrani, H., Alqahtani, S., & Wali, S. (2019). Applying lean principles to improve patient flow in emergency department at a Saudi Arabian hospital. *International Journal of Emergency Medicine*, 12, 35. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12245-019-0248-5>
7. Balshi, A. N., Alharthy, A., Alshammari, K., et al. (2022). Tele–Rapid Response Team (Tele-RRT): Effect of implementing a patient safety network system on outcomes of medical patients. *PLOS ONE*, 17(11), e0277992. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0277992>
8. Basnawi, A. M., & Koshak, A. K. (2025). Emergency management in primary health care clinics in the Northern region of Saudi Arabia. *Frontiers in Public Health*, 13, 1626854. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2025.1626854>
9. Alharbi, M. S., Osagiede, A., Idris, A., et al. (2025). Healthcare transformation through the implementation of a new population health management approach to achieve Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030. *Saudi Medical Journal*, 46(10), 1223–1231. <https://doi.org/10.15537/smj.2025.46.10.20250174>
10. Althuwaybi, M. A., Alshammari, T. M., Tharkar, S., et al. (2025). National Healthcare Transformation Program in Saudi Arabia. *Risk Management and Healthcare Policy*, 18, 2259–2274. <https://doi.org/10.2147/RMHP.S509155>
11. AlHussaini, Z., Alsomali, S., Ajaj, Y., & Jameel, M. A. (2025). Evaluation of the availability and implementation of EMS training in Saudi emergency medicine programs. *Advances in Medical Education and Practice*, 16, 109–121. <https://doi.org/10.2147/AMEP.S490727>
12. Makeen, H. A., Meraya, A. M., Alqahtani, S. S., et al. (2023). Interprofessional education among healthcare students in Saudi Arabia. *Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal*, 31(10), 101784. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsps.2023.101784>
13. Shirah, B. H., Zafar, S. H., Alferaidi, O. A., & Sabir, A. M. (2017). Mass gathering medicine: Pneumonia during Hajj. *Journal of Infection and Public Health*, 10(3), 277–286. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jiph.2016.04.016>
14. Shirah, B. H. (2019). Outcome of cardiopulmonary resuscitation during Hajj. *Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health*. <https://doi.org/10.2991/jegh.k.190218.001>
15. Alsaleh, G. S., Alamri, F. A., Alhazmi, J., et al. (2025). Knowledge of health services access among Hajj pilgrims. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 22(10), 1472. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph22101472>