

Resilience of Saudi Arabia Healthcare System to Concurrent and Cascading Events, a Case Study for Saudi Arabia

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Introduction

- Catastrophic events significantly affect healthcare system resilience worldwide.
- Recent concurrent and cascading events have significantly impacted the health resilience of Saudi Arabia.
- Emergency preparedness and prevention are crucial for effective emergency management.
- Understanding the impact of concurrent and cascading events is essential for developing a resilient health system.
- The health system comprises various processes, resources, and infrastructure. Building resilience requires an evidence-based approach.
- The growing population, particularly the elderly population, has resulted in a significant demand for quality healthcare services.

Problem Statement

- Catastrophic events, such as natural disasters, pandemics, and terrorist attacks, can have severe and far-reaching impacts on a healthcare system's ability to deliver essential services to a population.
- Examples of these events that have previously affected Saudi Arabia include; pandemic, floods, Covid 19 and other disease outbreaks.
- Resilience is the capacity of systems or organizations to absorb and adjust to uncertainties due to catastrophes while continuing to deliver on ultimate objectives (Petersen et al., 2020).



Research Questions and Objectives

Research Questions

1. Have concurrent and cascading events impacted the resilience of health system of Saudi Arabia's?
2. What has changed in the health system due to concurrent and cascading events?
3. How have concurrent and cascading events impacted the healthcare system workforce resilience?

General Objective

The study aims to assess the skills and knowledge of healthcare workers to ascertain their levels of resilience and their implications on emergency response and disaster management.

Study Justification

The resilience of the healthcare system plays a crucial role in crisis management and response. Given the increasing rate of concurrent and cascading events, which can be attributed to population growth and global public health crises in Saudi Arabia, it is imperative to assess the resilience of the healthcare system.

Scope of the Study: The study will focus on conducting a thorough analysis of the resilience of the healthcare system in Saudi Arabia, with specific emphasis on hospitals in the city, within the context of concurrent and cascading events.

Methodology

Study Design: The research design for this qualitative study involves a comprehensive exploration of the factors influencing the resilience of the healthcare system in Saudi Arabia.

Data Collection Methods.

Data for this qualitative study will be collected through semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders in the healthcare departments in Saudi regions, including healthcare officials, practitioners, and administrators. Additionally, document analysis of relevant reports and policies will be conducted to supplement the interview data

Data Analysis:

The researcher will analyse all data collected from key stakeholders in healthcare departments across various regions of Saudi Arabia, including healthcare officials, practitioners, and administrators from the Saudi Ministry of Health. The transcriptions and field notes will be organised systematically, utilising suitable software tools such as NVivo or ATLAS to facilitate the qualitative data analysis process.