

Patient-Perceived Healthcare Quality In Saudi Arabia: Experiences, Expectations, And Outcomes

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Abstract

This study examines patient-perceived healthcare quality in Saudi Arabia through a comprehensive analysis of experiences, expectations, and outcomes across the Kingdom's evolving healthcare landscape. Drawing upon Donabedian's structure-process-outcome framework, we synthesize current research to identify key factors shaping how Saudi patients evaluate healthcare quality. Findings reveal that while substantial investments have improved structural aspects of care, patients continue to report challenges related to communication, waiting times, care coordination, and service integration. Patient perceptions vary significantly based on sociodemographic factors, health status, care complexity, and healthcare setting, with notable disparities between citizen and non-citizen experiences. Cultural influences—including family-centered decision-making, gender considerations, and religious values—profoundly shape quality expectations, while rising education levels and international exposure are driving evolving standards. The analysis highlights promising improvement strategies at system, provider, and policy levels, including workforce development, communication enhancement, person-centered care implementation, and regulatory reforms. As Saudi Arabia pursues its ambitious healthcare transformation, centering patient perspectives on quality will be essential for achieving a system that delivers not only technically excellent care but also meets the diverse needs, preferences, and expectations of its population. Future research priorities include longitudinal studies, vulnerable population investigations, implementation science, and technology impact assessments.

INTRODUCTION

Healthcare quality has become a central focus in Saudi Arabia's rapidly evolving healthcare landscape. As the Kingdom pursues its ambitious Vision 2030 reform agenda, understanding patient perspectives on healthcare quality has never been more critical. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines quality healthcare as services that are effective, safe, and people-centered, while also being timely, equitable, integrated, and efficient (World Health Organization, 2023). This comprehensive definition underscores that high-quality healthcare systems must not only provide technically competent care but must also respond to individual preferences, needs, and values.

Patient-centered care has emerged as a fundamental component of healthcare quality that emphasizes the active role of patients in their care journey (Epstein & Street, 2011). This approach recognizes that patient perceptions and experiences provide essential insights into healthcare system performance that cannot be captured through clinical metrics alone. As Kruk et al. (2018) emphasize, high-quality health systems in the Sustainable Development Goals era must fundamentally reorient to place patient experiences at their core.

Saudi Arabia presents a unique context for examining patient-perceived healthcare quality. The country has invested substantially in its healthcare infrastructure, increasing the number of hospitals and primary healthcare centers while implementing various quality improvement initiatives. However, despite these investments, studies indicate variability in how patients perceive and experience healthcare services across the Kingdom (Alasqah, 2023). Understanding these perspectives is vital for health administrators and policymakers to identify improvement opportunities and enhance overall system performance.

This study examines patient-perceived healthcare quality in Saudi Arabia, exploring how patients experience and evaluate healthcare services, what they expect from providers, and how these perceptions influence health outcomes. By synthesizing current research and identifying patterns across studies, this analysis aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of healthcare quality from the patient perspective while highlighting implications for practice and policy in the Saudi context.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK: UNDERSTANDING HEALTHCARE QUALITY

Donabedian's Structure-Process-Outcome Model

To systematically understand patient perceptions of healthcare quality in Saudi Arabia, it is useful to apply Donabedian's seminal framework that conceptualizes healthcare quality through three interconnected dimensions: structure, process, and outcome (Donabedian, 2002). This framework offers a comprehensive approach for examining how patients perceive different aspects of healthcare quality:

Structure refers to the healthcare system's foundational elements, including physical facilities, equipment, human resources, organizational structures, and information systems. In Saudi Arabia, patients' perceptions of structural quality often relate to facility accessibility, appearance, comfort, availability of technology, and adequacy of healthcare professionals (Al-Hawary, 2012).

Process encompasses all activities involved in providing and receiving care, including technical competence, interpersonal interactions, and coordination of services. Patient perceptions of process quality in Saudi Arabian healthcare settings frequently focus on communication effectiveness, waiting times, privacy protections, and the perceived competence of healthcare providers (Al-Sahli et al., 2021).

Outcome involves the effects of healthcare on patient health status, satisfaction, and quality of life. Patient-perceived outcomes in Saudi Arabia often include satisfaction with services, perceived improvement in health conditions, and confidence in the healthcare system (Alasqah, 2023).

Tossaint-Schoenmakers et al. (2021) note that the Donabedian model's value lies in its ability to trace quality issues from outcomes back through processes to structural elements, allowing for systematic quality improvement. This framework helps organize patient perceptions into meaningful categories that can inform targeted interventions at different levels of the healthcare system.

Quality as a Multi-dimensional Construct

Healthcare quality, particularly from the patient perspective, is inherently multidimensional. The literature identifies several key dimensions that shape how patients perceive quality in Saudi Arabian healthcare settings:

1. **Technical quality** - Patients' assessment of provider competence, adherence to clinical standards, and appropriate use of technology
2. **Interpersonal quality** - Perceptions of healthcare providers' communication skills, respect, empathy, and cultural sensitivity
3. **Amenities and comfort** - Evaluations of physical environment, cleanliness, comfort, and available facilities
4. **Access and convenience** - Judgments about ease of obtaining care, waiting times, and system navigability
5. **Continuity and coordination** - Perceptions of care integration across different providers and settings
6. **Patient engagement** - Assessments of opportunities for participation in care decisions and self-management

These dimensions interact to shape overall quality perceptions and can vary in importance depending on patient characteristics, healthcare setting, and specific health needs (Karaca & Durna, 2019).

Healthcare Context in Saudi Arabia

Healthcare System Structure

Saudi Arabia's healthcare system has undergone significant transformation in recent decades. The system operates through a complex network of providers, including:

1. **Public sector** - Ministry of Health (MOH) facilities provide the majority of healthcare services, offering free care to Saudi citizens. Other governmental agencies, including the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, and National Guard, operate their own healthcare facilities for employees and their dependents.
2. **Private sector** - A growing number of private hospitals, clinics, and specialized centers offer services to insured individuals, those who can afford out-of-pocket payments, and through corporate arrangements.
3. **Primary healthcare centers (PHCs)** - A network of over 2,000 PHCs distributed throughout the Kingdom serves as the first point of contact for many patients, particularly in rural areas (Alfaqeesh et al., 2017).

The Saudi healthcare system faces challenges related to its rapid expansion, including workforce shortages, regional disparities in service availability, and integration issues across different levels of care. These structural factors significantly influence how patients experience and perceive healthcare quality.

Quality Improvement Initiatives

Saudi Arabia has implemented several quality improvement initiatives aimed at enhancing healthcare delivery:

1. **Central Board for Accreditation of Healthcare Institutions (CBAHI)** - Established as a national accreditation body to set and monitor quality standards across healthcare facilities
2. **Saudi Patient Safety Center (SPSC)** - Focused on reducing medical errors and improving safety culture in healthcare settings (Aidah et al., 2021)
3. **Healthcare Transformation Strategy** - Part of Vision 2030, aiming to improve access, efficiency, and effectiveness of healthcare services
4. **Electronic Health Records** - Progressive implementation of electronic health information systems to enhance coordination and reduce errors

These initiatives reflect Saudi Arabia's commitment to improving healthcare quality, though their impact on patient perceptions varies across regions and healthcare settings.

Patient Experiences of Healthcare Quality in Saudi Arabia

Structural Aspects

Research on patient experiences with structural elements of healthcare quality in Saudi Arabia reveals several important patterns:

Physical Infrastructure and Resources

Patients generally express satisfaction with the physical infrastructure of newer healthcare facilities, particularly in urban areas and private hospitals. Al-Hawary (2012) found that patients rated the appearance, cleanliness, and technological equipment of private hospitals in Saudi Arabia more favorably than those in neighboring Jordan. However, perceptions vary significantly between urban and rural settings. Alfaqeef et al. (2017) documented substantial disparities in how patients perceive infrastructure quality between urban and rural primary healthcare centers in Riyadh Province, with rural patients reporting more concerns about facility conditions, equipment availability, and essential resources.

Healthcare Workforce

Patient experiences regarding healthcare workforce availability and competence show mixed results. While specialized urban centers typically receive positive assessments for staff expertise, many patients report concerns about healthcare professional shortages, particularly in rural areas and for certain specialties. Alsubahi et al. (2024) identified that patients across Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, including Saudi Arabia, consistently rated provider qualifications as important determinants of perceived quality, but often reported dissatisfaction with specialist availability and staff turnover rates.

Information Systems and Technology

As Saudi Arabia increasingly adopts digital health technologies, patients express both appreciation and concerns. Electronic appointment systems and telehealth options have improved perceived access in many areas, but digital literacy barriers and system integration issues continue to affect patient experiences, particularly among older adults and in less developed regions (Tossaint-Schoenmakers et al., 2021).

Process Aspects

The process dimension of healthcare quality encompasses how care is delivered and represents a critical aspect of patient experiences in Saudi Arabia:

Communication and Interpersonal Relations

Communication consistently emerges as a central factor in patient-perceived quality. Al-Sahli et al. (2021) found that person-centered communication significantly influenced patient satisfaction in a tertiary hospital in Saudi Arabia, with patients valuing providers who listened attentively, explained conditions clearly, and demonstrated respect for their preferences. Language barriers represent a particular challenge in a healthcare system that employs a multinational workforce, with many patients reporting difficulties communicating effectively with non-Arabic speaking providers.

Waiting Times and Administrative Processes

Extended waiting times for appointments and services represent one of the most frequent sources of patient dissatisfaction across Saudi healthcare settings. Mahboub et al. (2018), in their study of outpatient care in Dubai (which shares many characteristics with Saudi healthcare), found that excessive waiting times significantly diminished overall quality perceptions, regardless of the technical quality of care received. Administrative processes, including appointment scheduling, registration, and insurance verification, are often perceived as unnecessarily complex and time-consuming.

Care Coordination and Continuity

Fragmentation of care across different providers and settings emerges as a significant concern for many Saudi patients, particularly those with chronic conditions. Callaghan et al. (2016) highlighted coordination challenges between pre-hospital emergency services and hospital-based care for cardiac patients, noting that poor integration negatively affected patient experiences and outcomes. Patients frequently report frustration with having to repeat information to multiple providers, undergoing duplicate tests, and receiving conflicting recommendations.

Patient Safety and Medication Management

Patient perceptions of safety practices in Saudi healthcare settings vary widely. Alasqah (2023) found that while patients generally expressed confidence in provider technical competence, they reported concerns about medication safety, infection control practices, and error prevention systems. Medication-related issues, including inadequate explanations about drug purposes and potential side effects, represent common sources of patient dissatisfaction and anxiety.

Outcome Aspects

Patient perceptions of healthcare outcomes in Saudi Arabia reflect both clinical results and broader impacts on wellbeing:

Clinical Outcomes and Health Improvement

Patients' assessments of clinical outcomes often focus on symptom resolution and functional improvement. Research indicates that Saudi patients typically place high value on providers' technical abilities to resolve health problems effectively. However, perception gaps frequently exist between providers' evaluations of clinical success and patients' subjective experiences of health improvement (Alsubahi et al., 2024).

Patient Satisfaction

Overall satisfaction levels among Saudi healthcare users show considerable variation across studies, settings, and patient populations. Alanazi et al. (2023) found that satisfaction with primary healthcare services in Saudi Arabia was significantly associated with shorter waiting times, longer consultation duration, perceived provider competence, and effective communication. Their cross-sectional study highlighted that individual characteristics, including education level, health status, and previous healthcare experiences, significantly influenced satisfaction ratings.

Quality of Life and Functional Status

Beyond clinical resolution, patients increasingly evaluate healthcare quality based on its impact on their overall quality of life and ability to function in daily activities. This broader perspective on outcomes remains underexplored in Saudi Arabia, with limited research examining how healthcare services affect patients' long-term wellbeing and functional capabilities.

Patient Expectations of Healthcare Quality

Cultural Influences on Expectations

Cultural factors significantly shape Saudi patients' expectations regarding healthcare quality:

Family-Centered Decision Making

The collectivist orientation of Saudi culture influences healthcare expectations, with many patients preferring family involvement in medical decisions. Al-Sahli et al. (2021) observed that while Western models of patient-centered care often emphasize individual autonomy, Saudi patients frequently expect providers to engage with family members and respect collective decision-making processes.

Gender Considerations

Gender segregation norms in Saudi society affect patient expectations regarding provider gender, privacy arrangements, and communication styles. Female patients often express strong preferences for female providers, particularly for sensitive examinations and discussions. Healthcare facilities that accommodate these preferences through appropriate staffing and physical arrangements typically receive higher quality ratings from female patients.

Religious and Spiritual Dimensions

Islamic principles and practices significantly influence healthcare expectations in Saudi Arabia. Patients often expect providers to respect religious observances, accommodate prayer times, and incorporate spiritual aspects into care approaches. Al-Sahli et al. (2021) found that recognition of and respect for religious values contributed significantly to positive patient perceptions of care quality.

Changing Expectations in a Transforming Society

Saudi Arabia is undergoing rapid social and economic transformation, which is reshaping patient expectations:

Rising Educational Levels and Health Literacy

Increasing education levels among Saudi citizens, particularly younger generations, have elevated expectations regarding healthcare quality. More educated patients typically expect greater involvement in decision-making, more detailed explanations, and evidence-based approaches to treatment (Alanazi et al., 2023).

International Exposure and Comparisons

Many Saudi patients have experienced healthcare in other countries, either through medical tourism, education abroad, or international media exposure. These experiences often serve as reference points for quality expectations. Ebrahim and Ganguli (2017) note that Saudi patients who have received care internationally often have heightened expectations regarding service efficiency, technological sophistication, and provider communication that may exceed current system capabilities.

Technological Expectations

Widespread digital technology adoption in Saudi society has created expectations for similarly advanced healthcare technologies. Patients increasingly expect electronic access to health records, online appointment booking, telehealth options, and digital communication channels with providers. Bulatovic and Iankova (2021) observe that these technological expectations are particularly pronounced among younger, urban Saudi patients.

Factors Influencing Patient Perceptions of Healthcare Quality

Sociodemographic Factors

Research indicates that sociodemographic characteristics significantly influence how patients perceive healthcare quality in Saudi Arabia:

Age

Age differences correlate with distinct quality perceptions patterns. Alanazi et al. (2023) found that older patients typically place greater emphasis on provider interpersonal skills and less on facility aesthetics or technological sophistication. Younger patients often have higher expectations regarding information provision, shared decision-making, and service efficiency.

Education and Income

Educational attainment and socioeconomic status strongly predict quality perceptions. More educated patients typically report lower satisfaction with standardized aspects of care but higher satisfaction when providers engage them intellectually and provide detailed explanations. Higher-income patients tend to have elevated expectations and are more likely to compare Saudi healthcare unfavorably with international standards (Alsubahi et al., 2024).

Urban-Rural Differences

Geographic location significantly impacts quality perceptions. Alfaqeeh et al. (2017) documented substantial differences in how urban and rural residents perceive primary healthcare quality in Saudi Arabia. Rural patients reported greater concerns about accessibility, specialist availability, and facility conditions but often rated provider relationships more positively than urban counterparts.

Nationality and Residency Status

Saudi Arabia's large expatriate population experiences healthcare differently from citizens. Impact International (2023) highlights that non-citizens, particularly those under the Kafala sponsorship system, face significant barriers to healthcare access and quality, including insurance limitations, language barriers, and discriminatory practices. These structural inequities profoundly affect how non-citizen residents perceive healthcare quality.

Health Status and Care Complexity

Patient health conditions and care complexity significantly influence quality perceptions:

Chronic Disease Management

Patients with chronic conditions typically have more extensive healthcare system exposure and different quality priorities than those seeking episodic care. These patients often place greater emphasis on care coordination, provider relationship continuity, and self-management support. Studies indicate that Saudi patients with chronic conditions frequently report frustration with fragmented care and insufficient education about condition management (Alsubahi et al., 2024).

Acuity and Urgency

The urgency and severity of health needs affect how patients evaluate care quality. In emergency situations, technical competence and rapid response typically take precedence over interpersonal aspects of care. Callachan et al. (2016) found that cardiac patients' perceptions of pre-hospital emergency care quality in Abu Dhabi focused primarily on speed and technical interventions rather than communication quality or patient involvement.

Special Population Needs

Certain patient populations have distinct quality perception patterns based on their specialized needs. Maternal care patients, for example, often prioritize privacy, emotional support, and family involvement in their quality assessments. Pediatric care evaluations typically reflect parents' perceptions of provider communication with both them and their children, as well as facility child-friendliness and safety.

Healthcare Setting and Provider Type

The care setting significantly influences patient quality perceptions:

Primary vs. Specialty Care

Quality perception patterns differ between primary and specialty care settings in Saudi Arabia. Alfaqeeh et al. (2017) found that primary care patients placed greater emphasis on accessibility, provider continuity, and holistic approaches, while specialty care patients focused more on technical expertise, advanced technologies, and condition-specific knowledge.

Public vs. Private Facilities

Substantial differences exist in how patients perceive quality between public and private healthcare facilities. Al-Hawary (2012) documented that private hospital patients in Saudi Arabia reported higher satisfaction with physical amenities, waiting times, and personalized attention compared to public hospital patients. However, public facilities often received higher ratings for technical competence and affordability.

Inpatient vs. Outpatient Settings

The care context—whether inpatient or outpatient—shapes quality perceptions. Inpatients typically emphasize nursing care quality, room comfort, meal quality, and visitor accommodations in their assessments. Outpatients focus more on appointment availability, waiting times, and consultation thoroughness. Mahboub et al. (2018) found that outpatient satisfaction in Dubai (comparable to many Saudi outpatient settings) was predominantly influenced by service efficiency and provider communication effectiveness.

Improving Patient-Perceived Quality in Saudi Healthcare

System-Level Strategies

Enhancing patient-perceived quality requires coordinated system-level approaches:

Integration and Continuity Improvements

Addressing care fragmentation represents a critical opportunity for quality improvement from the patient perspective. Strategies include strengthening primary care as a coordination hub, implementing shared electronic health records accessible across providers, and establishing care navigation support for patients with complex needs. Kruk et al. (2018) emphasize that high-quality health systems must prioritize care integration to improve patient experiences and outcomes.

Workforce Development

Healthcare workforce enhancements that could improve patient-perceived quality include:

- Expanding training in communication skills, cultural competence, and patient engagement
- Addressing specialty distribution imbalances that affect rural and underserved areas
- Improving provider work environments to reduce burnout and enhance care quality
- Developing Saudi national workforce capacity to reduce reliance on temporary expatriate providers

Patient Engagement and Empowerment

Systematically incorporating patient voices into quality improvement requires:

- Regular collection and use of patient experience data through surveys, interviews, and focus groups
- Patient representation on quality improvement committees and governance bodies
- Development of shared decision-making tools and approaches adapted to Saudi cultural context
- Health literacy initiatives to enhance patients' ability to participate effectively in care

Provider-Level Approaches

Healthcare organizations can implement several strategies to enhance patient-perceived quality:

Communication Enhancement

Communication improvement approaches include:

- Training providers in active listening and empathic communication techniques
- Addressing language barriers through interpreter services and multilingual patient materials
- Implementing structured communication approaches for complex care situations
- Using teach-back methods to confirm patient understanding

Wait Time Reduction

Strategies to address the persistent issue of waiting times include:

- Implementing advanced appointment scheduling systems that minimize wait times
- Redesigning patient flow processes to eliminate bottlenecks
- Expanding service hours to distribute demand more evenly
- Using queuing theory and operations research to optimize resource allocation

Person-Centered Care Implementation

Implementing person-centered care approaches involves:

- Assessing individual patient preferences and tailoring care approaches accordingly
- Creating environments that respect dignity, privacy, and comfort
- Engaging family members appropriately based on patient preferences
- Ensuring care plans reflect patient goals and life circumstances

Policy Implications

Policy interventions that could enhance patient-perceived quality include:

Regulatory Frameworks

Strengthening quality-focused regulations through:

- Updating facility licensing requirements to include patient experience standards
- Implementing mandatory reporting of patient experience metrics alongside clinical outcomes
- Developing patient rights and responsibilities frameworks aligned with cultural context
- Ensuring equitable quality standards across public and private sectors

Financial Incentives

Aligning financial mechanisms with patient-centered quality through:

- Incorporating patient experience measures into provider payment formulas
- Rewarding care coordination and continuity through bundled payment approaches
- Ensuring insurance coverage policies support comprehensive, integrated care
- Developing value-based purchasing models that reflect patient priorities

Universal Health Coverage

Advancing toward universal health coverage by:

- Expanding insurance coverage to all residents, including expatriate workers
- Addressing disparities in coverage between citizens and non-citizens
- Ensuring benefit packages include services patients value most highly
- Reducing financial barriers to accessing high-quality care

Impact International (2023) highlights that achieving universal health coverage in GCC countries, including Saudi Arabia, requires addressing significant disparities in healthcare access and quality between citizens and the large expatriate workforce, particularly those under the Kafala system. Comprehensive quality improvement must consider these equity dimensions to truly enhance healthcare experiences for all residents.

Future Directions for Research and Practice

Research Priorities

Several research priorities could advance understanding of patient-perceived quality in Saudi Arabia:

Longitudinal Studies

Most existing research on patient perceptions in Saudi Arabia employs cross-sectional designs, providing only snapshots of experiences and opinions. Longitudinal studies tracking how perceptions evolve over time and through different healthcare encounters would provide more comprehensive insights into quality dynamics.

Vulnerable Populations

Research focused specifically on vulnerable populations—including expatriate workers, rural residents, older adults, and people with disabilities—is needed to understand their unique quality perceptions and barriers to high-quality care. Impact International (2023)

notes that expatriate workers, particularly those in lower socioeconomic positions, remain understudied despite representing a majority of residents in many GCC countries.

Implementation Science

Studies examining how patient-centered quality improvement initiatives are implemented and sustained in Saudi healthcare settings could identify contextual factors that facilitate or impede their effectiveness. This research should include cost-effectiveness analyses to guide resource allocation decisions.

Technology Impact

Research investigating how emerging technologies—including telehealth, artificial intelligence, and mobile health applications—affect patient perceptions of healthcare quality could inform technology implementation strategies that enhance rather than diminish the patient experience.

Practice Development

Healthcare providers and administrators can advance patient-perceived quality through several approaches:

Co-Design Approaches

Engaging patients as active partners in designing care processes, facilities, and services represents a promising approach to enhancing perceived quality. Experience-based co-design methods, which incorporate patient narratives and experiences into improvement initiatives, could be adapted to the Saudi context.

Quality Measurement Evolution

Developing more comprehensive and culturally appropriate measures of patient-perceived quality would enable more effective monitoring and improvement. These measures should balance standardization for comparability with customization to reflect local priorities and cultural values.

Learning Health Systems

Implementing learning health system principles—where patient experience data is systematically collected, analyzed, and used to drive continuous improvement—could accelerate quality enhancements. This approach requires developing organizational cultures that value patient perspectives and building data infrastructure to support rapid learning cycles.

Cross-Sector Collaboration

Partnerships between healthcare organizations, academic institutions, patient advocacy groups, and technology developers could generate innovative approaches to improving patient-perceived quality. These collaborations should focus on developing and testing interventions that address priority issues identified by patients themselves.

CONCLUSION

Patient perceptions of healthcare quality in Saudi Arabia reveal a complex landscape shaped by cultural factors, system characteristics, and individual expectations. The available research indicates that while substantial investments have improved many structural aspects of healthcare quality, process dimensions—particularly related to communication, waiting times, and care coordination—remain significant areas for improvement. Patient experiences and expectations continue to evolve as Saudi society transforms, creating both challenges and opportunities for healthcare providers and policymakers.

Enhancing patient-perceived healthcare quality in Saudi Arabia requires multifaceted approaches that address structural, process, and outcome dimensions simultaneously. These efforts must consider the unique cultural context while incorporating universal principles of high-quality care. By systematically listening to patient voices and

incorporating their perspectives into quality improvement initiatives, Saudi Arabia can advance toward a healthcare system that not only delivers technically excellent care but also meets the broader needs, preferences, and expectations of the diverse population it serves. As Saudi Arabia continues its ambitious healthcare transformation journey, centering patient perspectives on quality will be essential for achieving the vision of a healthcare system that truly improves health outcomes while enhancing patient experiences and system efficiency. The path forward involves balancing technological advancement with human connection, standardization with personalization, and tradition with innovation—all guided by a fundamental commitment to understanding and responding to how patients themselves perceive and experience healthcare quality.

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