

Public health perspective on quality of emergency medical services in Riyadh Province of Saudi Arabia

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Thesis Propositions

Hassan Nasser A Moafa

1. Research investigating the quality of emergency medical services in the Arabian Gulf States, including Saudi Arabia, is scarce. (This thesis)
2. Response times were longer in rural areas compared to urban areas, especially for highly urgent trauma emergencies. (This thesis)
3. Saudi women make less use of emergency medical services than males, both in urban and rural areas. (This thesis)
4. More than a quarter of Riyadh emergency medical services missions were dispatched for non-emergency cases. (This thesis)
5. On-scene time and the total time of emergency medical services' missions were longer for female patients exposed to highly urgent medical emergencies than males. (This thesis)
6. Care should not start in the emergency room. (James Douglas).
7. The day we learn to allow ambulance to pass through in traffic, might be the first step towards being a truly responsible society. (Boman Irani)
8. My contention is that if we expand the patient-centered health care approach, we will have less people that have to go to the medical clinic that provides free service or go to the emergency room - they can have their own health care plan. (Tim Walberg)
9. Science is the search for truth, the effort to understand the world; it involves the rejection of bias, of dogma, of revelation, but not the rejection of morality. (Linus Carl Pauling)
10. Any person hopes not to get severe illness or injuries so that he does not have to call an ambulance, but this person hopes ambulance response time to be within seconds during life-threatening emergencies. (Hassan Moafa)
11. There are sociodemographic and operational factors associated with non-conveyance due to patients-initiated refusal, but the main personnel reasons still need further in-deep investigations.