Outline

Topic- **Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Health Policy**

The following has been covered in this paper;

**Introduction**

* Several countries in the world are currently struggling to offer cost-effective, high-quality healthcare services to their people. Saudi Arabia has faced hefty expenses and complaints about the quality of treatment provided in its public institutions.
* To resolve these complaints, the government is actively reforming its healthcare sector to privatize hospitals and clinics and provide healthcare insurance to foreign employees and locals.
* As part of its Vision 2030, the Saudi administration is targeting to improve the efficiency of preventive and curative health care operations.

**Literature Review**

* Saudi Arabia's support of the world health security initiative and the SDGs is consistent with the strategic future of the KSA Vision 2030. The state's concentration is on strengthening the citizenry's standard of living, and healthcare supports the demand for mega-data research to benefit from history, analyze the present condition, and have long-term plans.
* Electronic cigarettes, often known as vaping, are a reasonably current trend that has captivated the attention of many long-term tobacco users.
* Al Saud confirmed that they have teamed up with the Ministry of Health to begin a 2-year anti-smoking program targeting both tobacco smokers and non-smokers across the kingdom.

**How tobacco and vaping concerns are indicated in Vision 2030.**

* The Saudi Government, in its vision 2030 strategy, the first phase of campaign awareness will focus on non-smokers, then the second face will target the tobacco users. The Saudi government and other WHO member states will team up and campaign to raise public awareness regarding the consequences of smoking tobacco.
* Again vision 2030 indicates that Saudi Arabia's national anti-smoking council will tighten tobacco regulation, and the government will approve an anti-smoking law in 2021 to prevent tobacco usage.
* Therefore, smoking will be banned entirely in many places and public areas, including mosques, state institutions, state industrial facilities, public agencies, branch offices, academic, health, sporting activities, social and cultural organizations, and public bodies and their divisions.

**Methods in obtaining research and data**

* This research was conducted as a recommendation based on secondary information that included press reports, media articles, and research publications issued in different journals. The research articles on tobacco control in Saudi Arabia were reviewed in three major scientific databases; Google Scholar, PubMed, and Scopus.
* Again, to evaluate the existing situation of tobacco smoking in Saudi Arabia, face-to-face interviews with smokers and non-smokers. The Saudi Health Interview Study employed multistage sampling and was covered countrywide.
* Face-to-face conversations were used to obtain data. The survey asked about socio-demographic factors, cigarette use, food, regular exercise, healthcare insurance use, other health-related activities, and self-reported medical illnesses.

**Challenges to collecting evidence-based information**

* When conducting research, there were some limitations. First, most journals had been written in other languages not applicable to many individuals. The primary qualifying condition for consideration was that the material mentions Saudi Arabia's tobacco control initiatives written in English.
* Second, most behavioral information, like smoking, is self-reported, making them sensitive to memory and social perception distortions. On the other hand, this study is focused on an extensive study population and employs a consistent approach for all of its measurements.

**Results**

* According to the findings, tobacco consumption rates varied considerably across the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Major nationwide representative survey shows that Saudi men smoke at a high percentage.
* In contrast, men's daily average consumption of all tobacco products is approximately 19.6 times female ones.

**Health policy laws implementing positive social change**

* To accomplish lowering the impact of smoking in KSA, robust efforts to implement tobacco policies are required. Tobacco products are cheaply priced in comparison to the average Saudi earnings.
* Changing the price of tobacco products can be vital in fighting tobacco usage. Maybe it is necessary to hike tobacco product pricing and utilize the funds to support preventative and enforcement measures.

**What is the importance of this information?**

* This information is crucial because, according to recent statistics, it is now one of the motivations for people to stop smoking. Furthermore, more rigid rules governing local manufacturing and marketing must be enacted to limit the rising trend of tobacco smoking.

**Why is your research topic relevant to your audience or field of study?**

* This research topic is essential to the audience because statistics show that tobacco consumption might not be the most common type of tobacco abuse but also one of the deadliest, killing one in every two long-term consumers prematurely.
* If these rates continue, tobacco smoking will kill about 1000 million people, a tenfold rise over the past century. Therefore, an individual needs to join the government initiatives to try and reduce tobacco consumption as it is dangerous to the consumer.

**How is it applicable beyond these contexts?**

* The government needs to put in place plans and frameworks regarding tobacco prevention policies to be adopted at the local, regional, and global levels by the Participants to continuously and significantly minimize the rate of tobacco smoking and exposure to cigarette smoke.

**Conclusion**

* Even though the statistics of tobacco smoking in Saudi Arabia are much better than the majority of Middle - East and high-earning nations, there are several possible areas to improve. My results suggest that strategies to reduce tobacco smoking and support quitting be developed and implemented. To attain its stated vision 2030 objectives, KSA should explore raising tobacco product costs, among other steps.