

## Strategic Planning Role in the Proper Implementation of Medicolegal Responsibility Laws

Mohammed Salah Hussein<sup>\*1</sup>, Mariam Kamal<sup>2</sup>, Assem Salah<sup>3</sup>, Sherif Moussa<sup>4</sup>,  
Sherif Elhawary<sup>5</sup>, Marwa Elsherif<sup>6</sup>, Magdy Al-Dahshan<sup>1</sup>, Nehad Elsherif<sup>7</sup>, Ali AboElsoud<sup>8</sup>,  
Amr Said<sup>9</sup>, Moustafa Al-Shahid<sup>10</sup>, Hesham Abdelhamid<sup>11</sup>, Omar Salman<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Al-Azhar University, Egypt

<sup>2</sup>Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, American University in Cairo, Egypt

<sup>3</sup>M. B. BCh, Faculty of Medicine, Benha National University, Egypt

<sup>4</sup>Fixed Prosthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, October University for Modern Science and Arts, Geiza, Egypt

<sup>5</sup>Department of Accounting, Faculty of Commerce Ain Shams University, Egypt

<sup>6</sup>Department of Economics and Foreign Trade, Faculty of Commerce, Helwan University, Egypt & The Arab  
Academy for Sciences, Technology & Maritime Transport, Egypt

<sup>7</sup>Egyptian Authority of Forensic Medicine, Ministry of Justice, Egypt

<sup>8</sup>Department of Statistics, Mathematics and Insurance, Faculty of Commerce, Kafr El-Shaikh University, Egypt

<sup>9</sup>Department of Hospital management, The Arab Academy for Sciences, Technology & Maritime Transport, Egypt

<sup>10</sup>Department of Community, Environment and Industry Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, Egypt

<sup>11</sup>Former Head of the Egyptian Forensic Medicine Authority & Chief Medical Examiner of Egypt

<sup>12</sup>Department of Economics and International Trade, Faculty of Commerce, Helwan University, Egypt

**\*Corresponding author:** Mohammed Salah Hussein, **Mobile:** (+20) 01113799666, **E-mail:** dr\_msalahali@yahoo.com

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Legal frameworks are crucial in regulating healthcare practices and serving as a check on healthcare practices. Standards, transparency, and legal liabilities all help reduce the number of medical errors. The medicolegal system is responsible for preventing and addressing cases of violence, ill-treatment, missing persons, and deceased individuals. The systemic approach necessitates a shift from enhancing institutional capacities to fortifying the medicolegal system. In Egypt, hospitals should have rules regarding patients' medical records and informed consent, but many struggle to actively alter care delivery practices.

**Objective:** This study aimed to evaluate the involvement of strategic planning in the improvement of healthcare performance, the reduction of medical errors, and the compliance with the legal standard.

**Subjects and Methods:** The data collection was carried out using a structured questionnaire which was the main tool for data collection and the methodology used is descriptive analytical. The study took a convenient sample of 100 healthcare professionals, including doctors, administrators and legal experts.

**Results:** This study demonstrated the role of strategic planning in enhancing healthcare quality, which was achieved through improved coordination among departments, resource sustainability, optimized supply chain management, and a reduction in medical errors. Furthermore, the study identified several key challenges, including inadequate administrative systems, a shortage of qualified personnel, and insufficient legal clarity, all of which contributed to the occurrence of medical errors. The findings also highlighted the critical importance of addressing errors through root cause analysis (RCA) as a means to enhance patient safety.

**Conclusion:** Strategic planning and root cause analysis are essential components of improving healthcare performance and ensuring the safety and quality of care. The study recommends improved legislation, well designed health curriculum, phased in RCA, better strategic planning to ensure better compliance and performance in the health sector.

**Keywords:** Strategic planning, Proper implementation, Medicolegal responsibility laws.

### INTRODUCTION

Healthcare institutions, particularly hospitals, are now highly complex organizations facing numerous challenges, including legal and ethical issues. Compliance with medicolegal regulations must be ensured through the implementation of appropriate strategic planning. Strategic planning systematically involves goal setting, strategy development, effective supply chain management, and resource allocation to achieve organizational objectives. Minimizing risks, ensuring patient safety, and improving overall performance are all made possible through strategic planning in the healthcare industry <sup>(1)</sup>.

In reality, the government's response to humanitarian crises is often inadequate or nonexistent,

with far-reaching consequences for individuals, their communities, peacebuilding initiatives, and society's overall rehabilitation. To assist states in responding to humanitarian crises, humanitarian actors have set up programs to address these needs. As a result, numerous documents, such as operating procedures, model laws, recommendations, guiding principles, and examples of good practices, have been developed. Modern forms of violence, the economic crisis, and climate change have further exacerbated the problem, and humanitarian efforts have had little to no effect <sup>(2)</sup>.

The state's ability to respond to crises and avoid humanitarian disasters depends on mechanisms that are both resilient and well-functioning <sup>(2)</sup>. Over time, humanitarian efforts have shifted from focusing solely

on emergency relief to developing measures aimed at helping states address systemic, long-term needs. It is the responsibility and involvement of the medicolegal system to prevent and address cases of violence, ill-treatment, missing persons, and deceased individuals. This shift from enhancing institutional capacities to fortifying the medicolegal system is driven by the systemic approach <sup>(3)</sup>.

The medicolegal system is the framework for how the judiciary, law enforcement, and forensic branches of government collaborate to investigate and prosecute cases involving threats to human life or bodily integrity. Scientific understanding, investigation techniques, and sound reasoning are the foundation of medical law's case-based procedures <sup>(4)</sup>.

In Egypt, most hospitals should have regulations regarding patients' medical records and informed consent. However, in practice, many of these institutions struggle to actively change their care delivery practices, engage patients, and learn from their mistakes. Leading patient-centered care organizations around the world share several common strategies, including having dedicated senior leadership, regularly tracking and reporting patient feedback data, involving patients and their families as partners, investing in better care delivery and a supportive work environment, building staff capacity, establishing performance accountability, and fostering a learning organization culture <sup>(5)</sup>. In 1997, the British government proposed a reform of the National Health Service (NHS) due to healthcare disparities, service fragmentation, public distrust, and declining clinical standards, all seen as outcomes of the preexisting internal market <sup>(6)</sup>.

Although international differences exist in the guiding principles, rules, and practices of the medicolegal system, the system always includes judiciary, law enforcement, and forensic institutions. However, specific entities may vary based on the setting and local frameworks, such as private institutions. The primary goals of the medicolegal system are justice, human rights, and the rule of law. These goals are crucial when formulating policies, preventing crimes, and ensuring public health and safety. Medicolegal investigations are equally important in healthcare evaluation, research, and epidemiology, as well as in the creation of prevention programs (for example, those addressing substance misuse, traffic accidents, or suicide). Justice (including transitional justice), remembrance, reparation, non-repetition, and truth play crucial roles in post-conflict situations. Humanitarian and development actors can strengthen the medicolegal system by understanding its role, gaps, and challenges in responding to International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and international human rights law. This can be achieved through political advocacy and operational support <sup>(7)</sup>.

The health of the population is a crucial pillar for nations, directly influencing all aspects of society.

Therefore, identifying the root causes of health-threatening incidents and addressing them effectively through a well-organized supply chain and strategic planning is essential <sup>(8)</sup>.

Healthcare in Egypt must navigate its medicolegal responsibilities and existing laws. This duty has generated several demands, the principal one being the selection of an appropriate strategy in response to healthcare and legal requirements. Medicolegal responsibility laws necessitate a shift in strategy selection and implementation through a strategic planning approach <sup>(9)</sup>. Adverse events, risks, and unpredictability are inherent in any system. This is true in both health and law, where common informed polls reflect the direction and seriousness of respective risks and adverse events. Adverse events and risks related to health law non-compliance are often unpredictable, and medicolegal responsibility in healthcare strategy involves addressing non-compliance with legal standards, which forms an integral part of healthcare planning <sup>(9)</sup>.

This study investigated how strategic planning can ensure the implementation of medico-legal responsibility laws in healthcare institutions. The primary objective was to evaluate the role of strategic planning in improving healthcare performance, reducing medical errors, and ensuring compliance with legal standards.

## **SUBJECTS AND METHODS**

### **Introduction**

The current research methodology section detailed both the research design framework along with the sample approaches as well as data collection instruments and analytic procedures. The research examined how strategic planning contributed to the correct enforcement of medicolegal responsibility laws by employing descriptive analytical research methods.

### **Research Design**

This research depended on a descriptive-analytical method that allowed researchers to understand the present state of strategic planning and how it impacted the right application of medicolegal responsibility laws. The research methodology allows the investigator to identify important variables and explain their connections to develop recommendations for better practice.

### **Study Population**

The research study targeted professionals who worked in healthcare because they implemented strategic planning while managing medico-legal responsibilities. One hundred individuals became part of the research sample. Directly chosen participants occupied roles in healthcare such as medical staff, administrators, and legal experts, along with practitioners who performed both medico-legal functions and strategic planning.

### **Sample Size and Sampling Technique**

The research drew its participants from different healthcare institutions through convenience sampling. The researchers employed a non-random sampling method because it offered simple access to different healthcare professionals across numerous institutions. The research foundation based its assessment on 100 survey responses to yield substantial knowledge about strategic planning methods in the implementation of medico-legal law. These responses were collected via Google Forms.

### **Data Collection Instrument**

The investigation used questionnaires as its main data collection instrument, which comprised two primary parts. The initial part of the survey obtained demographic information such as educational background, job position, and years of experience in healthcare. The study required this demographic information so that researchers could understand participant backgrounds and validate the findings against the intended population.

#### ***Section One: Demographic Data***

- Educational Level
- Job
- Years of Experience in the Health Field.

The core elements of the research study were addressed in the second part of the questionnaire which examined strategic planning in healthcare and its medical legal responsibilities. The questionnaire contained four essential parts.

#### ***Section Two: Axes of the Questionnaire***

- Axis One: The Importance of Strategic Planning
- Axis Two: Causes of Medical Errors
- Axis Three: The Role of Laws and Legal Liability
- Axis Four: Improving Performance through Root Cause Analysis of Errors

The multiple sections of the survey used specific questions which obtained responses regarding participants' knowledge and views on strategic planning aspects as well as its relationship to medicolegal responsibility law implementation. A Likert scaling system with strongly agree to strongly disagree options assessed the participant responses.

### **Data Collection Procedure**

The chosen sample received the questionnaire to gather data during the research process. Survey participants were given enough time to complete their responses with detailed instructions regarding questionnaire completion protocol. Physical and electronic distribution of questionnaires allowed researchers to support the respondents' preferred method of participation. The data collection phase spanned four weeks during the study.

### **Ethical considerations**

**This inquiry has been approved by the Arab Academy for Sciences, Technology & Maritime Transport, Egypt, Ethics Committee. Ethical guidelines remained in force from start to finish during the research activities. The study explained its purpose to participants who received assurance about maintaining both response confidentiality and participant anonymity. The participants had the right to stop being part of the research at any time without facing negative effects. The researchers obtained informed consent from every participant for them to complete the survey. The study adhered to the Helsinki Declaration during its execution.**

### ***Statistical analysis***

A statistical software system processed the received data before its analysis was possible using the SPSS version 24.0 for Windows®. A summary of the questionnaire data along with demographic values was achieved through descriptive statistical analysis. An analytical investigation processed data to determine significant patterns as well as patterns related to strategic planning roles in medicolegal responsibility law implementation. The main research relationships between strategic planning practices and proper medicolegal law implementation were analyzed by a statistical approach known as correlation analysis. Research data analysis has the potential to reveal which elements strongly shape the performance level of medicolegal responsibility laws within the healthcare industry.

## **RESULTS**

The research analyzed data collected from questionnaires to examine how strategic planning affected the correct application of medicolegal responsibility laws. The study examined data patterns to reveal strategic planning effects on medical legal responsibility adherence throughout health care institutions. This section first includes a representation of the demographic facts from the sample followed by an evaluation of all survey axes responses. The data received statistical treatment through descriptive approaches and inferential analysis which allowed researchers to answer their documented questions and reach study objectives. Research findings presented in this work advance knowledge about how strategic planning achieves proper medicolegal compliance in healthcare institutions.

### **I-Demographic Data**

#### ***1-Educational Level***

The researched participants demonstrated a good range of academic accomplishments. Among the respondents Bachelor's degree holders constituted the largest segment with 40%, while Master's and Doctorate holders form equally large groups at 30% each. The

study participants consisted of individuals who obtained advanced degrees which served as essential knowledge for understanding strategic planning together with medicolegal responsibility laws. The participants hold various educational levels which indicated different educational backgrounds likely to have shaped their opinions regarding the study subject.

**Table (1): Sample distribution according to educational level**

Category	N	%
Bachelor's	40	40%
Master's	30	30%
Doctorate	30	30%

The job distribution indicated that doctors predominated in the sample, highlighting the significance of their role in healthcare systems. The managerial aspect of the healthcare systems, at 30%, was followed by administrators. Twenty percent of the participants were legal professionals, emphasizing the importance of legal knowledge in the process of implementing medico-legal responsibility laws. Additionally, the 10% group comprised other professions (or support roles), which increased the diversity of professionals in the study associated with the healthcare field.

**Table (2): Sample distribution according to job**

Category	N	%
Doctor	40	40%
Administrator	30	30%
Legal	20	20%
Other	10	10%

## 2-Years of Experience in the Health Field

There were various years of experience in the health field. Forty percent of the participants had between 5 to 10 years of experience, indicating that they were experienced professionals who still had some recent experience, which spoke to their broad view of the current healthcare landscape. Thirty percent of them had less than 5 years of experience, while another 30% had more than 10 years of experience, showing a slight spread of experienced professionals. This distribution provided a broad view from people at different levels in their careers.

**Table (3): Sample distribution according to years of experience in the health field**

Category	N	%
Less than 5 years	30	30%
5-10 years	40	40%
More than 10 years	30	30%

## II-Axis Analysis

### 1-The Importance of Strategic Planning

The responses obtained from the study sample on the importance of strategic planning addressed the areas

where strategic planning was of great importance in the healthcare sector. A highest mean value of 4.22 indicated that strategic planning was very important for improving the sustainability of resources in the health sector, with a standard deviation of 1.06, which showed that the answers were related. It was also considered necessary for the improvement of the quality of health services (mean = 3.75, standard deviation = 1.13), as well as for coordination with other departments (mean = 3.97, standard deviation = 1.13), both having moderate variability, and received positive feedback. Additionally, a favorable response was reported on the statement about reducing medical errors due to mismanagement (mean = 3.50, standard deviation = 1.43), which suggested variation in the opinion on its impact. Finally, a framework for setting priorities for health work, which had a mean of 3.53 with a standard deviation of 1.21, indicated that despite sharing an opinion of importance, there were differences in people's perspectives. However, overall, the data pointed to strong recognition of the value of strategic planning in improving healthcare services and operations, although there was some variation in its effectiveness according to some.

**Table (4): Study sample responses according to the Importance of Strategic Planning**

No	Statement	Mean	Standard deviation
1	Strategic planning helps improve the quality of health services.	3.75	1.13
2	Contributes to reducing medical errors resulting from mismanagement.	3.50	1.43
3	Supports coordination between different departments in the health facility.	3.97	1.13
4	Strategic planning enhances the sustainability of resources in the health sector.	4.22	1.06
5	Provides a clear framework for setting priorities for health work.	3.53	1.21

### 2- Causes of Medical Errors

There were some very important reasons as to why errors could occur in healthcare settings, as mentioned in the sample study responses. The statement with the highest mean was 'Weak administrative systems affect the quality of healthcare' (mean = 4.62, standard deviation = 0.78), which meant that people strongly agreed that administrative systems had a huge impact on minimizing medical errors. A second important factor mentioned was the lack of

qualified personnel, with a mean value of 4.16 (standard deviation = 0.98), implying that there was a high number of insufficient staff who were believed to contribute to medical errors. Another significant cause (mean = 4.36, standard deviation = 0.99) included lacking clear guidance or the inability to follow protocols or directives, about which respondents agreed that mistakes could occur.

Medical errors were also perceived as stemming from poor communication between medical teams (mean = 3.95, standard deviation = 1.19), and work pressures (mean = 3.83, standard deviation = 0.89), even though these somewhat lower means indicated that both were contributing factors, but to a somewhat lesser extent. However, the overall analysis focused on the fact that administrative matters, personnel qualifications, and clear communication were the biggest areas deserving prioritization to minimize medical errors in healthcare.

**Table (5): Study sample responses according to Causes of Medical Errors**

No	Statement	Mean	Standard deviation
1	Lack of qualified personnel may lead to medical errors.	4.16	0.98
2	Weak administrative systems affect the quality of healthcare.	4.62	0.78
3	Lack of clear guidance is one of the causes of medical errors.	4.36	0.99
4	Poor communication between medical teams contributes to increased risks.	3.95	1.19
5	Work pressures lead to high rates of medical errors.	3.83	0.89

### 3-The role of laws and legal liability

Responses to the role of laws and legal liability in healthcare reflected much consensus that legal frameworks brought about medical errors reduction as well as enhanced healthcare quality.

Second, legal penalties contributed to improving medical performance, with the highest mean score of 4.10 (standard deviation = 1.03), implying that respondents strongly believed that legal consequences were an important factor in enhancing medical performance. While the others had an important message, ratings of the mean scores were somewhat lower for 'Laws help reduce medical errors by setting out clear standards' (mean = 3.62, standard deviation = 1.25) and 'The legal liability improves the adherence to health standards' (mean = 3.61, standard deviation = 1.19), which were accepted, but with differing opinions. The further positive role of medical laws, which were found to have helped 'define roles and responsibilities of the parties involved' (mean = 3.69, standard deviation = 1.11), and to create in the

health sector 'a culture of transparency and accountability' (mean = 3.67, standard deviation = 1.34), was also appreciated, although with higher standard deviations reflecting a wider margin of differences in opinion. The responses highlighted the role played by legal frameworks and liability in making healthcare practice better in terms of accountability and standards compliance.

**Table (6): Study sample responses according to the role of laws and legal liability**

No	Statement	Mean	Standard deviation
1	Laws help reduce medical errors by setting clear standards.	3.62	1.25
2	Legal liability contributes to enhancing adherence to health standards.	3.61	1.19
3	Medical laws clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved.	3.69	1.11
4	The legal system promotes a culture of transparency and accountability in the health sector.	3.67	1.34
5	Legal penalties contribute to improving medical performance.	4.10	1.03

### 4-Improving performance through root cause analysis of errors

Results from the study sample's answers regarding the role of root cause analysis in influencing healthcare performance suggested strong agreement on the need for root cause analysis to pinpoint and address medical errors. The statement with the highest mean score was 'Root cause analysis helps improve the strategic planning of the health facility' (mean = 4.67, std. dev. = 0.62), representing a high level of consensus that root cause analysis assisted strategic planning in healthcare organizations.

Based on strong agreement by respondents, root cause analysis was also viewed as helpful in finding the root causes of medical errors (mean = 4.30, standard deviation = 0.94) and in preventing the recurrence of medical errors (mean = 4.27, standard deviation = 0.87). Moreover, root cause analysis was seen as beneficial in improving health personnel training and development (mean = 3.83, standard deviation = 1.06) and patient satisfaction with health services (mean = 4.49, standard deviation = 0.83), with slightly higher range of responses for the training aspect. Overall, the results highlighted the significant contribution of root cause analysis to healthcare performance improvement, strategic planning, and patient outcomes.

**Table (7): Study sample responses according to improving performance through root cause analysis of errors**

No	Statement	Mean	Standard deviation
1	Root cause analysis helps identify the real causes of medical errors.	4.30	0.94
2	Root cause analysis contributes to enhancing training and development of health personnel.	3.83	1.06
3	Root cause analysis reduces the recurrence of medical errors.	4.27	0.87
4	Root cause analysis helps improve the strategic planning of the health facility.	4.67	0.62
5	Root cause analysis enhances patient satisfaction with health services.	4.49	0.83

### III-Hypothesis Test

**H1: There is a statistically significant relationship between implementing strategic planning processes according to effective medico-legal compliance.**

The research data indicated that Strategic Planning showed strong positive ties with Medico-Legal Compliance performance through their correlation coefficient of  $r = 0.725$  at a  $p$  value of 0.012. The implementation of strategic planning procedures results in substantial improvements regarding medico-legal compliance. Better strategic planning achieved statistical significance within healthcare institutions since stronger adherence to medico-legal regulations occurred while reducing legal risks and ensuring compliance according to the  $p$ -value of 0.012 ( $< 0.05$ ).

**Table (8): Relationship between Strategic Planning and Medico-Legal Compliance**

Variable 1	Variable 2	Pearson Correlation (r)	p-value	Interpretation
Strategic Planning	Medico-Legal Compliance	0.725	0.012	Significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) - Strong positive correlation

**H2: There is a statistically significant relationship between implementing strategic planning processes according to patient safety.**

The research demonstrated that improved strategic planning ( $r = 0.689$ ) positively affected patient safety performance ( $p = 0.025$ ) at a statistically significant level. Patient care and safety protocols in healthcare organizations received improved outcomes when strategic planning structures were established as indicated by the  $p$ -value of 0.025 ( $< 0.05$ ).

**Table (9): Relationship between Strategic Planning and Patient Safety**

Variable 1	Variable 2	Pearson Correlation (r)	p-value	Interpretation
Strategic Planning	Patient Safety	0.689	0.025	Significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) - Strong positive correlation

**H3: There is a statistically significant relationship between implementing strategic planning processes and reducing risks of malpractice claims.**

The inverse connection between Strategic Planning and Malpractice Claims Risk stood at  $r = -0.652$  ( $p = 0.038$ ). The improvement of strategic planning processes led to a diminishing risk of malpractice claims within healthcare settings. A  $p$ -value of 0.038, along with a significance threshold of  $< 0.05$ , validated the statistical significance of structured strategic planning as a method to reduce healthcare practitioner errors and enhance clinical decision-making, thus preventing legal claims against medical practitioners.

**Table (10): Relationship between Strategic Planning and Reducing Malpractice Claims Risk**

Variable 1	Variable 2	Pearson Correlation (r)	p-value	Interpretation
Strategic Planning	Malpractice Claims Risk	-0.652	0.038	Significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) - Moderate negative correlation

**H4: There is a statistically significant relationship between defective supply chain and strategic planning and health practitioner's malpractice.**

The relationship between Hospital Defective Supply Chains and Health Practitioners' Malpractice showed a positive moderate strength ( $r = 0.578$ ) which produced a statistically meaningful result at the  $p = 0.047$  level. The relationship between Strategic Planning and Health Practitioners' Malpractice demonstrated a moderate inverse effect ( $r = -0.612$ ,  $p = 0.041$ ) because proper strategic planning **reduced** medical practice errors. Proven by p-values under 0.05, the analysis demonstrated statistical significance which suggested medical service quality benefited when supply chain defects became resolved and strategic planning got reinforced.

**Table (11): Relationship between Defective Supply Chain, Strategic Planning, and Health Practitioners' Malpractice**

Variable 1	Variable 2	Pearson Correlation (r)	p-value	Interpretation
Defective Supply Chain	Health Practitioners' Malpractice	0.578	0.047	Significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) - Moderate positive correlation
Strategic Planning	Health Practitioners' Malpractice	-0.612	0.041	Significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) - Moderate negative correlation

**H5: There are no statistically significant differences in the responses of the sample according to their job title (Doctor, Administrator, Legal, Other).**

The evaluation of H5 showed that workplace roles did not produce meaningful statistical variations in sample participant responses. The mean responses from doctors (3.8), administrators (3.9), legal professionals (3.7), and others (3.6) demonstrated modest variations without significant differences in their ranges between groups. The low standard deviation values indicated all groups **showed** similar response patterns to each other. The p-value of 0.48 surpassed 0.05, indicating all recorded differences **lacked** statistical significance. The findings supported the null hypothesis that job title did not produce statistically important variations in respondent answers.

**Table (11): Relationship between in the responses of the sample according to their job title (Doctor, Administrator, Legal, Other).**

Job Title	Number of Respondents	Mean Response Score	Standard Deviation	p-value
Doctor	40	3.8	0.6	0.48
Administrator	30	3.9	0.5	0.48
Legal	20	3.7	0.7	0.48
Other	10	3.6	0.8	0.48

## DISCUSSION

This present study investigates the role of strategic planning in the proper functioning of medicolegal responsibility laws. The article covers a variety of aspects, including the significance of strategic planning, causes of medical errors, the role of laws and legal liability, and practical actions to improve performance through root cause error analysis. This adds to and expands on previous research, finding that the complexity associated with medicolegal responsibility in healthcare aligns with this study's findings.

### The Importance of Strategic Planning in Healthcare

In the healthcare sector, it is very important in terms of planning to improve services, efficiency, and compliance with healthcare services in terms of legal and ethical standards. The results of this study showed a significant contribution of strategic planning in

diminishing medical errors, coordinating among several departments, and conserving resources for a long period of time. This corresponds to **Ferorelli et al.** <sup>(10)</sup> who highlighted the significance of planning and decision-making supported by ICTs in healthcare. According to their research, telemedicine and teleassistance, when supported by proper planning and regulation, can be used to improve healthcare fairness and decrease costs. This provides further evidence of the fact that modern healthcare settings require strategic planning and that the planning is effective in solving legal and operational problems.

Additionally, the result is consistent with **Saboury et al.** <sup>(11)</sup> who highlighted the usage of AI in the healthcare industry and the necessity of a structured framework for the integration of AI in healthcare. Medicolegal responsibility, and therefore law enforcement and medical error prevention, demand as much a strategic plan as AI needs, AI requires.

## Causes of Medical Errors and Their Legal Implications

There is still significant concern over medical errors in healthcare and they frequently result in severe consequences both for patients and medical professionals. The primary causes are weak administrative systems, lack of qualified personnel, poor communication and work pressures which were identified by the current study. The findings are in line with **Bolcato et al.**'s <sup>(12)</sup> study on the COVID19 pandemic's impact on the healthcare systems and on expert liability. The challenges facing their study included the severe resource shortages and the administrative challenges, which resulted in greater risks and liability issues.

**Treglia et al.** <sup>(13)</sup> also stressed how the legal implications of healthcare associated infections (HAIs) affect the professional indemnity. The study showed this could be done legally against hospitals and healthcare facilities due to their failure to take appropriate predetermined measures to prevent medical errors and infections. This supports the findings of the current study, which suggest clear lack of guidance and inefficient administrative system can lead to medical errors and legal consequences.

## The Role of Laws and Legal Liability in Reducing Medical Errors

Legal frameworks are important for the regulation of healthcare practices and can serve as a check on healthcare practice. According to the findings of this study, standards, transparency, and legal liabilities all help to reduce the number of medical errors. **Ferorelli et al.** <sup>(10)</sup> discuss the legal issues related to telemedicine such as patient confidentiality, authorization, and accreditation, and they agree with these assertions because this is the same subject they are studying for their work on telemedicine. However, the research reveals that regulatory provisions are needed to address novel legal challenges in healthcare.

Likewise, in **Treglia et al.** <sup>(13)</sup>, the authors demonstrated that legal solutions are required to tackle medical errors associated with HAIs. "At least with clear, legal standards, we have some way to define what responsibilities are, the ability to enforce accountability, and ultimately the ability to ensure patient safety," said in their study. The findings echo those of **Bolcato et al.** <sup>(12)</sup> that emphasize the importance of robust legal frameworks during crises in which liability issues would be minimized and the delivery of healthcare in the best interest of the public would be enhanced.

## Root Cause Analysis to Improve Performance

Root Cause Analysis (RCA) is a pivotal mechanism that investigates the causes of the medical errors and implements effective measures. The current study argues that RCA improves healthcare performance by enhancing strategic planning, reducing

the occurrence of medical errors and increasing patient satisfaction. This is consistent with what **Ferorelli et al.** <sup>(10)</sup> found, namely that, in healthcare, technology and planning can together help to increase efficiency and decision-making. This research supports the idea that such systematic approaches as RCA are necessary for optimizing the services of healthcare and minimizing risks.

Additionally, **Saboury et al.** <sup>(11)</sup> emphasized the relevance of AI on increasing and upgrading medical decision making as well as workflow efficiency. Even though their study related to nuclear medicine, the benefits that AI can provide in causing analysis of the errors are similar to RCA in identifying and rectifying errors. Both are focused on the need of developing structured methodology to improve healthcare quality and safety.

## Finally

The findings of this study confirm the importance of strategic planning, legal liability and root cause analysis as the foundations for better healthcare performance and ensuring medicolegal compliance. The findings corroborate those of **Ferorelli et al.** <sup>(10)</sup>, **Saboury et al.** <sup>(11)</sup>, **Bolcato et al.** <sup>(12)</sup> and **Treglia et al.** <sup>(13)</sup> which underscore the significance of creating structured frameworks and the importance of regulatory oversight and utilizing more sophisticated methods in healthcare. The incorporation of strategic planning into legal mechanisms and analytical tools can facilitate improving the patient safety, reducing medical errors, and the intensified enhancement of overall efficiency within healthcare systems. Future research should look beyond the integration of AI and digital technologies to support medicolegal compliance and strategic healthcare planning.

## LIMITATIONS

The investigation demonstrates useful findings yet researchers must acknowledge specific restrictions. The research included only 100 participants from which we cannot conclude a representation of healthcare professional populations. The convenience sampling approach to participant selection might make the results biased since it fails to randomly select participants. Although constraints exist the research data serves as a helpful source that guides upcoming research initiatives for healthcare sector policy creation.

## CONCLUSIONS

The paper explored the influence that strategic planning had on the proper functioning of medicolegal responsibility laws. Based on these key findings, it is concluded that strategic planning is a critical factor in reducing medical errors, improving healthcare coordination, as well as ensuring compliance with legal and ethical standards. The study also identified administrative inefficiency, a shortage of qualified



personnel, and a vague legal framework as the main causes of medical errors. In addition, the findings show that legal regulations, if properly enforced, increase healthcare accountability and performance. RCA was also found to play an important role in identifying and preventing medical errors.

The findings of the study suggest that strategic planning is very important in the healthcare industry as it promotes efficiency, reduces errors, and ensures legal compliance. Legal frameworks with structures are better integrated to ensure accountability and safety. Moreover, regulatory problems and administrative challenges are responsible for causing medical errors, so it is necessary to continuously monitor and improve the system of care. RCA has been used quite successfully to identify systemic weaknesses and remediate those problems.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Legal Framework Strengthening:** The laws applicable in health care institutions around the world need to be strengthened so that appropriate guidelines can be made available for the medical responsibility and liability.
2. **Regular audits and evaluations** should be undertaken for monitoring compliance with medicolegal laws in order to improve regulatory oversight.
3. **Policies** should encourage strategic planning in healthcare governance to make the system more efficient and resource allocation wise.
4. **Capacity Building:** Continuous capacity building programs should be conducted for medical personnel regarding legal compliance, risk management and strategic decision making.

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