The Mediating Role of Change Management in AI Initiative Implementation: Exploring Organizational Culture and Leadership Commitment in Saudi Arabia's Healthcare Sector

¹Abdulrahman Mohammed A Alatawi D, ²Dhakir Abbas Ali

Information of Article

Article history: Received: Nov 2025 Revised: Nov 2025 Accepted: Dec 2025 Available online: Dec 2025

Keywords:

Change Management, AI Implementation, Organizational Culture.

Abstract

This paper proposes a conceptual framework to explore the mediating role of change management in the relationship between organizational culture, leadership commitment, and the success of artificial intelligence (AI) initiatives in healthcare, focusing specifically on Saudi Arabia. As AI continues to revolutionize healthcare delivery, organizational culture and leadership commitment are critical drivers of effective implementation. Despite this, there is a notable gap in understanding how these elements interact and how structured change management processes can facilitate AI integration within healthcare institutions. This study addresses the unique challenges faced by Saudi Arabia's healthcare sector, including cultural resistance to change and leadership dynamics, presenting a framework that integrates these organizational factors with change management. By investigating the interplay between culture, leadership, and change management, this paper provides key insights for healthcare administrators, policymakers, and practitioners. It highlights the need to align cultural and leadership strategies with AI adoption goals and offers practical recommendations to guide successful AI implementation in healthcare.

1. Introduction

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into healthcare systems is rapidly becoming one of the most transformative developments in modern medicine. AI technologies, including predictive analytics, machine learning algorithms, and robotic process automation, have the potential to revolutionize healthcare delivery by enhancing diagnostic accuracy, improving patient care, and streamlining operational processes. Globally, AI is reshaping healthcare by providing advanced tools that aid in decision-making, automate routine tasks, and offer new insights from vast datasets that would otherwise be impossible to process manually (Ghobakhloo et al., 2024). In Saudi Arabia, AI adoption in healthcare is of particular importance as the country undergoes significant technological and structural changes under the ambitious Vision 2030 initiative. This national plan aims to diversify the economy and improve the efficiency and quality of public services, including

¹Faculty of Nursing, Lincoln University College, Malaysia

²Head of Research Assistant Unit, Lincoln University College, Malaysia

healthcare, by leveraging cutting-edge technologies like AI (Rodriguez et al., 2020). However, the successful implementation of AI in healthcare is not solely a technological challenge. The readiness and capacity of healthcare organizations to integrate AI systems are deeply influenced by organizational culture and leadership commitment, making these factors critical to the successful adoption of AI initiatives (Aboramadan & Dahleez, 2020).

Organizational culture plays a vital role in shaping how new technologies, such as AI, are perceived, accepted, and integrated into existing healthcare systems. A culture that promotes innovation, continuous learning, and adaptability is likely to facilitate AI adoption, as it encourages employees to engage with new tools and processes with an open mindset. Conversely, an organizational culture that is resistant to change, or is characterized by rigid hierarchies and risk aversion, can hinder the adoption of AI technologies (Booyse & Scheepers, 2024). In the context of Saudi Arabia's healthcare sector, where traditional hierarchical structures often dominate, fostering an innovative and flexible organizational culture is a key challenge. Cultural resistance to change can create significant barriers to AI implementation, particularly when healthcare staff are reluctant to adopt technologies that disrupt established workflows or challenge conventional medical practices (Aboramadan et al., 2021). Therefore, understanding how organizational culture impacts AI readiness is essential for promoting effective AI integration in healthcare settings.

In addition to organizational culture, leadership commitment is a critical factor that influences the success of AI initiatives. Leadership in healthcare organizations plays a pivotal role in setting the strategic direction for AI adoption, securing the necessary resources, and motivating staff to embrace technological changes (Al-Ahmad Chaar & Easa, 2021). Effective leadership involves not only articulating a clear vision for the role of AI in enhancing healthcare outcomes but also providing the operational and financial support needed to realize this vision (Bohunovsky et al., 2023). In the case of Saudi Arabia's healthcare system, leadership commitment is particularly crucial given the scale of transformation required to integrate AI technologies across public and private healthcare institutions. Leaders must champion AI initiatives, guide their organizations through the complexities of implementation, and foster an environment that supports innovation and technological advancement. Without strong leadership commitment, AI projects may falter due to a lack of clear direction, inadequate resources, or resistance from key stakeholders (Ahsan, 2023).

Furthermore, the role of change management as a mediator between organizational culture, leadership commitment, and AI initiative success cannot be understated. Change management refers to the structured processes that guide organizations through transitions, ensuring that changes are implemented smoothly and that resistance is minimized (Krampitz et al., 2023). In the context of AI implementation, change management is essential for aligning organizational culture with leadership objectives and for preparing healthcare professionals to adapt to new technologies (Birkstedt et al., 2023). AI adoption often requires significant shifts in organizational processes, job roles, and decision-

making practices, all of which can be sources of anxiety and resistance among healthcare staff. Structured change management approaches, including clear communication strategies, training programs, and continuous support systems, are critical to overcoming these challenges. By providing a roadmap for managing the human and organizational aspects of AI adoption, change management ensures that AI initiatives are not only technically sound but also socially and culturally integrated into healthcare organizations (Fagan et al., 2022).

Despite the growing importance of AI in healthcare, there is a significant gap in understanding how organizational culture, leadership commitment, and change management interact to influence AI success, particularly in the context of Saudi Arabia. The country's healthcare system faces unique challenges that complicate AI implementation, including centralized decision-making processes, varying levels of technological infrastructure across institutions, and a workforce that may be unaccustomed to working with advanced technologies (Tiso et al., 2021). Furthermore, there is limited research on how leadership and organizational dynamics specifically impact AI adoption in healthcare settings, making it difficult to develop strategies that address these challenges effectively (Aboramadan et al., 2021). This study aims to fill this gap by proposing a conceptual framework that examines the mediating role of change management in the relationship between organizational culture, leadership commitment, and AI initiative success. By exploring these relationships, the study seeks to provide a deeper understanding of how Saudi Arabia's healthcare organizations can overcome barriers to AI adoption and achieve successful integration of AI technologies.

The primary objectives of this research are to develop a comprehensive framework that links organizational culture, leadership commitment, and change management to AI success, and to offer practical recommendations for healthcare administrators, policymakers, and practitioners in Saudi Arabia. Specifically, the study aims to answer the following research questions: How does organizational culture impact the effective implementation of AI initiatives in Saudi Arabia's healthcare sector? What role does leadership commitment play in driving AI adoption? And how does change management mediate the relationship between organizational culture, leadership commitment, and AI success? Addressing these questions will provide valuable insights into the factors that contribute to the successful integration of AI in healthcare and will highlight the importance of aligning cultural, leadership, and change management strategies with the broader goals of AI adoption. This paper is structured as follows: the introduction presents the study's background, research problem, objectives, and significance; the theoretical foundations section explores key concepts related to organizational culture, leadership, and AI implementation; the hypotheses development section outlines the study's main hypotheses; the literature gap section identifies areas for further research; the conceptual framework section presents the proposed model; the practical implications section offers recommendations for healthcare administrators, policymakers, and practitioners; and the conclusion summarizes the study's contributions and suggests directions for future research.

2. Theoretical Foundations

2.1 Organizational Culture and AI Implementation

Organizational culture, defined as the collective values, beliefs, and behaviors that shape decision-making processes, plays a pivotal role in an organization's ability to adopt innovative technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI) (Schein, 2010; Hofstede, 1997). According to cultural theories by Schein and Hofstede, the degree to which an organization can adapt to technological advancements is significantly influenced by its cultural framework. Organizations that encourage innovation, support continuous learning, and are open to calculated risk-taking tend to more successfully integrate AI into their operations (Aboramadan & Dahleez, 2020). On the other hand, more rigid and conservative cultures may resist AI due to its disruptive nature, especially in sectors like healthcare, where traditional practices are deeply ingrained.

In healthcare settings, organizational culture directly impacts AI readiness. A culture that emphasizes patient care, ethical decision-making, and the safeguarding of data privacy creates an environment conducive to AI adoption (Bäckström et al., 2023). Institutions that foster innovation are better positioned to implement AI systems, which have the potential to improve patient outcomes, streamline operations, and support decision-making processes (Aboramadan et al., 2021). Furthermore, a collaborative and transparent organizational culture encourages trust in AI systems and promotes knowledge sharing, both of which are critical for the successful implementation of AI. Aligning organizational culture with AI objectives is therefore essential for healthcare organizations looking to harness the full potential of AI technologies (Booyse & Scheepers, 2024).

2.2 Leadership Commitment and AI Implementation

Leadership commitment is another critical factor that influences AI adoption. Leadership refers to the active role leaders play in steering organizational change, particularly in the adoption of transformative technologies like AI (Aboramadan et al., 2021). Effective leadership provides strategic direction, allocates resources, and inspires the workforce to engage with AI initiatives. In the healthcare sector, leadership is essential because AI adoption typically requires significant changes to workflows, staffing, and decision-making processes (Al-Ahmad Chaar & Easa, 2021). Leaders who articulate a clear vision for AI's role in improving healthcare outcomes, while providing the necessary support, foster an environment where innovation is encouraged and systematically integrated.

For AI initiatives to succeed in healthcare, leadership must ensure that adequate resources both financial and human are available. Leaders must advocate for AI by highlighting its benefits, such as enhanced patient care, increased operational efficiency, and more informed decision-making processes (Booyse & Scheepers, 2024). Additionally, leadership must support the workforce by ensuring healthcare professionals are trained to use AI tools effectively, creating a culture of learning and

adaptability. Leadership that aligns its commitment with the organization's broader goals enables healthcare organizations to fully realize the transformative potential of AI technologies (Furnival et al., 2019).

2.3 Change Management as a Mediator

Change management, the structured approach organizations take to transition from their current state to a new one, is particularly important when integrating disruptive technologies like AI. Theories of change management, such as Lewin's Change Model and Kotter's 8-Step Process, emphasize the importance of preparing both technical systems and human elements for significant transformations (Lewin, 1947; Kotter, 1996). In healthcare, effective change management is essential to the success of AI implementation, as it involves shifts in workflows, employee roles, and decision-making processes (Bolatan et al., 2022). Change management ensures that all stakeholders are engaged throughout the process, which helps minimize resistance and increase the likelihood of successful AI adoption.

A well-structured change management approach is necessary to address the specific challenges healthcare organizations face when adopting AI (Bohunovsky et al., 2023). This approach includes clear communication about the benefits of AI, identification of potential barriers, and ongoing support for staff. Training programs that equip healthcare professionals with the skills needed to work alongside AI systems are vital, as is the creation of feedback mechanisms to address any concerns that arise. Change management also ensures that AI adoption is compliant with healthcare regulations and integrated smoothly into existing practices, reducing the risks associated with disruptive technological changes (Ghobakhloo et al., 2024).

2.4 Mediating Role of Change Management in AI Implementation

Change management serves as a critical mediator between organizational culture, leadership commitment, and the successful implementation of AI initiatives. While a strong culture and committed leadership provide the foundation for AI adoption, change management translates these elements into actionable strategies that facilitate organizational transition (Bolatan et al., 2022). By addressing resistance, improving communication, and ensuring staff are well-trained, change management ensures that the organization's cultural values align with leadership's vision for AI integration. In the healthcare sector, where patient safety and ethical standards are paramount, change management is vital in ensuring that AI technologies are implemented in ways that support the organization's existing values and operational goals (Bäckström et al., 2023).

Theories such as Kotter's 8-Step Change Process and Lewin's Change Model provide valuable insights into how change management facilitates organizational transformation in healthcare. These models highlight the importance of creating urgency, engaging stakeholders, and reinforcing new behaviors to ensure successful technology adoption (Kotter, 1996; Lewin, 1947). In healthcare, these frameworks

are essential for overcoming resistance from staff, addressing patient privacy concerns, and maintaining high standards of care. By applying structured change management approaches, healthcare organizations can better navigate the complexities of AI adoption, ensuring that changes introduced are not only accepted but also sustained in the long term (Grooten et al., 2019).

3. Hypotheses Development

The effective implementation of AI initiatives in healthcare is influenced by several critical factors, including organizational culture, leadership commitment, and change management. These elements not only shape how AI is perceived but also determine how smoothly new technologies are integrated into existing operations. In this section, we develop hypotheses grounded in existing literature to explore these dynamics and their impact on AI implementation.

3.1 Hypotheses on Organizational Culture and AI Initiative Implementation

Organizational culture plays a pivotal role in fostering or hindering the adoption of AI technologies. A culture that encourages innovation, adaptability, and continuous learning creates an environment conducive to AI implementation (Bolatan et al., 2022). In healthcare, where patient care and operational efficiency are top priorities, a positive organizational culture significantly enhances the likelihood of successful AI integration. Healthcare organizations that promote a culture of openness to technological advancements are more likely to see improved employee engagement and smoother technology adoption (Grooten et al., 2019). By fostering a collaborative atmosphere that aligns with the goals of AI integration, healthcare institutions can better prepare their workforce for the changes AI introduces, ensuring that processes are aligned and technological adoption is seamless.

Hypothesis 1 (H1): A positive organizational culture improves the effectiveness of AI initiative implementation (Aboramadan et al., 2021).

3.2 Hypotheses on Leadership Commitment and AI Initiative Implementation

Leadership commitment is critical for driving change, particularly when it comes to adopting complex technologies like AI (Ahsan, 2023). Leaders are responsible for articulating a clear vision, securing the necessary resources, and motivating staff to embrace new initiatives (Al-Ahmad Chaar & Easa, 2021). In healthcare, where resistance to change can be high, leadership must actively guide the organization through the complexities of AI integration. Strong leadership ensures that the infrastructure is in place, that employees are continuously supported, and that the focus remains on improving patient care through technological innovation (Fagan et al., 2022). Leadership's role extends beyond mere advocacy for AI it includes fostering an organizational climate that supports technological advancements and continuously driving the workforce toward embracing these changes.

Hypothesis 2 (H2): Leadership commitment has a significant positive impact on the effectiveness of AI initiative implementation (Aboramadan & Dahleez, 2020).

3.3 Hypotheses on the Mediating Role of Change Management

Change management serves as a crucial mediator, translating organizational culture and leadership commitment into successful AI adoption (Booyse & Scheepers, 2024). Even in organizations with a culture that supports innovation, structured change management processes are necessary to harness these cultural strengths effectively (Flinkman et al., 2024). Change management addresses the human, technical, and operational aspects of AI adoption, ensuring that cultural readiness for AI translates into concrete, actionable steps (Dietzmann et al., 2023). In healthcare, this process is particularly important as it involves significant changes in workflows and decision-making processes. The alignment of change management practices with an organization's cultural and leadership dynamics ensures that AI implementation is both supported and strategically executed.

Hypothesis 3 (H3): Change management positively mediates the relationship between organizational culture and AI initiative implementation (Bohunovsky et al., 2023).

Furthermore, leadership commitment, while essential, requires effective change management to ensure that strategic visions for AI adoption are operationalized (Ghobakhloo et al., 2024). Change management acts as the vehicle through which leadership's goals are implemented, ensuring that communication, training, and ongoing support are in place throughout the AI adoption process (Furnival et al., 2019). Particularly in healthcare, where AI implementation demands significant shifts in workflows and staff roles, change management helps align leadership's objectives with the day-to-day realities of healthcare operations.

Hypothesis 4 (H4): Change management positively mediates the relationship between leadership commitment and AI initiative implementation (Backstrom et al., 2023).

3.4 Interaction Hypotheses

The interaction between leadership commitment and a supportive organizational culture, when mediated by effective change management, creates a powerful synergy that drives the success of AI initiatives (Gladysz et al., 2023). Leadership provides the strategic vision, while a positive organizational culture fosters openness to new technologies and innovation (Jaroliya & Gyanchandani, 2022). Change management serves as the bridge, ensuring that these elements are aligned and facilitating a smooth AI adoption process (Noto et al., 2023). In healthcare, where leadership and culture play crucial roles in driving innovation, the combination of these factors, mediated by change management, significantly enhances the success of AI initiatives.

Hypothesis 5 (H5): The interaction between strong leadership commitment and positive organizational culture, mediated by effective change management, leads to more successful AI initiative implementation (Appio et al., 2024).

4. Gap in the Literature

4.1 AI in Healthcare Administration

While the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in healthcare is rapidly advancing, there remains a significant gap in understanding how organizational culture and leadership influence the implementation of AI, particularly within healthcare settings. Much of the current literature focuses on the technical capabilities of AI, such as diagnostic tools, operational efficiencies, and data analytics, but overlooks the essential role that social and organizational factors play in determining successful AI adoption (Aboramadan & Dahleez, 2020; Bohunovsky et al., 2023). The importance of leadership and culture is even more pronounced in healthcare sectors, where these factors can either facilitate or hinder the integration of AI technologies into everyday practice.

In Saudi Arabia, where the healthcare sector is undergoing rapid transformation as part of the Vision 2030 initiative, this gap is particularly evident (Appio et al., 2024; Ramsden et al., 2020). Cultural norms, leadership styles, and hierarchical decision-making processes deeply influence the functioning of organizations. However, there is little research that explores how these organizational dimensions interact with AI adoption in Saudi healthcare settings (Al-Ahmad Chaar & Easa, 2021). Given that AI requires significant changes in workflow and clinical practice, understanding how organizational culture and leadership commitment influence its adoption is crucial. Without a strong foundation in leadership support and a culture that promotes technological innovation, AI adoption is likely to face resistance, which could undermine its potential benefits in improving patient care and operational efficiency (Ahsan, 2023).

Furthermore, while global research highlights the importance of leadership and organizational culture in technology adoption, there is minimal exploration of how these elements interact to foster AI success. Most studies treat leadership, culture, and AI as isolated variables rather than examining their synergistic impact (Bartosiak & Modlinski, 2022; Bolatan et al., 2022). This gap is particularly significant for Saudi Arabia, where leadership and cultural dynamics play a decisive role in shaping organizational outcomes. By addressing how these factors jointly influence AI adoption, future research can offer a more comprehensive understanding of the pathways to successful AI integration in healthcare systems (Ghobakhloo et al., 2024).

4.2 Change Management as a Mediator

Despite the recognized importance of change management in organizational transitions, its role as a mediator in the AI adoption process within healthcare settings remains underexplored. Current literature tends to focus on either the technical aspects of AI or the strategic leadership required for its adoption, often neglecting how change management can bridge the gap between these elements (Birkstedt et al., 2023). Change management involves guiding organizations through transitions by addressing both human and technical challenges, making it an essential component of successful AI implementation. In particular, change management strategies that emphasize communication, training, and employee engagement are critical for reducing resistance to AI technologies and ensuring that both the workforce and leadership are aligned with AI adoption goals (Furnival et al., 2019; Al-Dmour et al., 2019).

In healthcare, where patient safety, privacy, and regulatory compliance are paramount, the structured management of change becomes even more critical. Yet, research on AI adoption often overlooks the vital role that change management plays in facilitating the smooth integration of AI tools (Nzobonimpa, 2023; Bohunovsky et al., 2023). This is particularly relevant in highly regulated environments such as Saudi Arabia, where healthcare organizations must navigate complex regulatory, cultural, and operational landscapes. The rapid push for modernization under Vision 2030 further amplifies the need for effective change management strategies that can ensure AI adoption aligns with both organizational and national objectives (Tiso et al., 2021).

Understanding how change management mediates the relationship between organizational culture, leadership, and AI success is crucial for overcoming the barriers to AI adoption in Saudi healthcare. Research that integrates these elements into a cohesive framework would provide valuable insights into how structured change management approaches can support the alignment of leadership vision, cultural readiness, and the technical requirements for AI integration (Guida et al., 2023). Addressing this gap will allow healthcare organizations in Saudi Arabia to implement AI technologies more effectively, minimizing the risks associated with resistance, misalignment, or non-compliance with local regulations (Sweeney et al., 2016).

4.3 Sector-Specific Studies in Saudi Arabia

While global research on AI in healthcare is expanding, there remains a critical shortage of sector-specific studies that address the unique challenges and opportunities present in Saudi Arabia's healthcare system. Much of the existing literature generalizes AI implementation strategies without accounting for the socio-cultural and economic nuances that characterize healthcare delivery in Saudi Arabia (Paramita et al., 2024; Appio et al., 2024). This lack of contextualization is problematic because Saudi healthcare operates within a distinct regulatory framework, shaped by government-led

modernization efforts, an expanding population, and specific cultural considerations, including adherence to Islamic principles (Enakrire & Oladokun, 2024; Trabelsi et al., 2023).

Saudi Arabia's healthcare system faces unique challenges in adopting AI technologies, such as the need to balance modern technological advancements with traditional cultural values and leadership practices. There is a dearth of research that examines how cultural norms and leadership styles, which are deeply rooted in Saudi organizational structures, influence the adoption of AI (Al-Ahmad Chaar & Easa, 2021). Without sector-specific studies, healthcare institutions risk adopting AI technologies in ways that are misaligned with local values or ineffective due to leadership resistance or lack of cultural fit (Bugdol, 2020).

Furthermore, there is a critical need for tailored frameworks that consider the specific cultural, regulatory, and leadership dynamics of the Saudi healthcare sector. Such frameworks would provide a clearer roadmap for how AI can be effectively integrated into healthcare organizations while maintaining cultural integrity and leadership cohesion (Booyse & Scheepers, 2024). Developing these frameworks will not only facilitate smoother AI adoption but also ensure that AI initiatives are sustainable and aligned with the broader goals of Vision 2030 (Trabelsi, 2024). Addressing this gap through focused research will provide Saudi healthcare organizations with the tools to navigate the complex landscape of AI adoption while enhancing patient care and operational efficiency (Zarifis et al., 2023).

5. Conceptual Framework Development

5.1 Organizational Culture and AI Implementation

A dynamic and innovative organizational culture forms the foundation for effective AI implementation in healthcare. Cultures that emphasize adaptability, continuous learning, and openness to technological advancements create an environment where AI can thrive (Al-Ahmad Chaar & Easa, 2021). In healthcare, fostering a culture that encourages collaboration, transparency, and problem-solving allows for smoother integration of AI technologies, as employees are more willing to embrace change and contribute to the development of AI-driven processes. Such a culture does more than merely support surface-level adoption of technology; it embodies deeper values and beliefs that drive the organization toward embracing digital transformation. Moreover, when trust in technology and a focus on improving patient outcomes are woven into the fabric of the organizational culture, the workforce becomes aligned with the strategic goals of AI adoption, paving the way for successful and sustained implementation (Grooten et al., 2019).

5.2 Leadership Commitment and AI Implementation

Leadership commitment is a crucial driver in ensuring the success of AI initiatives in healthcare. Effective leadership not only articulates a clear vision for AI adoption but also mobilizes the necessary resources and fosters a culture of support for new technologies (Aboramadan & Dahleez, 2020). Leaders who actively champion AI initiatives are instrumental in overcoming internal resistance and aligning the organization's objectives with technological advancements. In the healthcare sector, where change is often met with caution, leadership must provide unwavering support to ensure that AI implementation aligns with broader goals of improving patient care and operational efficiency. By allocating appropriate resources, nurturing staff readiness, and maintaining strategic focus, committed leaders enable organizations to navigate the complexities of AI integration and ensure its success (Bohunovsky et al., 2023).

5.3 Change Management as a Mediator

Change management plays an essential mediating role, ensuring that the leadership commitment and organizational culture coalesce to support the successful implementation of AI initiatives. In healthcare, where operational workflows, staff roles, and decision-making processes can be deeply entrenched, the introduction of AI often requires significant structural adjustments (Krampitz et al., 2023). A well-defined change management strategy mitigates resistance, fosters organizational readiness, and ensures that both technical and human factors are addressed throughout the implementation process. By offering continuous training, open communication, and ongoing support, change management facilitates the smooth transition to AI technologies, translating leadership vision into actionable strategies that align with the organization's cultural dynamics (Birkstedt et al., 2023). This alignment is crucial for long-term success, ensuring that AI initiatives are not only adopted but sustained over time.

5.4 Interaction of Organizational Culture, Leadership Commitment, and Change Management

The interaction between organizational culture, leadership commitment, and change management creates a powerful synergy that drives the successful implementation of AI in healthcare. When these elements are aligned, they form a cohesive foundation for AI adoption and its sustainability. A culture that promotes innovation and adaptability is key to exploring AI's potential, while committed leadership ensures the strategic vision and resources are in place to support this exploration (Aboramadan et al., 2021). Change management then acts as the operational bridge, ensuring that the cultural and leadership elements translate into effective, practical strategies for AI integration. This harmonious interaction not only facilitates smoother AI adoption but also enhances overall operational efficiency and patient care outcomes. By fostering this dynamic interplay, healthcare organizations can create an environment where AI initiatives not only take root but thrive and evolve with the organization's needs (Krampitz et al., 2023).

5.5 Proposed Framework

The proposed conceptual framework offers a comprehensive view of how organizational culture, leadership commitment, and change management interplay to facilitate the successful implementation of AI initiatives in healthcare. The model underscores the synergistic relationship between these factors, where a progressive organizational culture and strong leadership drive AI readiness. Change management, positioned as the linchpin, mediates this relationship, ensuring a seamless and structured AI integration process that aligns both technical and human resources. In healthcare settings, where regulatory compliance, patient care, and operational sustainability are paramount, this holistic approach is critical. Change management not only addresses the logistical challenges of AI integration but also nurtures the organizational behaviors and leadership actions that lead to long-term success (Birkstedt et al., 2023).

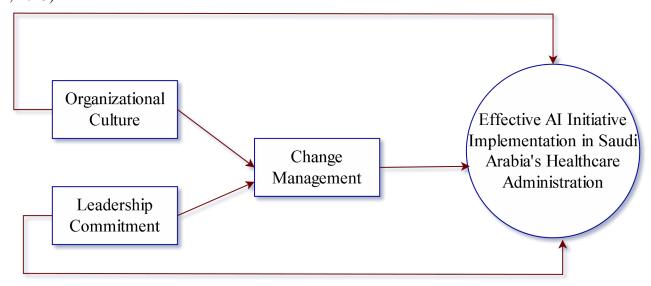


Fig. 1. Research Conceptual Framework

6. Practical Implications

6.1 For Healthcare Administrators

Healthcare administrators play a vital role in ensuring the successful implementation of AI initiatives by fostering a positive organizational culture that embraces innovation and adaptability. A work environment that encourages openness to technological advancements is essential for preparing staff to adopt AI-driven processes. Administrators should focus on creating opportunities for collaboration among teams, promoting continuous learning, and ensuring that employees are aware of AI's potential to transform healthcare delivery. These practices help reduce resistance to change and build a workforce that is more receptive to AI technologies. Moreover, leadership commitment is a critical

factor in guiding AI initiatives within healthcare organizations. Administrators must implement strategies that ensure leadership at all levels is fully invested in AI projects, including setting a clear vision for how AI will enhance healthcare delivery, securing the necessary resources, and maintaining ongoing support throughout the initiative. Leadership development programs that emphasize strategic thinking and a culture of innovation are essential for equipping healthcare leaders with the tools they need to successfully guide their organizations through AI integration (Aboramadan et al., 2021). By prioritizing these efforts, healthcare administrators can lay the groundwork for successful AI adoption, ensuring that their organizations remain competitive and innovative in a rapidly evolving healthcare landscape.

6.2 For Policymakers

Policymakers have a critical responsibility in shaping the healthcare environment to support AI adoption. Establishing robust institutional frameworks and change management strategies is crucial for facilitating the smooth integration of AI technologies within healthcare systems. Policymakers should focus on creating policies that encourage healthcare organizations to implement structured change management processes, ensuring that the transition to AI is managed effectively and that both employees and patients are prepared for the technological shift. In the context of Saudi Arabia, policymakers must also consider the unique challenges and opportunities that arise from the country's healthcare sector as it aligns with Vision 2030. This includes developing national AI strategies that emphasize leadership commitment, foster innovation, and maintain a patient-centered approach to care. By promoting policies that offer healthcare organizations the flexibility and resources necessary to adopt AI technologies, policymakers can help ensure that the benefits of AI such as improved efficiency, better patient outcomes, and enhanced operational capabilities are fully realized throughout the healthcare system (Al-Ahmad Chaar & Easa, 2021).

6.3 For Healthcare Practitioners

Healthcare practitioners must be prepared to adapt to the evolving technological landscape by embracing AI implementation through effective change management strategies. Continuous professional development is key to ensuring that practitioners are equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to use AI tools and technologies in their daily work. Understanding how AI integrates into healthcare workflows allows practitioners to collaborate more effectively with leadership and technical teams, ensuring that the technology is implemented seamlessly and enhances patient care. Additionally, healthcare practitioners should actively engage in the AI adoption process by providing feedback on the challenges they face, helping inform organizational change management strategies. Aligning organizational culture with AI-driven innovation is also essential for healthcare practitioners. A mindset that supports technological change and a commitment to continuous improvement can help drive successful AI adoption, ensuring that the benefits of AI such as increased accuracy, efficiency, and enhanced patient outcomes are fully realized in healthcare settings (Birkstedt et al., 2023). By

staying at the forefront of technological innovation, practitioners can ensure they provide high-quality care that leverages the full potential of AI.

7. Conclusion

This study emphasizes the critical importance of organizational culture, leadership commitment, and change management in the successful implementation of AI initiatives within the healthcare sector, particularly in Saudi Arabia. As AI becomes increasingly central to the transformation of healthcare systems, fostering an organizational culture that promotes innovation, adaptability, and continuous learning is essential. Such a culture creates the foundation necessary for embracing AI technologies, ensuring that the workforce is not only receptive to new advancements but also equipped to integrate these technologies effectively into healthcare operations. Leadership commitment emerges as equally vital, with leaders playing a decisive role in articulating a clear vision, securing the necessary resources, and driving the strategic direction required for AI adoption. Without robust leadership and an organizational culture capable of adapting to technological change, the transformative potential of AI in enhancing healthcare outcomes and operational efficiency is unlikely to be fully realized. Additionally, this study highlights the mediating role of change management in aligning leadership vision with organizational culture, ensuring that AI integration occurs smoothly and with minimal disruption to healthcare processes.

The conceptual framework developed in this research offers a structured and holistic approach to understanding the interplay between organizational culture, leadership commitment, and change management in fostering successful AI adoption in healthcare. By linking these factors, the framework provides valuable insights into the conditions necessary for achieving AI-driven innovation in healthcare settings. However, it is important to acknowledge that the framework is conceptual in nature and lacks empirical validation. Future research is needed to test its applicability and effectiveness in real-world healthcare environments. Despite this limitation, the study underscores the practical implications for healthcare administrators, policymakers, and practitioners. Building an organizational infrastructure that supports AI readiness, guided by committed leadership and reinforced by a culture of innovation and effective change management, is crucial. In doing so, Saudi Arabia's healthcare sector can fully leverage the transformative potential of AI, resulting in significant improvements in both patient care and operational efficiency, while positioning itself as a leader in healthcare innovation on a global scale.

8. References

Aboramadan, M., & Dahleez, K. A. (2020). Leadership styles and employees' work outcomes in nonprofit organizations: The role of work engagement. Journal of Management Development, 39(7/8), 869-893.

Aboramadan, M., et al. (2021). Servant leadership and academics outcomes in higher education: The role of job satisfaction. International Journal of Organizational Analysis, 29(3), 562-584.

Ahsan, M. J. (2023). The role of emotional intelligence in effective corporate social responsibility leadership. International Journal of Organizational Analysis, 31(8), 75-91.

Al-Ahmad Chaar, S., & Easa, N. F. (2021). Does transformational leadership matter for innovation in banks? The mediating role of knowledge sharing. International Journal of Disruptive Innovation in Government, 1(1), 36-57.

Al-Dmour, A. H., et al. (2019). The implementation of SysTrust principles and criteria for assuring reliability of AIS: Empirical study. International Journal of Accounting & Information Management, 27(3), 461-491.

Appio, F. P., et al. (2024). Open innovation at the digital frontier: Unraveling the paradoxes and roadmaps for SMEs' successful digital transformation. European Journal of Innovation Management, 27(9), 223-247.

Bäckström, I., et al. (2023). A proposed model for developing quality and efficiency in transitional care. The TQM Journal, 35(9), 107-122.

Bäckström, I., et al. (2024). Quality in preschools through systematic quality work – A principal's perspective. Quality Assurance in Education, 32(2), 257-273.

Bartosiak, M. L., & Modlinski, A. (2022). Fired by an algorithm? Exploration of conformism with biased intelligent decision support systems in the context of workplace discipline. Career Development International, 27(6/7), 601-615.

Birkstedt, T., et al. (2023). AI governance: Themes, knowledge gaps and future agendas. Internet Research, 33(7), 133-167.

Bohunovsky, L., et al. (2023). Change agents under tensions: A paradox approach to strategies for transforming higher education toward sustainability. International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education, 24(9), 372-392.

Bolatan, G. I. S., et al. (2022). Unlocking the relationships between strategic planning, leadership and technology transfer competence: The mediating role of strategic quality management. Journal of Knowledge Management, 26(11), 89-113.

Booyse, D., & Scheepers, C. B. (2024). Barriers to adopting automated organizational decision-making through the use of artificial intelligence. Management Research Review, 47(1), 64-85.

Bugdol, M. (2020). The problem of fear in TQM – Causes, consequences and reduction methods – A literature review. The TQM Journal, 32(6), 1217-1239.

Dietzmann, C., et al. (2023). Implications of AI-based robo-advisory for private banking investment advisory. Journal of Electronic Business & Digital Economics, 2(1), 3-23.

Els, R. C., & Meyer, H. H. W. (2022). Leaders' attitudes towards, and commitment to quality management of training within the military. The TQM Journal, 34(7), 1-17.

Enakrire, R. T., & Oladokun, B. D. (2024). Artificial intelligence as enabler of future library services: How prepared are librarians in African university libraries. Library Hi Tech News, 41(3), 1-5.

Fagan, H. A. S., et al. (2022). The path to inclusion: A literature review of attributes and impacts of inclusive leaders. Journal of Leadership Education, 21(1), 88-113.

Flinkman, A., et al. (2024). Management interventions in pacing a planned financial accounting outsourcing transition. Qualitative Research in Accounting & Management, 21(4), 342-368.

Furnival, J., et al. (2019). A dynamic capabilities view of improvement capability. Journal of Health Organization and Management, 33(7/8), 821-834.

Ghobakhloo, M., et al. (2024). Generative artificial intelligence in manufacturing: Opportunities for actualizing Industry 5.0 sustainability goals. Journal of Manufacturing Technology Management, 35(9), 94-121.

Gladysz, B., et al. (2023). Platform-based support for AI uptake by SMEs: Guidelines to design service bundles. Central European Management Journal, 31(4), 463-478.

Grooten, L., et al. (2019). A scaling-up strategy supporting the expansion of integrated care: A study protocol. Journal of Integrated Care, 27(3), 215-231.

Guida, M., et al. (2023). Artificial intelligence for supplier scouting: An information processing theory approach. International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management, 53(4), 387-423.

Hellenborn, B., et al. (2024). Asset information requirements for blockchain-based digital twins: A data-driven predictive analytics perspective. Smart and Sustainable Built Environment, 13(1), 22-41.

Jaroliya, D., & Gyanchandani, R. (2022). Transformational leadership style: A boost or hindrance to team performance in IT sector. Vilakshan - XIMB Journal of Management, 19(1), 87-105.

Krampitz, J., et al. (2023). Effectiveness of online self-leadership training on leaders' self-leadership skills and recovery experiences. Journal of Workplace Learning, 35(9), 66-85.

Kulkov, I. (2023). Next-generation business models for artificial intelligence start-ups in the healthcare industry. International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research, 29(4),

860-885.

Ledro, C., et al. (2022). Artificial intelligence in customer relationship management: Literature review and future research directions. Journal of Business & Industrial Marketing, 37(13), 48-63.

Lehner, O. M., et al. (2022). Artificial intelligence-based decision-making in accounting and auditing: Ethical challenges and normative thinking. Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal, 35(9), 109-135.

Mat Nor, N., et al. (2020). Establishing a knowledge-based organisation. Innovation & Management Review, 17(3), 235-249.

Mistry, T. G., et al. (2023). Employee perceptions of diversity management in the hospitality industry. International Hospitality Review, 37(2), 265-285.

Noto, G., et al. (2023). Adapting management control to virtual teams: Evidence from a natural experiment. Qualitative Research in Accounting & Management, 20(5), 621-646.

Nzobonimpa, S. (2023). Artificial intelligence, task complexity and uncertainty: Analyzing the advantages and disadvantages of using algorithms in public service delivery under public administration theories. Digital Transformation and Society, 2(3), 219-234.

Paramita, D., et al. (2024). Artificial intelligence in talent acquisition: Exploring organizational and operational dimensions. International Journal of Organizational Analysis, 32(11), 108-131.

Qvarfordt, M., & Lagrosen, S. (2024). Healthcare digitalisation and its association with quality and employee health, a mixed-methods study. International Journal of Workplace Health Management, 17(1), 1-20.

Ramsden, R., et al. (2020). Partnering to address rural health workforce challenges in Western NSW. Journal of Integrated Care, 28(2), 145-160.

Rodriguez, R. V., et al. (2020). Impact of artificial intelligence on the health protection scheme in India. Public Administration and Policy, 23(3), 273-281.

Shrivastav, S. K., & Bag, S. (2024). Humanitarian supply chain management in the digital age: A hybrid review using published literature and social media data. Benchmarking: An International Journal, 31(7), 2267-2301.

Staszkiewicz, P., et al. (2024). Artificial intelligence legal personality and accountability: Auditors' accounts of capabilities and challenges for instrument boundary. Meditari Accountancy Research, 32(7), 120-146.

Sweeney, A., et al. (2016). Trauma-informed mental healthcare in the UK: What is it and how can we further its development? Mental Health Review Journal, 21(3), 174-192.

Tetteh-Caesar, M. G., et al. (2024). Implementing Lean 4.0: A review of case studies in pharmaceutical industry transformation. Technological Sustainability, 3(3), 354-372.

Tiitola, V., et al. (2024). Discourse analysis on sustaining the maieutic role "when management accounting goes digital." Qualitative Research in Accounting & Management, 21(2), 140-164.

Tiso, A., et al. (2021). A framework to guide the implementation of lean management in emergency department. Journal of Health Organization and Management, 35(9), 315-337.

Trabelsi, M. A. (2024). The impact of artificial intelligence on economic development. Journal of Electronic Business & Digital Economics, 3(2), 142-155.

Trabelsi, M., et al. (2023). Unleashing the value of artificial intelligence in the agri-food sector: Where are we? British Food Journal, 125(13), 482-515.

van Beers, J. C. A. M., et al. (2022). Effective hospital-wide lean implementation: Top-down, bottom-up or through co-creative role modeling? International Journal of Lean Six Sigma, 13(1), 46-66.

van Riel, A., & Snyder, H. (2024). Enhancing the impact of literature reviews: Guidelines for making meaningful contributions. Spanish Journal of Marketing - ESIC, 28(3), 250-265.

Wengler, S., et al. (2021). Digital transformation in sales as an evolving process. Journal of Business & Industrial Marketing, 36(4), 599-614.

Williams, J. H., et al. (2022). Learning through diversity: Creating a virtuous cycle of health equity in health care organizations. In S. M. Shortell, L. R. Burns, & J. L. Hefner (Eds.), Responding to the grand challenges in health care via organizational innovation (Vol. 21, pp. 167-189). Emerald Publishing Limited.

Zarifis, A., et al. (2023). Evaluating the impact of AI on insurance: The four emerging AI-and data-driven business models. Emerald Open Research, 1(1).

Zhang, R. W., et al. (2024). When chatbots fail: Exploring user coping following a chatbots-induced service failure. Information Technology & People, 37(8), 175-195.