The burden of drug-related problems (DRPs) is becoming an issue of healthcare concern. It has been responsible for many emergency departments (ED) visits to Saudi Arabia. We aim to summarise available data on DRP-related ED visits in Saudi Arabia and provide recommendations for preventive measures.

**Methods:**
A systematic search of the literature was conducted using PubMed and Google Scholar database to identify eligible studies on DRP-related ED visits in Saudi Arabia.

The review included research on ED visits linked to DRPs performed in Saudi Arabia from the inception of the database to January 2020.

Study selection, data extraction, and assessment were performed based on PRISMA guidelines.

Quality of studies was assessed using the National Institute of Health and Medical Research Council level of evidence.

16.0% ED visits are drug-related

**Commonly implicated DRPs:**
- Adverse drug reactions
- Medication non-adherence
- Drug overdose
- Drug interactions

Commonly implicated drugs: Central nervous system drugs and cardiovascular drugs

Most of these visits resulted in moderate harm.

**Conclusions**
One out of sixteen ED visits is related to DRPs. Therefore, there is a need for preventive interventions to reduce DRP-related burden in Saudi Arabia.