**Patient Safety Models: SEIPS 101 and 7 Simple SEIPS Tools**

Various versions of SEIPS (Systems Engineering Initiative for Patient Safety) were developed to study and improve healthcare, and depict how work systems affect health-related outcomes, such as patient safety. However, broader use and benefits can be achieved through “an easy-to-use simplified version”. Authors offered SEIPS 101, a simplified, practice-oriented SEIPS model, and presented 7 simple SEIPS tools.


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**Features of Health Care Interventions Associated with Reduced Services and Spending**

This study identifies several factors shared by defined delivery system innovations that have been shown to reduce service use and lower health care spending. It examines health care interventions to determine if any organizational, model, or implementation features were strongly associated with the programs’ estimated impacts on total expenditures, hospitalizations, or emergency department visits.


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**Approaches to Measure Efficiency in Primary Care: A Systematic Literature Review**

This paper presents a systematic review of studies that define or measure efficiency in primary care in high-income settings. The future approaches of research on primary care efficiency should address the impact on health, the valued output of primary care, and investigate the impact of technological change on the productivity.