Fostering a culture of safety in health organizations should begin by evaluating the current culture. In Primary Health Care, Patient Safety (PS) becomes more important because a considerable proportion of safety incidents detected in hospitals originate from earlier levels of the system, most of the interactions, and the largest volume of consultations in the functional units at this level of health care in family health units that provide accessible care, global and longitudinal follow-up on the health process in a lifetime, enabling greater health gains, and greater proximity to the patient. They are elementary health care units, based on multiprofessional teams, made up of doctors, nurses, administrative staff. Patient wants to have security, professionals have different levels of PS culture.

The functional units have the same typology, belong to the same Health Center, but align the patient's safety culture with its greater and lesser complexity, respectively, model B and A. In other words, PS is not observed under the same hat, although it operates in the same geographical area. There’s a need for more and better evaluation, information and training about PS culture.