Using five whys to review a simple problem
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What is it?

By repeatedly asking the question ‘why?’ (use five as a rule of thumb), you can conduct a very superficial review of a simple problem. It is a very basic tool and can be completed without statistical analysis but is not suitable as a key technique to identify causal factors in a ‘systems-based’ patient safety incident investigation arising from a complex system.

How to use it

1. Write down the simple problem. This helps you to formalise the issue and describe it accurately. It also helps a team focus on the same problem.

2. Identify why the problem most commonly occurs then, write the answer down. Loop back and ask ‘why’ again until the team agrees that they have identified a key reason for the issue. This may take fewer or more than five ‘whys’.

The cause and effect (fishbone) diagram can help explore other potential reasons for a basic failure or problem. Once you have established inputs on a cause and effect diagram you can use the five whys technique to drill down to identify some of the basic reasons behind a problem or superficial ‘symptoms’, but it is important to avoid assumptions.

Examples

An example of using five whys might be:

The patient was late in theatre, it caused a delay. Why?

There was a long wait for a trolley. Why?

A replacement trolley had to be found. Why?

The original trolley’s safety rail was worn and had eventually broken. Why?

It had not been regularly checked for wear. Why?

One basic underlying reason may be that there is no equipment maintenance schedule. Setting up a proper maintenance schedule may help ensure that patients are not late due to faulty equipment.
**What next?**

You will need to communicate outcomes to others to help ensure the problem is better understood.

**Additional resources**


**Background**

Five whys was devised by Toyota as they developed their manufacturing methodologies. It forms a critical component of their problem solving training and is part of the induction into the Toyota production system. It is used in the ‘analyse’ phase of Six Sigma (define, measure, analyse, improve, control).