Unit 1: Delegation
Z-Chapter 14
ONLINE CONTENT (1 H)

Unit Objectives:

- Discuss personal accountability when delegating. (5,7)*
- Explain and apply the five rights of delegation in nursing practice. (3,5,6,7)*

*Course Objectives

Review Chapter 14 in your textbook and read the "National Guidelines for Nursing Delegation" document. Place your answers to the questions below in the Z-Chapter 14 dropbox by 0800 on 1/18/2024.

1. State **each** example provided of when the National Guidelines for Nursing Delegation may be applied? (**HINT**: 3 examples were given in the document)
   These guidelines can be applied when APRNs are delegating to RNs, LPN/VNs and AP, when RNs are delegating to LPN/VN and AP, and when LPN/VNs are delegating to AP.
2. When do the National Guidelines for Nursing Delegation **not** apply?
   These do not apply to the transfer of responsibility for care of a patient between licensed health care providers (handoffs).
3. In your own words, respond to the following:
   a. Define delegation.
      I would define delegation as asking someone to help complete a task for you that is within their scope of practice.
   b. Explain how delegation differs from assignment.
      Assignment is something that someone is required to do during their shift based on their responsibilities and their scope of practice.
   c. Does either delegation or assignment require supervision? If so, by whom?
      It is the licensed nurse's job to make sure that assignments are carried out completely and correctly as well as to take accountability for all delegations and ensure that they are completed appropriately.
4. Discuss the responsibilities of the delegator (licensed nurse) and the delegatee as they relate to delegation. (**HINT**: both the delegator and delegatee have several responsibilities).

The delegator must determine when and what to delegate based on the practice setting, the patients' needs and condition, the state/jurisdiction's provisions for delegation, and the employer policies and procedures regarding delegating specific responsibility. They must review the assignment for the delagatee and discuss the delegated responsibilities, and any specific information pertaining to a certain patient that should be communicated back to the RN by the delagatee. The Delegatte must maintain competency for the delegated responsibility and must communicate with the licensed nurse responsible for the patient. Once the delegate accepts the

responsibility, they are accountable for carrying out the delegated responsibility correctly and completing timely and accurate documentation per facility policy.

5. List **<u>and</u>** define (in your own words) the five rights of delegation.
   - The right task: the task that is being delegated must be within the scope of practice for the delegate and they must have the proper knowledge to carry out the task.
   - The right circumstance: If the patient is not stable, the licensed nurse should reassess the patient and situation to see if delegation is still appropriate.
   - The right person: make sure that the delegate has the skills and knowledge to complete the task appropriately
   - Right directions and communication: The licensed nurse must give specific directions about the delegated task and in return the delegate should ask any questions regarding the task. The delegate should also know that they cannot make any changes without first speaking to the registered nurse regarding the task.
   - Right supervision and evaluation: the licensed nurse must supervise the activity and ensure it is completed appropriately. The licensed nurse must also provide documentation upon completion of the task.

In order to receive full credit (1 H class time) for this assignment, it must be completed in its entirety by the due date/time assigned. Any assignments not completed in its entirety by the due date and time will result in missed class time and must be completed by the end of the semester to pass the course.