

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)

1) APRNs when delegating to RNs, LPN/VNs and assistive personnel (AP)

2) RNs when delegating to LPN/VNs and AP

3) LPN/VNs (as allowed by state) when delegating AP

2. When do the National Guidelines for Nursing Delegation **not** apply?

When transferring the responsibility for care of a patient between licensed health care providers, which is considered a handoff. (RN to RN or LPN to LPN)

3. In your own words, respond to the following:

- a. Define delegation.

Delegation is allowing another licensed professional to perform a specific nursing skill that is beyond what their normal role and isn't usually performed by that professional.

- b. Explain how delegation differs from assignment.

Delegation is someone doing a skill they normally would not have to do.

Assignment is routine care, activities, or procedures that are within their scope of practice and is expected of them.

- c. Does either delegation or assignment require supervision? If so, by whom?

Delegation requires supervision, the licensed nurse is responsible for monitoring the delegated activity. Supervision is needed to make sure the activity was completed and to evaluate the outcomes while making sure documentation was done 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).

Delegator/licensed nurse: Must reassess the situation and appropriateness of the delegation if the patient's condition changes. Licensed nurse has to ensure that the delegate has the appropriate skills/knowledge to perform the task. The Licensed nurse has to communicate specific instructions. They have to make sure that the delegate is aware they cannot make any modifications in carrying out the activity. They are responsible for monitoring the activity and following up with the delegate when the activity is completed, while evaluating the outcome. Lastly, the Licensed Nurse is expected to be available to intervene if needed and ensures proper documentation is done.

Delegatee: Must communicate with licensed nurse if condition changes. Must ask any clarifying questions when needed. They will have to agree and accept the delegated activity. They will have to report any changes and all activity information to the delegator within a timely manner.

5. List **and** define (in your own words) the five rights of delegation.
 - 1) **Right task: making sure the activity that is being delegated is within the delegatee's scope of practice.**
 - 2) **Right circumstance: the patient must be in stable condition, if condition changes the licensed professional must be told and they will have to reassess the patient/situation.**
 - 3) **Right person: the person must have the correct skills and knowledge to perform the activity correctly.**
 - 4) **Right direction/communication: communication is needed to do the activity correctly, the delegate knows what is to be done and how to obtain the correct information.**
 - 5) **Right supervision and evaluation: licensed nurse is responsible for monitoring the activity and following up.**

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.