

**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)  
APRNs when delegating to RNs, LPN/VNs and assistive personnel (AP), RNs when delegating to LPN/VNs and AP, LPN/VNs (as allowed by their state/jurisdiction) when delegating to AP.
2. When do the National Guidelines for Nursing Delegation **not** apply?  
Depending on state laws, nurses should use clinical judgment when delegating to an LPN or a NA. Initial assessment, blood vitals, education.
3. In your own words, respond to the following:
  - a. Define delegation.  
Delegation is asking someone whether it is another nurse or someone under you to do something for you. But require clinical judgment and for you to follow up.
  - b. Explain how delegation differs from assignment.  
Depends on care of the patient and what the patients’ needs or conditions.
  - c. Does either delegation or assignment require supervision? If so, by whom?  
I feel like delegation does require some kind of supervision, the nurse should follow up with who the task with delegated to make sure that the task was completed, charted and that there was no issues with the task delegated.
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 responsibility of the delegator is to delegate a task to the delegatee that is within their appropriate job title or practice. The delegator must follow up on the delegated task. The delegator must also know if the task is appropriate to be handed off (even if is under the job description for the delegatee), because sometimes the situation with the patient depends on if the task is appropriate for the delegatee at the time. It is also important for both parties to have good 2-way communication, and the delegator can show and help educate the delegatee if they need further assistance

5. List **and** define (in your own words) the five rights of delegation.

The first rights of delegation is the Right task. The right task is important when discussing the task you are delegating and to make sure it falls within the scope of practice for the person you are delegating to. The second right of delegation is the Right circumstance, the circumstance when delegating is based off of the patient and their condition. The next right of delegation is the Right person, are you delegating to the correct person about the correct patient? Next is the Right directions and communication it is important to communicate what the task you are delegating and what your expectations are for the delegatee. Lastly is the Right supervision and evaluation, to watch the delegatee do the task, observe that they can do it properly or follow up with the delegatee to see if the task was completed.

***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.***