

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/LPNs/ and AP, RNs when delegating to LPN/VNs and AP, LPN/VNs when delegating to AP, discrete tasks or data retrieval based on patient condition/planned outcome, tasks that the delegatee is competent to do and is allowed to do according to state regulations, tasks that the competent delegatee has also agreed to do and understands preferred outcome, parameters, and how/when to report to RN.
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. (RN to RN in handoff)
3. In your own words, respond to the following:
 - a. Define delegation. **When a nurse assigns a nursing task/activity to another person who has the means to complete the task.**
 - b. Explain how delegation differs from assignment. **An assignment is part of a person’s fundamental job and something they normally carry out. A task that is delegated is a specific nursing skill that is beyond the traditional role and not normally performed.**
 - c. Does either delegation or assignment require supervision? If so, by whom?
The delegated task requires some supervision by the licensed nurse who delegated the task. They are responsible for monitoring the activity, the completion, and the outcomes of the overall task.
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 (licensed nurse) must determine the patient’s needs and condition and if the task can be safely completed by the delegatee. The delegator must communicate with the delegatee, be available for questions/assisting, follow-up with the delegatee when the task is completed, and provide feedback about the process

and report any issues to the nurse leader. The delegatee responsibilities include accepting only delegated responsibilities that they are appropriately trained for and feel comfortable with, must maintain competency, must communicate with licensed nurse in charge of patient, and once they accept the task they are responsible for carrying out the task correctly and in a timely manner.

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

Right Task- the task/activity is within the delegatee's job description, and they have completed the necessary training.

Right Circumstance- The patient must be in stable condition. If the patient's condition changes during the task, the delegatee must communicate this to the nurse and the nurse must reassess the patient before the task is completed.

Right Person- The licensed nurse, employer, and delegatee are all responsible for ensuring that the delegatee has the appropriate skills to perform the task.

Right Directions and Communication- The task should be specific to the patient. The licensed nurse has to communicate specific instructions to the delegatee and the delegatee has to ask questions to clarify details. The two-way communication between delegatee and licensed nurse can include any data that was collected. The licensed nurse must make it clear to the delegatee that they are not able to make any decisions or modify the task without consulting the nurse.

Right Supervision and Evaluation- The licensed nurse is responsible for monitoring the task, following up with the completion of the task, and evaluating the patient outcomes. The delegatee is responsible for communicating any patient information to the nurse. The licensed nurse should be ready to intervene if necessary and document 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.