

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)
 - a. APRNs when delegating to RNs, LPNs/VNs and assistive personnel (AP), RNs when delegating to LPNs/VNs and AP, and LPNs/VNs (as allowed by their state/jurisdiction) when delegating to AP.
2. When do the National Guidelines for Nursing Delegation **not** apply?
 - a. These guidelines do not apply to the transfer of responsibility for care of a patient between licensed health care providers (RN to another RN or LPN/VN to another LPN/VN), which is considered a handoff.
3. In your own words, respond to the following:
 - a. Define delegation.
 - i. Delegation is where an APRN, RN or LPN/VN delegates/directs a nursing task/ responsibility to another person with the task being within said persons scope of practice and/or training as well as following the five rights of delegation.
 - b. Explain how delegation differs from assignment.
 - i. Delegation is directing a person to complete a task while an assignment is having another person carry out care/procedures that are within their scope such as and RN delegating to an LPN/VN.
 - c. Does either delegation or assignment require supervision? If so, by whom?
 - i. Yes, by the qualified nurse which may be the APRN, RN or LPN/VN to ensure task or nursing care was followed through and evaluate patient outcome.
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).

- a. A delegator is one who delegates a nursing responsibility this may be an APRN, RN or LPN/VN. A licensed nurse/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 a specific responsibility. The licensed nurse must communicate with the delegatee who will be assisting in providing patient care. The licensed nurse must be available to the delegatee for guidance and questions, including assisting with the delegated responsibility, if necessary, or performing it him/herself if the patient's condition or other circumstances warrant doing so. The licensed nurse must follow-up with the delegatee and the patient after the delegated responsibility has been completed. The licensed nurse must provide feedback information about the delegation process and any issues regarding delegatee competence level to the nurse leader. Licensed nurses in the facility need to communicate to the nurse leader responsible for delegation, any issues arising related to delegation and any individual that they identify as not being competent in a specific responsibility or unable to use good judgement and decision making.
 - b. A delegatee is the one is who being delegated a nursing responsibility by an APRN, RN or LPN/VN and is competent to perform the responsibility, The delegatee may be an RN, LPN/VN, or AP. A delegatee must accept only the delegated responsibilities that he/she is appropriately trained and educated to perform and feels comfortable doing given the specific circumstances. The delegatee must maintain competency for the delegate responsibility. The delegatee must communicate with the licensed nurse in charge of the patient. Lastly, the delegatee verifies acceptance of thee delegated responsibility, the delegatee is accountable for carrying out the delegated responsibility correctly and completing timely and accurate documentation per facility policy.
5. List **and** define (in your own words) the five rights of delegation.
- a. Right task: Nursing responsibility that is delegated falls within the delegatee's scope/job description or has received proper training to carry out said task. Right circumstance: For a task to be delegated the patient must be stable. Right person: The delegator must ensure the delegatee is properly trained and withing their scope/job description prior to delegating nursing task. Right directions/communication: Right supervision and evaluation: The nurse who delegated the said task must follow-up with delegatee to ensure task was completed and evaluate patient outcome.

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

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due date and time will result in missed class time and must be completed by the end of the semester to pass the course.