

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)
 - When a delegatee is allowed to perform specific activity, skill, or procedure that is outside the traditional role and basic responsibilities of their current job.
 - Delegate has obtained additional education and training and validated competence to perform said responsibility.
 - Licensed nurse cannot delegate nursing judgment
 - Delegated by someone who has authority to delegate
 - Within the scope

2. When do the National Guidelines for Nursing Delegation **not** apply?
 - The guidelines do not apply in any situation where clinical reasoning is required, nursing judgment or critical decision making.

3. In your own words, respond to the following:
 - a. Define delegation.
 - Process of when a nurse directs another person to perform different nursing tasks and or activities within their scope of practice.
 - b. Explain how delegation differs from assignment.
 - Delegation differs from assignment by assignment being the routine care, activities, and procedures that are within the scope of practice of all (RN, LPN, and AP)
 - c. Does either delegation or assignment require supervision? If so, by whom?
 - Both require supervision by whoever is doing the delegation/assigning. Whenever you delegate or assign ultimately you are responsible/ held accountable for initial direction and follow-up to be sure the task was completed.

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: determine when and what to delegate based on practice setting, patient condition, needs, and policies and procedures. Must communicate with the delegate who will be assisting in providing patient care. Must be available if questions or guidance is needed and or lending a helping hand. Must follow up to confirm task was completed. Must provide feedback about the delegation process and any issues.
 - Delegatee: Only accept responsibilities that you are trained and educated to perform and feel comfortable completing. Must maintain competency for delegated responsibility. Must communicate with a licensed nurse in charge of the patient. Once the delegate verifies acceptance of the delegated responsibility you are now responsible for carrying out that task correctly and completely promptly.

5. List **and** define (in your own words) the five rights of delegation.
 - Right task: Fall within their job description or part of written policies and procedures.
 - Right circumstance: Condition of the patient must be stable
 - Right person: ensuring they have the appropriate skills and knowledge to carry out the activity
 - Right direction and communication: specific to each patient, expected to communicate specific instructions to be delegated as well as delegatee is responsible for communicating with the nurse when the task is complete or if help is needed
 - Right supervision and evaluation: responsible for monitoring the activity, following up for completion and evaluating outcomes.

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.