

Unit 1: Delegation
Z-Chapter 14
ONLINE CONTENT (1 H)

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, LPNs, and AP

2 – RNs when delegating to LPNs and AP

3 – LPNs when delegating to AP

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

The guidelines do not apply to the transfer of responsibility for care of a patient between licensed health care providers, this would be considered handoff.

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

- a. Define delegation.

The act of a nurse giving another person a task to perform that is under their scope of practice while the nurse remains accountable.

- b. Explain how delegation differs from assignment.

An assignment is the tasks that you are able to complete under your scope of practice and delegation is a nurse asking you to complete an assignment you would not normally do but is still under your scope of practice.

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

Supervision is required for both delegation and assignment and the supervision must be done by the person who delegated or assigned that 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).

Licensed Nurse

- Must determine when and what to delegate based on the practice setting.
- Must communicate with the delegatee who will be assisting in providing patient care.
- Must be available to the delegatee for guidance or questions.

- Must follow up with the delegatee and the patient after the task has been completed.
- Must provide feedback information about the delegation process or issues regarding the competence to the nurse leader.

Delegatee

- Must accept only delegated responsibilities that they are trained and educated to perform.
- Must maintain competency for the delegated task.
- Must communicate with the licensed nurse in charge of the patient.
- Is responsible for carrying out the delegated responsibility correctly and in a timely manner.

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

Right task – determine what needs to be done and then determine if it can be delegated to another person.

Right circumstance – Determining if the patient is assessed and stable so the delegated task can be completed.

Right person – Determining the correct person to carry out the task and making sure they are educated with the proper skills and knowledge to correctly complete the task.

Right directions and communication – Making sure that the correct directions have been given specific to the patient and communicating with the delegatee to answer and questions and provide guidance if needed.

Right supervision and evaluation – Monitoring the delegated task and communicating with the delegatee after the task has been completed and evaluating the outcome.