

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 delegating to RNs, LPN/VNs and assistive personnel.

RNs delegating to LPN/VNs, AP.

LPN/VNs (as allowed) delegating to AP.

2. When do the National Guidelines for Nursing Delegation **not** apply?
When someone is trained in skills outside of their normal scope of practice but otherwise never.
3. In your own words, respond to the following:
 - a. Define delegation. To pass on a task that can be completed by another healthcare worker.
 - b. Explain how delegation differs from assignment. Delegation is asking another person to do a task that you could complete. An assignment differs due to a manager or leader giving the assignment that one specific personnel should complete.
 - c. Does either delegation or assignment require supervision? If so, by whom? The licensed nurse needs to supervise the outcome of the delegation that was given by them. This is so they can assess the findings if needed. Assignments are supervised by management and given at the beginning of each shift.
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 holds responsibility for patient needs, evaluating outcomes, and they are accountable for the patient. They also need to ensure availability to delegate. The

delegatee is responsible for the delegated task, skill or procedure. They must maintain competency and accept activities based on that competency.

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

Right task: This has to do with competency, the RN and the AP need to be able to safely delegate and complete the task. This also must be in the scope for the AP.

Right circumstance: The patient that is involved must be stable enough for the RN to delegate tasks to the AP.

Right person: This is sort of like right task, but the AP must show skill and knowledge to be able to safely complete a task.

Right directions: The RN and the AP need to have good communication throughout the process. The RN also needs to be specific with instructions on when to carry out the task, what needs to be reported back to the RN and if any changes occur the RN needs to be notified before continuing. This is to ensure that everything goes smoothly, and the loop of communication is closed.

Right supervision: This goes along with the last right; the RN needs to be over seeing the task and the patient even though they are not completing the task. This ensures safety for the patient. The RN is also responsible for communicating to the patient and documenting the results of the intervention/task. The RN also needs to be available to intervene if need be.

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.