

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 1/13/2025.

1. State **each** example provided of when the National Guidelines for Nursing Delegation may be applied? **It may be applied when the patient is stable, tasks that don't require assessment, tasks that are within the policy guidelines or delegator's scope of practice, tasks that are clearly explained to the delegatee, when there is no change in the patient's condition, when the delegatee is competent in that skill/task.**
2. When do the National Guidelines for Nursing Delegation **not** apply? **Delegation does not apply when the task includes assessments, when the patient is unstable, tasks are outside of the scope of practice or not in policy guidelines, any aspect of planning, tasks that include special training/certification, therapeutic nursing techniques and comprehensive care planning.**
3. In your own words, respond to the following:
 - a. Define delegation. **Delegation is responsibility or care/task that is assigned to a UAP/delegatee from a licensed nurse.**
 - b. Explain how delegation differs from assignment. **An assignment is routine care or procedures done by the RN or LPN within their scope of practice, whereas delegation is transferred from a nurse to another person.**
 - c. Does either delegation or assignment require supervision? If so, by whom? **Yes, the nurse who delegates a responsibility to someone else must periodically evaluate the delegation process.**
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). **Responsibilities for the licensed nurse includes determining patient needs and when able to delegate tasks, having open and honest communication with the delegatee, ensuring availability to the delegatee, and evaluating outcomes of and maintaining accountability for the delegated tasks. Responsibilities of the delegatee includes knowing when to accept tasks/activities on their own competence level,**

maintaining competence for the delegated responsibility, communicating with the licensed nurse, and maintaining accountability for the delegated task.

5. List **and** define (in your own words) the five rights of delegation. The first right is right task, meaning that the delegator must ensure that the responsibility they give to someone else falls within the delegatee's job description and follows policy. Next is right circumstance, meaning that if the patient is unstable, the nurse should not delegate that patient's care to a UAP/delegatee. Right person is the third right, meaning that both the delegator and delegatee must know their own skills and be competent in them to perform the task. Next is right directions and communication, meaning that the nurse who delegates must fully explain and ensure the delegatee understands what they have to do, and the delegatee must ask for clarification if they do not understand the directions given. Finally, is right supervision and evaluation, this means the nurse who delegated a task is responsible for following up with and watching the delegatee during and after the activity/task is performed.

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.