

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? **The right circumstances such as, appropriate patient setting, available resources, and consideration of other relevant factors. This suggests that the staffing mix, community needs, teaching obligations, and the type of patient receiving care should also be considered.**
2. When do the National Guidelines for Nursing Delegation **not** apply? **Delegation does not apply regarding in-depth assessments that identify needs and problems and diagnose human response, any aspect of planning, including the development of comprehensive approaches to the total care plan, any provision of health counseling, teaching, or referrals to other head care providers, and therapeutic nursing techniques and comprehensive care planning.**
3. In your own words, respond to the following:
 - a. Define delegation. **Delegation is assigning tasks that are within the delegatee’s scope of practice to efficiently complete tasks by splitting them up between members of the healthcare team.**
 - b. Explain how delegation differs from assignment. **This differs from assignment because it is more of a spur of the moment type of task, it is delegated to provide fast and efficient care.**
 - c. Does either delegation or assignment require supervision? If so, by whom? **Yes, because usually the task that is delegated is something the person would not normally be allowed to do. If it is an assignment and the person frequently does the task, then supervision may not be required.**
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 RN is responsible for assessing the patient’s needs, assessing when to delegate or assign activities, planning the desired outcome, assessing the competency**

of the delegate, giving clear directions and obtaining acceptance from the delegate, following up on the completion of the task, and providing feedback to the delegate. The delegate can complete discrete tasks or data retrieval based on patient condition and planned outcome, tasks that the delegate is competent to do and is allowed to do according to your state regulations and organizational job descriptions and skills checklists, tasks that the competent delegate has also agreed to do and understands preferred outcome, parameters, and how and when to report to the delegating RN.

5. List **and** define (in your own words) the five rights of delegation. Ensuring that the right things are done at the right time when they are applicable. Ensuring to check patient identity every time something is being done. Completing tasks accurately and ensuring other members of the healthcare team know what you are doing. When evaluated, the tasks were done under correct management and were done correctly upon review.

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.