

**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 task is within the NAP range of function
  - Frequently recurs in the daily care of a patient or group of patients
  - It is performed according to an established sequence of steps
  - Involves little or no modification from one patient care situation to the other
  - May be performed with a predictable outcome
  - Does not inherently involve ongoing assessment, interpretation, or decision-making. Which cannot be logically separated from the procedure(s) itself
  - Does not endanger the patient's life or well-being
2. When do the National Guidelines for Nursing Delegation **not** apply?
  - Nursing interventions that require assessment, specific nursing knowledge, clinical judgment, or use of the nursing process. Medication administration by injection, except for insulin injections. As well as any patient education cannot be delegated.
3. In your own words, respond to the following:
  - a. Define delegation. The transfer of a task from one employee to another, to aid in the efficiency of patient care and best patient interest.
  - b. Explain how delegation differs from assignment. An assignment is given from one employee to another that aligns with their everyday job and education received. Delegation is when the nurse transfers accountability to a qualified team member. Involves tasks that require additional education and competency.
  - c. Does either delegation or assignment require supervision? If so, by whom? Delegation because the delegator remains accountable for the outcome even though the task is being carried out by another individual. The delegator should be providing the supervision.
4. Discuss the responsibilities of the delegator (licensed nurse) and the delegatee as they relate to delegation. (**HINT**: both the delegator and delegate have several

responsibilities). The delegator (licensed nurse) is responsible for determining if a task can be delegated, selecting the right person to perform it, providing clear instructions, monitoring the task's completion, and ensuring the patient's safety. The delegatee is responsible for completing it according to instructions, communicating any concerns, and reporting back to the delegator upon completion.

5. List **and** define (in your own words) the five rights of delegation.
  1. The right task- the task can be delegated
  2. Under the right circumstances- the delegatee must be able to perform the task and not be distressed by their workload.
  3. To the right person- the delegatee has the required education and experience
  4. With the right directions and communication- clear instructions on what the task is and how it needs to be performed
  5. Under the right supervision and evaluation- the delegator supervises and evaluates delegate performance that may affect tasks in the future.

***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.***