

**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?

They may be applied to APRNs when delegating to RNs, LPNs and assistive personnel. RNs when delegating to LPNs and assistive personnel and lastly LPNs to assistive personnel. These delegations can occur in emergency situations, in routine care takes, specialized tasks and long-term care settings.

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

These guidelines do not apply to when there are no laws in place supporting the delegation, if the task is not in the scope of practice of the delegatee, when there's been no assessment of the patients' needs by the delegator, and if the delegatee does not have the appropriate knowledge or skills to accept the delegation.

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

- a. Define delegation. Delegation is assigning tasks or responsibilities to someone else, usually so they can handle them on your behalf.
- b. Explain how delegation differs from assignment. Delegation differs from an assignment because one's scope of practice. An assignment is something one does every day, while delegation is something you are asked to do on behalf of someone else.
- c. Does either delegation or assignment require supervision? If so, by whom? If you delegate or have an assignment, you are ultimately responsible for whatever is it that you delegated or assigned in a timely manner.

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 responsibilities of the delegator are assessing the patient's needs, assessing when to delegate or assign activities, planning the desired outcome, assessing the competency of the delegatee, giving clear directions, following up on the completion

of the task and providing feedback to the delegatee. The delegatee has responsibilities like acceptance of the task given, performance of task, communication to all appropriate people, and accountability.

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

The five rights of delegation are the right to do the task in your scope of practice, being under the right circumstances to do the task or delegating it, delegating to the appropriate or right person, giving the right directions, communicating appropriately, and supervising and evaluating adequacy.

***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.***