

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?
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 checklist. 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.
2. When do the National Guidelines for Nursing Delegation **not** apply?
 - In depth assessments identifying needs, problems, and diagnose human responses.
 - Anything to do with planning.
 - Anything to do with provisions of health counseling, teaching, or referrals.
 - Therapeutic nursing techniques and comprehensive care planning.
3. In your own words, respond to the following:
 - a. Define delegation.
 - The process for a nurse to direct another person to perform nursing tasks and activities.
 - b. Explain how delegation differs from assignment.
 - Assignments are normal everyday functions within a job, delegations are tasks that are assigned outside of normal duties.
 - c. Does either delegation or assignment require supervision? If so, by whom?
 - No, these do not require supervision. All tasks should be within the scope of practice that the person who was assigned the task possesses. But the nurse who delegated the task is still responsible for its completion and needs to check back in and make sure the task was completed.
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: tasks need to be assigned according to the scope of practice of the assignee. Proper communication of specifics of the task. Clinical

judgement should be used by the nurse when assigning tasks. The nurse should follow up in a timely manner to make sure the task was completed correctly and fully.

- The delegate: No task should be accepted that is not within their scope of practice. They should also not accept a task if they do not have the proper training or knowledge to do the task. Follow up with the nurse after the task has been finished. The delegate should also know what tasks they can do within their job description.

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

- Right task: the nurse knows that these can be performed with minimal supervision.
- Right circumstance: if the nurse is able to complete the task then they should.
- Right person: knowing who has the right job and training to take on the task.
- Right direction and communication: giving specific information and directions to ensure the task is completed fully and properly. This is also to determine if the assignee has the proper knowledge to complete the task.
- Right supervision and evaluation: checking to make sure that the task was completed and done correctly.

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.