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?
   These guidelines can be applied to APRN's when delegating to RN's, LPN/VN's and assistive personnel. This also applies to RN's delegating to LPN's or assistive personnel and LPN's to assistive personnel.
2. When do the National Guidelines for Nursing Delegation **not** apply?
   These guidelines do not apply when delegating care to another staff member of same status. Essentially if you cannot delegate an LPN or assistive personnel to do it, then you should be doing it. (No delegating RN to RN or LPN to LPN)
3. In your own words, respond to the following:
   a. Define delegation.
      i. Delegation is the act of assigning an intervention or activity to a delegate such as assistive personnel.
   b. Explain how delegation differs from assignment.
      i. Delegation and assignment are different because delegation is a skill that an RN could do, but is maybe having an AP do it to save them some time. An assignment is something that the RN and AP do during their normal function.
   c. Does either delegation or assignment require supervision? If so, by whom?
      i. Either delegation or assignment can require supervision. It is the RN's job to make sure any task that they delegate is completed because at the end of the day it is their task, they are just having assistance with it. Assignment requires everyone to work together to make sure that everyone is getting their job done.

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 delegators job is to decide when things are to be delegated to someone else, if they are able to be delegated, and evaluate to results of what was delegated. The delegatee responsibilities are to determine if what is being delegated is within their skill set/scope, maintain competence for delegated task, and be accountable for what they were delegated.

5. List **and** define (in your own words) the five rights of delegation.
   The five rights of delegation are right task, right circumstance, right person, right directions/communication, and right supervision and evaluation. Right task means is this something that is able to be delegated. Right circumstance essentially means is this patient appropriate for delegation or are they too unstable and need the RN to care primarily for them. Right person means that the person you are delegating to has the knowledge and skill set to complete what they are being asked. Right directions/communication means ensuring that who you are delegating to understands the task they have been given. Finally, right supervision and evaluation ensures that the RN/LPN is making sure they get the results of the task delegated and is acting based on those results.

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.