



Continuing Education (CE) course for healthcare professionals. View the course online at wildirismedicaleducation.com for accreditation/approval information, course availability and other details, and to take the test for CE credit. The information provided in this course is to be used for educational purposes only. It is not intended as a substitute for professional healthcare.

Contact Hours: **2**

Ohio Nurse Practice Act (2 Hours) Law and Rules – Category A

COPYRIGHT © 2023, WILD IRIS MEDICAL EDUCATION, INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

By Christina McDaniels, BSN, BA, RN, PCCN; Persis Mary Hamilton, EdD, MSN, BSN, RN, PHN, PMHN

LEARNING OUTCOME AND OBJECTIVES: Upon completion of this continuing education course, you will have increased your knowledge of the standards of safe nursing practice in accordance with the Ohio Nurse Practice Act and the state's laws and rules. Specific learning objectives to address potential knowledge gaps include:

- Describe the Ohio Scope of Practice Decision-Making Model.
- Compare the roles of the Ohio Board of Nursing and Ohio professional associations.
- Discuss the standards for competent nursing practice in Ohio.
- Explain standards for the delegation of nursing tasks to unlicensed personnel.
- Summarize the standards for applying the nursing process in Ohio.
- Describe violations of nursing laws and rules that may result in disciplinary action.

Each state and territory in the United States has a Nurse Practice Act and a board of nursing with the authority to define and regulate the practice of nursing. The board also has the authority to discipline nurses who break nursing laws and regulations (Boehning, 2022). This course presents the standards of safe nursing practice as outlined in the Ohio Nurse Practice Act and the rules of Section 4723 of the Ohio Administrative Code as written by the Ohio Board of Nursing in accordance with Section 4723 of the Ohio Revised Code.

OHIO BOARD OF NURSING AND OHIO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

All licensed medical professionals, including licensed nurses, work under accepted standards derived from local, state, and federal laws as well as professional guidelines. The Ohio Board of Nursing (OBN) is an agency of government that was created by Ohio law. The OBN regulates the practice of nursing in Ohio by implementing rules for nursing education and practice based on the Nurse Practice Act (NPA). The rules are outlined in Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Section 4723. Chapters 1 through 27 of Section 4723 of the OAC establish regulations for licensure, standards of practice, discipline, and nursing education (OBN, n.d.-a).

Ohio Board of Nursing (OBN)

The Nurse Practice Act authorizes the OBN to make and enforce rules and regulations for registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, advanced practice nurses (certified nurse-midwives, certified nurse practitioners, certified nurse specialists, and certified registered nurse anesthetists), dialysis technicians, community health workers, and medication aides. The OBN regulates over 300,000 licenses and certificates. According to the OBN website, their top priorities are:

- To license the nursing workforce efficiently
- To protect Ohio patients by removing unsafe practitioners from practice in a timely manner
(OBN, n.d.-b)

MEMBERSHIP

Board members are public officials, and OBN meetings are open to the public. The board is made up of thirteen members appointed by the governor. The members include:

- Eight registered nurses (including at least two licensed advanced practice registered nurses)
- Four licensed practical nurses
- One consumer who represents the interests of healthcare consumers

The board has the legal authority to administer and enforce all provisions of the Nurse Practice Act. It must review each rule within the Ohio Administrative Code at least once every five years. The board is funded and supported by mandatory licensure fees paid by nurses wishing to practice legally in the state of Ohio. The board does not have authority over employers (ORC 4723.02).



SCOPE OF PRACTICE

Because nursing is a dynamic practice, questions may arise about whether certain tasks are within the nurse's scope of practice. All nursing care should be consistent with the nurse's preparation, education, experience, knowledge, and demonstrated competency.

The Ohio Board of Nursing has developed a Scope of Practice Decision-Making Model to help nurses determine whether a task is within their scope of practice. The model uses a decision tree with references and is based on legality, competency, safety, and accountability.

OBN SCOPE OF PRACTICE DECISION-MAKING MODEL

The Scope of Practice Decision-Making Model includes the following steps:

1. Define/describe the activity or task: Is the activity or task within the scope of practice and **not** prohibited or precluded by any other law or rule?
2. Can the nurse perform the activity or task and meet the standards of safe nursing practice as defined in OAC, chapter 4723-4? Can the nurse demonstrate and document current knowledge, skills, and abilities?
3. Is this activity or task safe and appropriate to perform with this patient at this time?
4. The nurse may perform the activity/task according to acceptable and prevailing standards of safe nursing care and prepare to accept accountability for the nursing actions.

Each of these steps must be answered with a "yes" before proceeding to the next step. If at any point an answer is "no," the nurse must not perform the action (OBN, 2019).

CASE

Scope of Practice Decision-Making

Mycee is a licensed practical nurse (LPN) with five years of experience who has recently moved from Indiana to Ohio. This is her first shift on a surgical floor following orientation, and she is responsible for five patients who are 1 to 4 days post-op. A new order has been written for Mr. Hansen, who is receiving patient-controlled analgesia (PCA). The order is for a change in PCA dosage.

In Indiana, Mycee was not restricted from performing this task, but she does not recall whether she is allowed to do so in Ohio. Since she can't look up the Ohio Administrative Code right now to see if the task is within her scope of practice, she consults with her charge nurse. The charge nurse tells Mycee that this is not within the scope of the LPN in Ohio. As a registered nurse (RN), the charge nurse addresses the new order.



Later, when Mycee has a break, she refers to “Using the Scope of Practice Decision-Making Model” and then visits the Ohio Administrative Code website indicated in that document. She reads Chapter 4723-17-03 (A) (4) of the code, which describes the role of the LPN in intravenous therapy procedures. There she finds that an LPN may not “program or set any function of a patient-controlled analgesic,” thereby confirming that the task is not within her legal scope of practice in Ohio.

Applying the Model Yourself

Take a moment to think of a situation that could arise in your practice. Then ask yourself the following questions. If you **cannot** answer yes to each question, you should **not** undertake the action.

1. Is this activity or task within my scope of practice and **not** prohibited or precluded by any other law or rule?
2. Can I perform the activity or task and meet the standards of safe nursing practice as defined in OAC, chapter 4723-4? Can I demonstrate and document current knowledge, skills, and abilities?
3. Is this activity or task safe and appropriate to perform with this patient at this time?
4. Can I perform the activity or task according to acceptable and prevailing standards of safe nursing care and prepare to accept accountability for my nursing actions?

Ohio Administrative Code

The rules of the Board of Nursing regulate nursing practice in Ohio and are contained in Section 4723 of the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC). This course reviews those chapters in Section 4723 that set forth the standards of competency, safe nursing practice, delegation, application of the nursing process, and discipline for registered nurses and licensed practical nurses in the state of Ohio.

OHIO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, SECTION 4723, BOARD OF NURSING

- Chapter 4723-1 Board Organization and Records
- Chapter 4723-2 Licensing for Active Duty Military and Veterans
- Chapter 4723-3 Definitions
- Chapter 4723-4 Standards of Practice Relative to Registered Nurses or Licensed Practical Nurses
- Chapter 4723-5 Nursing Education Program
- Chapter 4723-6 Alternative Program for Chemical Dependency/Substance Use Disorder Monitoring



Chapter 4723-7 Examination and Licensure
Chapter 4723-8 Advanced Practice Registered Nurse Certification and Practice
Chapter 4723-9 Prescriptive Authority
Chapter 4723-13 Delegation of Nursing Tasks
Chapter 4723-14 Continuing Education
Chapter 4723-16 Hearings
Chapter 4723-17 Intravenous Therapy Courses for Licensed Practical Nurses
Chapter 4723-18 Practice Intervention and Improvement Program (PIIP)
Chapter 4723-20 Prevention of Disease Transmission
Chapter 4723-23 Dialysis Technicians
Chapter 4723-25 Nurse Education Grant Program
Chapter 4723-26 Community Health Workers
Chapter 4723-27 Medication Administration by Certified Medication Aide

CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR RENEWAL FOR RNs and LPNs

For the period immediately following Ohio licensure by NCLEX examination, the nurse is not required to complete any contact hours of CE for the first license renewal. Other than the first renewal immediately following licensure by exam, nurses must complete at least 24 contact hours of CE that includes at least one contact hour of Category A CE for each renewal. A nurse who has been licensed in Ohio by endorsement for less than or equal to one year prior to the first Ohio license renewal must complete at least 12 contact hours, rather than 24 (OBN, 2023).

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

One of the hallmarks of a profession is that its members band together in shared association to provide a variety of services for its members. These services include such things as continuing education, collective bargaining, legislative advocacy, and information about the profession. These organizations are not set up by state laws or through the government.

The American Nurses Association is the nationwide professional organization representing the interests of nurses. In Ohio, professional associations include:

- Ohio Nurses Association
- Licensed Practical Nurses Association of Ohio
- Ohio Association for Advanced Practice Nurses
- Ohio State Association of Nurse Anesthetists
- State chapters of other specialty associations such as perioperative nurses, critical care nurses, nephrology nurses, dialysis technicians, and other groups



Typically, associations are run by boards of trustees elected by members who pay voluntary membership dues.

OHIO NURSES ASSOCIATION

The Ohio Nurses Association was founded in 1904 and serves as a leader and advocate for the 180,000 professional nurses practicing in the state of Ohio. The following mission statement and core values are listed on their website:

Mission: To advance professional nursing in Ohio. This will be accomplished through:

- Evolving evidence-based practice
- Influencing legislators
- Promoting education
- Improving economic and general welfare
- Advocating for quality healthcare in a cost-effective and economically stimulating manner

Core Values:

- Social Responsibility
- Collaboration
- Integrity
- Professionalism
(ONA, 2016)

The primary difference between the Ohio Board of Nursing and professional organizations is that professional organizations have no legal authority, whereas the Ohio Board of Nursing has authority because it was established by the Nurse Practice Act with the unambiguous function of promoting and protecting the health of citizens through safe nursing practice.

CODE OF ETHICS FOR NURSES

In addition to abiding by the laws established in the Nurse Practice Act, every member of a profession is expected to read, understand, and abide by the ethical standards of its occupation. In the case of nursing, the American Nurses Association (ANA) publishes the *Code of Ethics for Nurses with Interpretive Statements* to guide nurses' professional practice.

The following provisions of the code that broadly describe the ethical obligations of nurses:



Provision 1. The nurse practices with compassion and respect for the inherent dignity, worth, and unique attributes of every individual.

Provision 2. The nurse's primary commitment is to the patient, whether an individual, family, group, community, or population.

Provision 3. The nurse promotes, advocates for, and protects the rights, health, and safety of the patient.

Provision 4. The nurse has authority, accountability, and responsibility for nursing practice; makes decisions; and takes action consistent with the obligation to provide optimal care.

Provision 5. The nurse owes the same duties to self as to others, including the responsibility to promote health and safety, preserve wholeness of character and integrity, maintain competence, and continue personal and professional growth.

Provision 6. The nurse, through individual and collective effort, establishes, maintains, and improves the ethical environment of the work setting and conditions of employment that are conducive to safe, quality health care.

Provision 7. The nurse, in all roles and settings, advances the profession through research and scholarly inquiry, professional standards development, and the generation of both nursing and health policy.

Provision 8. The nurse collaborates with other health professionals and the public to protect human rights, promote health diplomacy, and reduce health disparities.

Provision 9. The profession of nursing, collectively through its professional organizations, must articulate nursing values, maintain the integrity of the profession, and integrate principles of social justice into nursing and health policy.
(ANA, 2015)

STANDARDS OF NURSING PRACTICE

Standards of Competency for RNs

[This section covers subsections (A) through (K) of the OAC 4723-4-03, Standards relating to competent practice as a registered nurse.]

Registered nurses (A) provide nursing care within the **scope of practice** described in the Ohio Administrative Code and the rules of the Ohio Board of Nursing and (B) maintain **current knowledge** of the duties, responsibilities, and accountabilities of safe nursing practice.



RNs must (C) be **competent and accountable** in all areas of practice, including consistent performance of all aspects of nursing care and appropriate recognition, referral or consultation, and intervention when complications arise.

RNs may (D) provide nursing **care beyond basic nursing preparation** for an RN provided they:

- Obtain additional education
- Demonstrate appropriate knowledge, skills, and abilities
- Maintain documentation of their additional education and training
- Have a specific current order from an authorized individual acting within their professional practice
- Do not carry out a function or procedure prohibited by any law or rule

RNs must (E) **implement** any order for a patient in a timely manner unless they believe or have reason to believe the order is:

- Inaccurate
- Not properly authorized
- Not current or valid
- Harmful or potentially harmful to a patient
- Contraindicated by other documented information

RNs must (E) **clarify** an order that meets any of the above criteria by consulting with an appropriate licensed practitioner.

When RNs (F) **decide not to follow an order** or prescribed medication or treatment after consulting with an appropriate licensed practitioner, the RN must:

- Notify the ordering practitioner of the decision not to follow the order
- Document that the practitioner was notified and state the reason for not following the direction
- Take any other action to ensure the safety of the patient

RNs (G) **report to and consult with** other nurses or members of the healthcare team and make referrals as necessary in a timely manner.

RNs must (H) **maintain the confidentiality** of patient information, communicating patient information with other members of the healthcare team for healthcare purposes only and accessing patient information only for patient care purposes or for fulfilling nursing



responsibilities. This includes not disseminating patient information through social media, texting, emailing, or any other form of communication for purposes other than patient care.

To the maximum extent feasible, RNs must (I) **not disclose** identifiable patient healthcare information unless the patient has consented to such disclosure and must report individually identifiable patient information without written consent in limited circumstances only and in accordance with authorized laws and rules.

RNs must (J) **use acceptable standards** of safe nursing care as a basis for any observation, advice, instruction, teaching, or evaluation and communicate information that is consistent with acceptable standards of safe nursing care.

When RNs (K) give **direction to LPNs**, they must first assess:

- Condition and stability of the patient who needs nursing care
- The type of nursing care required
- The complexity and frequency of the care required
- The training, skill, and ability of the LPN who is to perform the specific function or procedure
- The availability and accessibility of resources needed to safely perform the function or procedure

The tasks assigned to LPNs must also be within the licensed practical nurse's legal scope of practice.

Standards of Competency for LPNs

[This section covers subsections (A) through (J) of the OAC 4723-4-04, Standards relating to competent practice as a licensed practical nurse.]

A licensed practical nurse (LPN) must function (A) within the **scope of practice** of an LPN as set forth in division (F) of Section 4723.01 of the Ohio Revised Code and the rules of the Ohio Board of Nursing.

An LPN must (B) maintain **current knowledge** of the duties, responsibilities, and accountabilities for safe nursing practice.

An LPN must (C) demonstrate **competency and accountability** in all areas of practice, including consistent performance of all aspects of nursing care and appropriate recognition, referral or consultation, and intervention when complications arise.

An LPN may (D) provide nursing **care beyond basic preparation** for an LPN provided the LPN obtains appropriate education; demonstrates knowledge, skills, and abilities; and maintains satisfactory records of meeting these requirements. The LPN must have a valid order or direction



from an authorized individual acting within their professional practice, and the nursing care cannot involve a function or procedure prohibited by any law or rule.

LPNs must (E) **implement or clarify** an order in a timely manner unless they believe or have reason to believe the order is:

- Inaccurate
- Not properly authorized
- Not current or valid
- Harmful or potentially harmful to a patient
- Contraindicated by other documented information

When (F) clarifying an order or direction, the LPN must consult with an authorized practitioner or directing RN. If the LPN **decides not to follow** the direction, the LPN, in a timely manner, must:

- Notify the ordering practitioner or directing RN of the decision not to follow the order
- Document that the ordering practitioner or directing RN was notified and state the reason for not following the direction
- Take any other action to ensure the safety of the patient

An LPN must (G) **report to and consult with** other nurses or other members of the healthcare team and make referrals as necessary.

An LPN must (H) **maintain the confidentiality** of patient information, communicating patient information with other members of the healthcare team for healthcare purposes only and accessing patient information only for patient care purposes or for fulfilling assigned job responsibilities. This includes not disseminating patient information through social media, texting, emailing, or any other form of communication for purposes other than patient care.

An LPN (I) **must not disclose** identifiable patient healthcare information unless the patient gives written consent by a properly executed release of information. Only in limited circumstances in accord with authorized legal authority should an LPN release individually identifiable patient healthcare information without written consent of the patient.

When directed to observe, advise, instruct, or evaluate the performance of a nursing task, the LPN must (J) **use acceptable standards** of safe nursing care as a basis for that observation, advice, instruction, teaching, or evaluation and should communicate information consistent with acceptable standards of safe nursing care with respect to the nursing task.



Standards of Competency for Advanced Practice Registered Nurses

[This section covers subsections (A) through (D) of the OAC 4723-4-05, Standards relating to competent practice as a certified nurse-midwife, certified nurse practitioner, certified registered nurse anesthetist, or clinical nurse specialist.]

A certified nurse-midwife, certified nurse practitioner, certified registered nurse anesthetist, and clinical nurse specialist must (A):

- Function within the **scope of practice** of nursing for a registered nurse as set forth in division (B) of Section 4723.01 of the Ohio Revised Code and the rules of the Ohio Board of Nursing.
- Function within the nurse's applicable scope of practice as set forth in section 4723.43 of the Ohio Revised Code and the rules of the Ohio Board of Nursing.
- If authorized by Ohio law to prescribe, practice according to Section 4723.481 of the Ohio Revised Code and Section 4723-9 of the Ohio Administrative Code.

When the practice of a certified nurse-midwife, certified nurse practitioner, or clinical nurse specialist is evaluated, the (B) **evaluation** must be done by a collaborating licensed physician or podiatrist, or an advanced practice registered nurse holding a current, valid license with the same designation as the individual being evaluated.

When the practice of a certified registered nurse anesthetist is evaluated, the (C) **evaluation** must be done by a supervising licensed physician, podiatrist, dentist, or certified registered anesthetist whose license is current and valid.

A certified nurse-midwife, certified nurse practitioner, certified registered nurse anesthetist, or clinical nurse specialist may provide care within their specialty, provided the nurse (D):

- Obtains appropriate education from a recognized body of knowledge similar to the nursing care that will be provided
- Demonstrates knowledge, skills, and abilities
- Maintains documented evidence of the education received and their skills and abilities

Standards That Promote Patient Safety

[This section covers subsections (A) through (Q) of the OAC 4723-4-06, Standards of nursing practice promoting patient safety.]

(A–C) When providing direct nursing care to patients or engaging in nursing practice in person or by telecommunication, licensed nurses, certified nurse-midwives, certified nurse practitioners, certified registered nurse anesthetists, or clinical nurse specialists must **display and identify**



their applicable title or initials (degree) or identify to each patient or healthcare provider the nurse's title or initials (degree) as a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse.

Licensed nurses must (D) **delegate nursing tasks, including medication administration**, only in accordance with chapters 4723-13, 4723-23, 4723-26, or 4723-27 of the OAC. (See also "Delegation Guidelines" below.)

Licensed nurses must (E) **report and document** their nursing assessments and observations, care provided, and the patient's response to that care in a complete, timely, and accurate manner. Licensed nurses must report any (F) **errors in or deviations** from a current valid order to the appropriate practitioner in a timely and accurate manner.

Licensed nurses must (G) **not falsify, or conceal by any method, patient records** or any other document prepared or used in the course of nursing practice. This includes case management documents or reports, time records, reports, and other documents related to billing for nursing services.

Licensed nurses must (H) implement measures to **promote a safe environment** for patients and (I) delineate, establish, and maintain a **professional boundary** between themselves and patients. They must (J) **provide privacy** during examination and care and treat each patient with courtesy, respect, and full recognition of dignity and individuality.

Licensed nurses must (K) not engage in behavior that causes or may cause physical, verbal, mental, or emotional **abuse** to a patient or engage in behavior that a reasonable person would interpret as physical, verbal, mental, or emotional abuse.

A licensed nurse must not (L) **misappropriate the property of patients** or:

- Engage in behavior to seek or obtain personal gain at the patient's expense, or what may reasonably be interpreted as such
- Engage in behavior that constitutes inappropriate involvement in the patient's personal relationships or financial matters, or what may reasonably be interpreted as such

A licensed nurse must not (M):

- Engage in **sexual conduct** with a patient, or conduct that may be reasonably interpreted as sexual
- Engage in **verbal behavior that is seductive or sexually demeaning** to a patient, or that may be reasonably interpreted as such

The patient is always presumed incapable of giving free, full, or informed consent to the behaviors by the nurse set forth in (L) and (M) above.

When licensed nurses (N) function in **administrative roles**, they must make sure that there are procedures in place and implemented to verify that every nurse, dialysis technician, or



medication aide working under their administration has a current valid license in Ohio or valid certificate in Ohio to practice in the role to which they are assigned.

Only RNs may (O) **supervise or evaluate** the nursing practice of RNs and LPNs; however, non-nursing supervisors may evaluate nurse employees in matters other than the practice of nursing. RNs who supervise other nurses are not required to be regularly on-site but must be continuously available via telecommunication with the nurse being supervised and be able to take any action necessary, including visits on-site, to make sure that the nurse being supervised is practicing according to standards of safe nursing care outlined in Chapter 4723 of the Ohio Revised Code and the rules of the Ohio Board of Nursing. RNs who evaluate other nurses must conduct on-site visits.

A licensed nurse must not (P) make, submit, or cause to be submitted any **false, misleading, or deceptive statements** to the Ohio Board of Nursing, current or prospective employers, facilities or organizations for whom the nurse is working in a temporary assignment, members of the healthcare team, or law enforcement personnel.

A nurse must not (Q) use **social media, texting, emailing**, or other forms of communication with or about a patient for non-healthcare purposes or for purposes other than fulfilling the nurse's assigned job responsibilities.

CRITERIA AND STANDARDS FOR DELEGATION

Delegating Nursing Tasks

[This section covers subsections (A) through (H) of the OAC 4723-13-05, Criteria and standards for a licensed nurse delegating to an unlicensed person.]

When all conditions for delegation set forth in Chapter 4723-13-05 of the OAC are met, a registered nurse may delegate a nursing task to an unlicensed person (A) and a licensed practical nurse may delegate a nursing task to an unlicensed person at the direction of the registered nurse (B). These conditions are summarized below.

Except as otherwise authorized by law or this chapter, a licensed nurse may delegate to an unlicensed person the **administration of only the following medications** (D):

- Over-the-counter topical medications to be applied to intact skin for the purpose of improving a skin condition or providing a barrier
- Over-the-counter eye drop, ear drop, and suppository medications, foot soak treatments, and enemas

Prior to delegating a nursing task to an unlicensed person, the delegating nurse must make certain determinations regarding the **nature of the task and the qualifications of the unlicensed person** who will carry it out (E):



- The nursing task is within the scope of practice of the delegating nurse
- The nursing task is within the knowledge, skill, and ability of the nurse delegating the nursing task
- The nursing task is within the training, ability, and skill of the unlicensed person who will be performing the delegated nursing task
- Appropriate resources and support are available for the performance of the task and management of the outcome
- Adequate and appropriate supervision by a licensed nurse of the performance of the nursing task is available
- That:
 - The nursing task requires no judgment based on nursing knowledge and expertise on the part of the unlicensed person performing the task
 - The results of the nursing task are reasonably predictable
 - The nursing task can be safely performed according to exact, unchanging directions, with no need to alter the standard procedures for performing the task
 - The performance of the nursing task does not require that complex observations or critical decisions be made with respect to the nursing task
 - The nursing task does not require repeated performance of nursing assessments
 - The consequences of performing the nursing task improperly are minimal and not life-threatening
 - The nursing task does not require licensed nursing care instead of care provided by an unlicensed person

Prior to delegating a nursing task, the delegating nurse must also make certain determinations regarding the **patient and the conditions** (F):

- Identify the individual on whom the nursing task may be performed and a specific time frame during which it may be performed.
- Complete an evaluation of the conditions that relate to task to be performed, including:
 - An evaluation of the individual who needs nursing care
 - The types of nursing care the individual requires
 - The complexity and frequency of the nursing care needed
 - The stability of the individual who needs nursing care
 - A review of the evaluations performed by other licensed healthcare professionals

The delegating nurse must **be accountable** for the decision to delegate nursing tasks to an unlicensed person (G).



If a licensed nurse determines that an unlicensed person is not correctly performing a delegated nursing task, the licensed nurse must **immediately intervene** (H).

Delegating Medication Administration

[This section covers subsection (C) of the OAC 4723-13-05, Criteria and standards for a licensed nurse delegating to an unlicensed person; subsections (A) through (B) of the ORC 4723.48, Delegation of authority to administer certain drugs; and subsections (A) through (F) of the ORC 4723.489, Delegated authority to administer drugs.]

An advanced practice registered nurse (APRN) such as a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner may delegate medication administration to unlicensed personnel when **both** of the following requirements have been met:

- The APRN must **assess the patient** and decide that the drug is appropriate for the patient.
- The APRN must ascertain that the unlicensed personnel to whom the authority will be delegated has successfully completed appropriate education regarding drug administration and is able to demonstrate the **knowledge, skills, and ability** to administer the drug safely.

CASE

Delegating Tasks

Sabrina is an RN in a busy medical-surgical department at a hospital in Columbus. She is in the middle of passing morning medications when her new post-op patient, Mr. Winters, rings in complaining of severe pain. When she arrives to Mr. Winters' room, Sabrina performs a focused assessment of his surgical dressing and finds everything within normal limits. Sabrina consults the electronic medication administration record (eMAR) and sees that Mr. Winters has IV morphine ordered for severe pain. She also recalls the report from the PACU nurse stating that Mr. Winters' blood pressure was running low.

In reviewing the tasks at hand, Sabrina knows she needs to continue with medications for her other patients, to get a new set of vitals on Mr. Winters to be sure his blood pressure won't bottom out with a new dose of IV morphine, and then to administer the pain medication to Mr. Winters. In order to accomplish her tasks in a timely manner, Sabrina determines that it is necessary to delegate something to the appropriate assistive personnel. She remembers that Martha, a certified nursing assistant, has also been assigned to her patients.

Sabrina contacts Martha to see if she is available to take Mr. Winters' blood pressure, knowing that taking patients' vitals is within Martha's education and training and is part of her normal assignment as a certified nursing assistant. Sabrina indicates to Martha that she will continue passing medications while Martha gets the patient's vitals, which she should carry out right away. Sabrina informs Martha that she will be with the patient in the next room by



the time Martha has the vital signs. Martha agrees and begins to take Mr. Winters' blood pressure.

Martha finds Sabrina as she is coming out of the room next door and reports that Mr. Winters' blood pressure is 118/58, which presents no contraindication to administering the IV morphine. Sabrina goes to the department's med room to obtain the pain medication and administers the morphine, relieving Mr. Winters' pain. She thanks Martha for her help and then returns to her other patients.

Applying the Model Yourself

Take a moment to think of a situation in your own practice when you may need to delegate a task to assistive personnel. Then review each of the delegation guidelines in the box above and ask yourself whether you may delegate the task or not according to Ohio's nursing rules.

STANDARDS FOR APPLYING THE NURSING PROCESS FOR RNs

[This section covers subsections (A) and (B) of the OAC 4723-4-07, Standards for applying the nursing process as a registered nurse.]

A registered nurse (A) must apply the nursing process in the practice of nursing as set forth in division (B) of section 4723.01 of the Ohio Revised Code and in the rules of the OBN. Nurses provide care to patients using a cyclic series of steps called the *nursing process*. With clinical judgment, RNs **assess, analyze/report, plan, implement, and evaluate** the changing status of patients. RNs apply the nursing process in various practice settings and collaborate with patients, family, significant others, and members of the healthcare team according to the following standards.

The standards for implementing the nursing process (B) also apply to a certified nurse-midwife, certified nurse practitioner, certified registered nurse anesthetist, or clinical nurse specialist.

Assessment

Assessment involves the accurate and timely collection of both subjective and objective data about a patient's condition from the patient, family members, significant others, and members of the healthcare team. The RN may direct or delegate the gathering of data but must document and report it, as appropriate, to other members of the healthcare team.

Analysis and Reporting

In an accurate and timely manner, RNs identify, organize, assimilate, and interpret relevant data. RNs establish, accept, or modify a nursing diagnosis, which will be carried out through nursing interventions, and report the patient's health status and nursing diagnosis as needed to other members of the healthcare team.



Planning

In an accurate and timely way, RNs develop, establish, maintain, or modify the nursing care plan with current nursing science, including the nursing diagnosis, desired patient outcomes or goals, and nursing interventions. RNs communicate the plan of care and all care plan modifications to members of the healthcare team.

Implementation

In an accurate and timely way, RNs implement the nursing care plan. RNs execute the nursing regimen; implement current valid orders or directions from authorized practitioners; and provide nursing care commensurate with their education, knowledge, skills, and abilities. RNs assist and collaborate with other healthcare providers in the care of the patient and delegate nursing tasks, including medication administration, only in accordance with applicable rules and laws (see also “Delegation Guidelines” earlier in this course).

Evaluation

In an accurate and timely way, RNs evaluate, document, and report patient responses to nursing interventions and progress toward expected outcomes to appropriate members of the healthcare team. RNs then reassess the patient’s health status, establishing or modifying any aspect of the nursing plan.

STANDARDS FOR APPLYING THE NURSING PROCESS FOR LPNs

[This section covers the OAC 4723-4-08, Standards for applying the nursing process as a licensed practical nurse.]

Licensed practical nurses must contribute to the nursing process as set forth in division (F) of section 4723.01 of the Ohio Revised Code and rules of the OBN. The steps of the nursing process are cyclical in nature, so that the patient’s changing status affects the action of LPNs as they **assess, plan, implement, and evaluate** the patient’s status. The LPN collaborates, as appropriate, with the patient, family, significant others, and members of the healthcare team. The LPN must use the following standards for applying the nursing process.

Assessment

The LPN contributes to the nursing assessment of a patient. In an accurate and timely manner, LPNs collect and document objective and subjective data related to the patient’s health status and report the data to the directing registered nurse or healthcare provider and other members of the healthcare team. The subsequent analysis of this data, however, is not part of the LPN’s role.



Planning

In an accurate and timely manner, LPNs contribute to the development, maintenance, or modification of the nursing component of the care plan and communicate the nursing care plan and all modifications of the plan to appropriate members of the healthcare team.

Implementation

Licensed practical nurses implement the nursing care plan in an accurate and timely manner as follows:

- Provide nursing interventions
- Collect and report patient data as directed
- Administer medications and treatments prescribed by an authorized individual
- Provide basic nursing care at the direction of an RN, advanced practice registered nurse, or licensed physician, dentist, optometrist, chiropractor, or podiatrist
- Collaborate with other nurses and members of the healthcare team
- Delegate tasks as directed, including medication administration, only in accordance with the OAC (see also “Delegation Guidelines” earlier in this course)

Evaluation

In an accurate and timely manner, LPNs contribute to the evaluation of patient responses to nursing interventions, document and communicate patient responses to nursing interventions to appropriate members of the healthcare team, and contribute to the reassessment of the patient’s health status and to modifications of any aspect of the nursing plan of care.

CASE

Nursing Process

Jeffrey is a registered nurse supervising the care for Henry, who is one day post-op for a total hip replacement. This afternoon Judy, the LPN providing direct nursing care for Henry, reports to Jeffrey that Henry has developed chest discomfort and shortness of breath. Jeffrey gathers data that includes Henry’s appearance, vital signs, oxygen saturation, heart sounds, and breath sounds (**assessment**).

Jeffrey then analyzes the collected data, determines that Henry has impaired gas exchange (nursing diagnosis), and contacts the physician to report the findings and receive direction (**analysis/reporting**).

Jeffrey and Judy together modify Henry’s nursing care plan to reflect the care required of a



patient with either a suspected pulmonary or fat embolism. The plan includes interventions to address Henry's chest discomfort and shortness of breath (**planning**). They communicate the plan of care to other members of the nursing team.

Judy carries out the modified nursing care plan, providing direct patient care and/or delegating nursing tasks to other members of the team as needed (**implementation**).

Throughout the day, Jeffrey and Judy evaluate Henry's status frequently and find that Henry's chest discomfort and dyspnea are improving (**evaluation**).

SPECIALTY CERTIFICATION

[This section covers subsections (A) through (D) of OAC 4723-4-09, Specialty certification. This section does not apply to advanced practice nurses licensed to practice pursuant to section 4723.41 of the ORC.]

An RN with a current, valid license to practice nursing in Ohio may use a title or initials denoting specialty certification in a particular area of specialty in nursing granted by a national certifying organization with established standards (B). The certifying organization must have established standards stating the requirements for specialty practice, including practice qualifications, formal education, continuing education, or demonstration of knowledge, and must include a psychometrically sound examination in the particular area of specialty nursing.

The title to be used by the RN who focuses in a particular specialty in nursing shall be the title granted by the national certifying organization (C). The registered nurse may use such title or initials following the title *Registered Nurse* or the initials *RN*.

No person may use any title or initials implying or representing specialty certification (D) unless that person has been granted a specialty certification title in nursing by a national certifying organization.

DISCIPLINE RELATED TO NURSING PRACTICE

[This section covers ORC 4723.28, Disciplinary actions; OAC 4723-16, Hearings; and OAC 4723-18, Practice intervention and improvement program.]

The Ohio Board of Nursing protects the public's health and welfare by overseeing and ensuring the safe practice of nursing. It regulates and oversees nursing practice by enforcing the nursing laws and rules of the state. Violations are serious and may result in discipline by the board.



Violations

Violations of nursing laws and rules can result in sanctions, including denial, revocation, suspension, or restriction of licenses; reprimand or discipline; and/or fines. Violations that may result in sanctions include, but are not limited to:

- Denial, revocation, suspension, or restriction of authority to engage in a licensed profession or practice a healthcare occupation for any reason other than a failure to renew
- Engaging in the practice of nursing, having failed to renew a license or while a license is under suspension
- Conviction of, a plea of guilty to . . . a misdemeanor committed in the course of practice
- Conviction of, a plea of guilty to . . . any felony or crime involving gross immorality or moral turpitude
- Selling, giving away, or administering drugs or therapeutic devices for other than legal and legitimate therapeutic purposes; or . . . violating any municipal, state, county, or federal drug law
- Self-administering or otherwise taking into the body any dangerous drug . . . that is not in accordance with a legal, valid prescription issued for that individual, or that is a schedule I controlled substance
- Habitual or excessive use of controlled substances, other habit-forming drugs, or alcohol or other chemical substances to an extent that impairs the individual's ability to provide safe nursing care
- Impairment of the ability to practice according to acceptable and prevailing standards of safe nursing care because of the use of drugs, alcohol, or other chemical substances, or because of a physical or mental disability
- Assaulting or causing harm to a patient or depriving a patient of the means to summon assistance
- Misappropriation or attempted misappropriation of money or anything of value in the course of practice
- Adjudication by a probate court of being mentally ill or mentally incompetent
- The suspension or termination of employment by the United States Department of Defense or Department of Veterans affairs for any act that violates or would violate ORC chapter 4723.28
- Violation of ORC chapter 4723.28 or any rules adopted under it
- Violation of any restrictions placed by the board on a nursing license
- Failure to use universal and standard precautions established by rules adopted under ORC section 4723.07
- Failure to practice in accordance with acceptable and prevailing standards of safe nursing care



- Engaging in activities that exceed the practice of nursing as a registered nurse or as a licensed practical nurse
- Aiding and abetting a person in that person's practice of nursing without a license
- In the case of an advanced practice registered nurse, advertising or waiving the payment of all or any part of a deductible or copayment that a patient would otherwise be required to pay if the waiver is used as an enticement to receive healthcare services from that provider
- Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of participation in the substance use disorder monitoring program established under ORC section 4723.35
- Failure to comply with the terms and conditions required under the practice intervention and improvement program established under ORC section 4723.282
- In the case of an advanced practice registered nurse, engaging in activities that exceed those permitted for the nurse's nursing specialty, or failure to meet the quality assurance standards established under ORC section 4723.07
- In the case of an advanced practice registered nurse other than a certified registered nurse anesthetist, failure to maintain or practice in accordance with a standard care arrangement in accordance with ORC section 4723.431
- In the case of an advanced practice registered nurse who is designated as a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner, failure to prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices in accordance with ORC section 4723.481
- Prescribing any drug or device to perform or induce an abortion, or otherwise performing or inducing an abortion
- Failure to establish and maintain professional boundaries with a patient as specified in ORC section 4723.07
- Regardless of whether the contact or verbal behavior is consensual, engaging with a patient other than one's spouse in any sexual contact, as defined in ORC section 2907.01, or verbal behavior that is or may be reasonably interpreted as sexually demeaning to the patient
- Assisting suicide, as defined in ORC section 3795.01
- Failure to comply with the requirements in ORC section 3719.061 before issuing for a minor a prescription for an opioid analgesic
- Failure to comply with ORC section 4723.487, unless the state board of pharmacy no longer maintains a drug database
- The revocation, suspension, restriction, reduction, or termination of clinical privileges by the United States Department of Defense or Department of Veterans Affairs or the termination or suspension of a certificate of registration to prescribe drugs by the drug enforcement administration of the United States Department of Justice
- In the case of an advanced practice registered nurse who is designated as a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner, failure to comply with



the terms of a consult agreement entered into with a pharmacist pursuant to ORC section 4729.39

(For a complete list, see ORC 4723.28, Disciplinary actions.)

Disciplinary Hearings

The Board of Nursing responds to possible violations of nursing laws and rules. This may include investigation of the complaint against a nurse, hearings, examination of evidence, and the calling of witnesses. The nurse may represent themselves before the board or be represented by an attorney. Unless subpoenaed by the board, the nurse is not required to appear in person at any hearing.

When making a decision regarding disciplinary action, the board considers:

- Any prior disciplinary action taken against the nurse
- Any prior completion of the alternative program for chemical dependency, if applicable
- Whether the act was willful, intentional, irresponsible, or unintentional
- Whether the nurse cooperated with the board investigation
- Whether the nurse provided false, misleading, or deceptive information
- The frequency of occurrence of the act at issue
- Whether the act represents a pattern of commissions or omissions
- The outcome of the nurse's actions
- The level of harm or potential harm to a patient (OAC, Rule 4723-16-07)

As a resolution to the possible violation, the board may close the case, issue a nondisciplinary advisory letter, refer the nurse to the Practice Intervention and Improvement Program (see below) with employer remediation, or impose disciplinary sanctions. A matter may also be resolved through a settlement agreement submitted to and ratified by the board.

Practice Intervention and Improvement Program

The Practice Intervention and Improvement Program (PIIP) is a confidential alternative-to-discipline program for eligible licensees as authorized in section 4723.282 of the Ohio Revised Code. The program establishes a structured remedial education and monitoring program in cases where a nurse has failed to practice safe nursing but whose practice deficiency can be corrected through participation in the PIIP rather than through disciplinary action. The PIIP utilizes educational interventions such as continuing education activities, courses provided by a post-secondary educational institution, or activities provided by the nurse's employer.



In order to determine a nurse's eligibility for this program, the board applies these and other criteria:

- That the public will be adequately protected from unsafe practice
- Whether the nurse's practice deficiency resulted in harm or other untoward outcome for the patient
- The likelihood the practice deficiency can be corrected through remediation
- The extent of the nurse's cooperation with the board during the investigation
- Whether the nurse's practice deficiency was intentional or willful
- The frequency of its occurrence
- The adverse impact of the practice deficiency on others
- Whether the practice deficiency affected a particularly vulnerable patient
- Whether the nurse is eligible for participation in PIIP as specified in rule 4723-18-03 of the OAC
- Whether the nurse has a mental or physical impairment that contributed to the practice deficiency

Those eligible for the program must develop a participatory agreement that includes these and other elements, as detailed in the OAC:

- Describes the practice deficiencies
- Identifies the required remediation and educational interventions
- Specifies the timeframe to fulfill the requirements
- Requires the nurse to pay all expenses they incur as a result of remediation
- Requires the nurse to provide documentation of participation to all employers or contracting entities
- Requires the nurse to participate in workplace monitoring, including written progress reports by the monitors
- Specifies the terms and conditions that must be met to successfully complete the remediation

If a PIIP participant fails to comply with or successfully fulfill the agreement, the board will proceed with disciplinary action.



CONCLUSION

The Ohio Nurse Practice Act defined the scope of practice for nurses in Chapter 4723 of the Ohio Revised Code and established the Ohio Board of Nursing. The Board of Nursing is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Nurse Practice Act. This responsibility is accomplished through Section 4723 of the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC). The OAC are the rules written by the Ohio Board of Nursing in accordance with the Ohio Nurse Practice Act.

Chapters 1 through 27 of the OAC contain the rules and regulations for all aspects of nursing practice in the state of Ohio. The OAC sets forth the standards of competent nursing practice and standards for promoting patient safety. By so doing, OAC 4723 fulfills the mission of the Board of Nursing to actively safeguard the health of the public through the effective regulation of nursing care. It is the responsibility of all nurses in the state of Ohio to be familiar with and to abide by these laws and rules.



RESOURCES

Ohio Administrative Code (OAC), Section 4723, Board of Nursing
<http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/4723>

Ohio Board of Nursing
<http://www.nursing.ohio.gov>

Ohio Revised Code (ORC), Chapter 4723, Nurses
<http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/4723>

REFERENCES

American Nurses Association (ANA). (2015). *Code of ethics for nurses with interpretive statements*.
<https://www.nursingworld.org/practice-policy/nursing-excellence/ethics/code-of-ethics-for-nurses/coe-view-only/>

Boehning AP & Haddad LM. (2022). *Nursing practice act*. StatPearls Publishing.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK559012/>

Ohio Board of Nursing (OBN). (2022). *RN and LPN decision-making model*. <https://nursing.ohio.gov/resources-for-practice-and-prescribing/resources/02-rn-and-lpn-decision-making-model>



Ohio Board of Nursing (OBN). (2023). *Rule 4723-14-03: Continuing education requirement for licensed practical and registered nurses*. <https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-administrative-code/rule-4723-14-03>

Ohio Board of Nursing (OBN). (n.d.-a). *Compliance & regulation: Laws & rules*. <https://nursing.ohio.gov/compliance-and-regulation/laws-and-rules/laws-and-rules>

Ohio Board of Nursing (OBN). (n.d.-b). *About us*. <https://nursing.ohio.gov/about-us/ohio-board-of-nursing>

Ohio Nurses Association (ONA). (2016). *About ONA: ONA vision and mission*. <http://www.ohnurses.org/about/>





DISCLOSURE

Wild Iris Medical Education, Inc., provides educational activities that are free from bias. The information provided in this course is to be used for educational purposes only. It is not intended as a substitute for professional healthcare. Neither the planners of this course nor the author have conflicts of interest to disclose. (A conflict of interest exists when the planners and/or authors have financial relationship with providers of goods or services which could influence their objectivity in presenting educational content.) This course is not co-provided. Wild Iris Medical Education, Inc., has not received commercial support for this course. There is no “off-label” use of medications in this course. All doses and dose ranges are for adults, unless otherwise indicated. Trade names, when used, are intended as an example of a class of medication, not an endorsement of a specific medication or manufacturer by Wild Iris Medical Education, Inc., or ANCC. Product trade names or images, when used, are intended as an example of a class of product, not an endorsement of a specific product or manufacturer by Wild Iris Medical Education, Inc., or ANCC. Accreditation does not imply endorsement by Wild Iris Medical Education, Inc., or ANCC of any commercial products or services mentioned in conjunction with this activity.

ABOUT THIS COURSE

You must score 80% or better on the test and complete the course evaluation to earn a certificate of completion for this CE activity.

[ABOUT WILD IRIS MEDICAL EDUCATION](#)

Wild Iris Medical Education offers a simple CE process, relevant, evidence-based information, superior customer service, personal accounts, and group account services. We’ve been providing **online accredited continuing education since 1998**.

[ACCREDITATION INFORMATION FOR WILD IRIS MEDICAL EDUCATION](#)



TEST

[[Take the test online at wildirismedicaleducation.com](https://www.wildirismedicaleducation.com)]

1. In which situation should a nurse practicing in Ohio apply the Ohio Board of Nursing Scope of Practice Decision-Making Model?
 - a. The nurse witnessed a coworker diverting hydromorphone from the medication machine.
 - b. A patient's family member asks the nurse for a print out of the patient's lab results.
 - c. The new nurse has been floated from their regular med-surg floor to a telemetry floor and assigned to a patient on a cardiac drip.
 - d. The nurse receives a patient from PACU who has an infiltrated IV.

2. Which statement describes the **primary** difference between the Ohio Board of Nursing (OBN) and the Ohio Nurses Association (ONA)?
 - a. The ONA works to ensure safe nursing practice, whereas the OBN does not.
 - b. The OBN is involved in promoting the education of nurses, whereas the ONA is not.
 - c. The ONA is concerned with the health of the general public, whereas the OBN is not.
 - d. The OBN has legal authority, whereas the ONA does not.

3. Which action should an RN take after deciding to withhold a prescribed medication since it is known to be harmful to the patient?
 - a. Notify the patient of the risk of taking the drug
 - b. Notify the licensed practitioner of the decision not to administer the drug
 - c. Advise the facility administrator of the decision not to administer the drug
 - d. Document withholding the drug but exclude the reason for withholding it

4. In which scenario is an LPN permitted to disclose identifiable patient information?
 - a. When the patient has given written consent
 - b. To close friends who phone in asking about the patient
 - c. If the patient's physician authorizes the nurse to do so
 - d. To staff members from another hospital department who ask about the patient's condition



5. To which unlicensed person may an Ohio registered nurse delegate the task of administering an over-the-counter enema?
 - a. The certified nursing assistant who states they have never administered an enema but they do not mind giving it a try
 - b. The certified nursing assistant who has received training on enema administration and has previously demonstrated competency performing the task
 - c. The student attending a nursing assistant program who is graduating from the program in a month
 - d. The newly hired certified nursing assistant who is orienting to the unit and whose preceptor just went on break

6. According to the rules of the Ohio Administrative Code, which action is completed in the analysis/reporting step of the nursing process?
 - a. Delegating the gathering of data to others
 - b. Implementing various nursing interventions for the good of the patient
 - c. Identifying, organizing, and interpreting relevant data
 - d. Evaluating the availability of staff and resources to care for the patient

7. Which action would an LPN perform if following the OAC standards for applying the nursing process?
 - a. Identify a nursing diagnosis
 - b. Analyze observations from a patient assessment
 - c. Provide basic nursing care at the direction of an RN
 - d. Interpret a patient's vital signs measured by a CAN

8. For which action would a nurse licensed in the state of Ohio be subject to disciplinary action by the Board of Nursing?
 - a. Using illegal drugs when off duty
 - b. Engaging in activities that are within one's scope of practice
 - c. Selling or administering drugs for legal and legitimate therapeutic purposes
 - d. Delegating tasks to unlicensed personnel

