

Examples, FAQs, & Additional Guidance for Kentucky Board of Nursing RN/LPN Scope of Practice Comparison Chart

Implementation

LPNs have licensure authority to implement appropriate aspects of the nursing care plan that has been developed by the RN. The LPN is responsible for ensuring that tasks are completed according to facility policy and procedure. An RN or APRN cannot delegate to an LPN that which is outside the LPN's scope of practice. An RN or an LPN may delegate a task to an unlicensed assistive personnel (UAP).

The degree of direction and/or supervision required for LPN's performance of any nursing activity is determined by variables which include, but are not limited to:

- Educational preparation and clinical competence of the LPN.
- Stability of the patient's clinical condition, which involves both the predictability and rate of change.
- The complexity of the nursing task is determined by the task's potential impairment to the patient's well-being, and the degree to which a scientific body of knowledge is used to make clinical judgments when performing the task.
- There may also be functions that an LPN may not perform, including specific components of infusion therapy. See [201 KAR 20:490](#).

The LPN and RN both determine that the patient has become unstable, and the RN assumes primary care of the patient and delegates the following tasks to the LPN:

- Administer medications as ordered.
- Obtain labs via venipuncture.
- Titrate oxygen therapy via nasal cannula to maintain O2 saturation > 95%.