The NurseThink® Clinical Judgment Exams (CJE) are designed using the foundation of the Clinical Judgment Model (CJM) from the National Council State Boards of Nursing (NCSBN). Because the NCSBN is going to continue using the traditional types of questions mixed with Next Generation NCLEX®-Style questions, CJE will do the same. Below are some examples of questions using the CJM as the foundation.

**Chart Calculation Question #1**

After a CT scan, alteplase is prescribed for the client with stroke symptoms. Review the electronic health record and determine how much should be given in the initial dose if the medication is available as 1 mg/mL? Answer in mL to the nearest hundredth place.

**Correct Answer:** 0 mL 0.00 mL, **Concept:** Clotting Concept, **System:** Cardiovascular, **Exemplar-Disease:** Embolic Stroke, **Sub-Topic:** Drugs to modify coagulation, **Bloom’s Taxonomy:** Analyzing, **Nursing Process:** Analysis, **NCLEX® Client Needs:** Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies, **QSEN:** Patient-Centered Care, **Rationale:** ZERO mL because of the allergy. Thrombolytics are called "clot busters" and are used to manage embolic and thrombotic strokes.
A 65-year-old client with hypertension, diabetes mellitus type 2, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is admitted to the emergency department at 1130 with a blood pressure of 180/105 mm/Hg. At 1145 he receives metoprolol 5 mg intravenously and asks if he can get lunch. The client receives a meal equivalent to 65 grams of carbs. After reviewing the electronic health record, how much insulin should the nurse administer? Round to the nearest whole number in units of insulin.
Correct Answer: 0 units of insulin, Concept: Glucose Regulation Concept, System: Endocrine, Exemplar/Disease: Diabetes Mellitus – Insulin Dependent, Subtopic: Insulin administration, Bloom’s Taxonomy: Applying, Nursing Process: Implementation, NCLEX® Client Needs: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies, QSEN: Safety, Rationale: The client’s blood glucose (BG) level is below the level determined by the provider for which insulin is indicated. Administering insulin with the BG level of 68 is not safe and is not within the prescription guidelines found in the MAR. Clinical Tip: Calculating insulin administration based on carbs is common best practice. However, the nurse must ensure safety at all times and never administer insulin with BG levels <70.
Sample Questions

Hot Spot Question #3

A client with chronic hypertension uses extended release nifedipine. After reviewing the electronic health record, determine what part of the nursing note is most concerning.

Concept: Perfusion, System: Cardiovascular, Exemplar/Disease: Hypertension, Sub-Topic: Antihypertensive medications/Ca channel blockers, Bloom’s Taxonomy: Analyzing, Nursing Process: Evaluation, NCLEX® Client Need: Pharmacological and parenteral therapies, QSEN: Safety. Rationale: Nifedipine, as a calcium channel blocker, is a potent antihypertensive and may cause peripheral edema. As an extended release it has a long half-life and once a day dosing is correct. It can cause orthostatic hypotension. Nifedipine is given in the extended release form to maintain client safety. Calcium channel blockers are effective in clients with low-renin hypertension, including African Americans. Clinical Tip: Blood pressure should be taken before and after giving calcium channel blockers to avoid hemodynamically significant hypotension.
Based on the information in the electronic health record, what is the most important intervention that must be included in the client’s plan of care?

1. *Placing the call bell within reach on the client’s right side.
2. Providing the client with a walker to ambulate.
3. Measuring the client’s blood pressure every 2 hours.
4. Placing the call bell within reach on the client’s left side.
**Concept:** Mobility Concept, **System:** Musculoskeletal, **Exemplar/Disease:** Falls, **Subtopic:** Handling Patients Safely/Factors Influencing Activity, **Bloom’s Taxonomy:** Applying, **Nursing Process:** Planning, **NCLEX® Client Needs:** Physiological Adaptation, **QSEN:** Patient-Centered Care, **Rationale:** Nurses must review all client assessment information to determine factors that can place the client at risk for a fall. This client has a CVA with left-sided weakness so for the client to call for assistance when needed, the call bell needs to be within reach of the client’s good hand, the right side. Providing the client with a walker will not prevent the risk for falls considering the client has weakness to one side of the body. The physical therapists will evaluate the client and determine if the client needs an assistive device and if so, the most appropriate device. Measuring the client’s blood pressure every 2 hours will not prevent the client’s risk of a fall. **Clinical Tip:** There are many factors that influence activity and safe client handling. Nurses must handle clients in such a manner as to prevent falls because falls can increase clients’ lengths of stay, cause physical pain, and place financial burden on the institution.