September 2019 Next Generation NCLEX update from

NCSBN

National Council of State Boards of Nursing

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Direct dialogue with Dr. Phil Dickison

Updates from recent NCLEX Conference

Next Generation NCLEX anticipated launch: 2023

The reason for focusing on clinical judgment

Results of 2012 Functional Job Analysis (RN) & 2015 Strategic Job Analysis (RN)

Top 3 activity types of importance:

- Clinical judgment
- Professional communication
- Active listening

Clinical Judgment Model

⎯

is not replacing the Nursing Process

Special Research Section findings

Clinical judgment items:
more challenging than knowledge items

Candidate performance (highest to lowest):

- Cue recognition
- Outcome evaluation
- Judging options
- Clinical action

Next Generation NCLEX item types

Multiple selection

Highlight

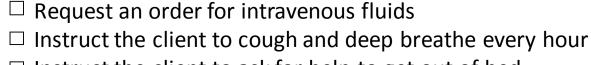Cloze (Drop down)

Drag-and-drop

Matrix

Multiple selection

Use the following scenario and client data to answer the question.

The nurse is assessing a 78-year-old female client who is experiencing diarrhea.

Vital Signs	Temperature 38.3°C (101°F)
	Heart rate 88/min
	Respiratory rate 22/min
	Blood Pressure 112/68
Physical Examination	Lethargy
	Headache
Medications	Protonix 40 mg IV qd
Activity	Activity as tolerated
Diagnostic Results	Hemoglobin 17.8 g/dL
	Hematocrit 50%
	Sodium 160 mEq/L
	Potassium 4.4 mEq/L

Which of the following actions should the nurse take? Select all that apply.

☐ Check the client's pupils
☐ Check the client's output
☐ Request an order for bumetanide
☐ Request an order for intravenous fluids
☐ Instruct the client to cough and deep breathe every hour
☐ Instruct the client to ask for help to get out of bed

Highlight

Use the following scenario and client data to answer the question.

A nurse is preparing to administer a dose of clozapine to a client. The nurse has not administered this medication before and is using a drug reference to review information about the medication.

Client Information	
Diagnosis	Schizoaffective disorder
Current Vital Signs	Blood pressure 118/74 mm Hg Heart rate 78/min Respiratory rate 16/min Temperature 37° C (98.6° F)
Medical History	Coronary artery disease Nicotine use Hypertension Allergic rhinitis Bacterial pneumonia 2 wk ago
Physical Exam	BMI 29 Client appears Client reports sore throat Disheveled appearance
Laboratory Results	Hemoglobin 14 gm/dL Hematocrit 46% Glucose 86 mg/dL
Current Medications	Clozapine 300 mg PO once daily Multivitamin PO once daily Hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg PO once QD Propranolol 10 mg PO twice daily Prazosin 1 mg PO at bedtime Diphenhydramine 25 mg PO q 4hr PRN

Drug Reference	
Medication	Clozapine
Classification	Antipsychotic
Indications	Schizophrenia spectrum disorders
Contraindications/ Precautions	Decreased WBC Decreased ANC
Adverse Reactions / Side Effects	Agranulocytosis. Urinary retention, Wt. gain
Interactions	Antihistamines Antidepressants
Route / Dosage	300 mg oral daily
Assessment	Monitor orthostatic BP, Monitor Weight Laboratory test considerations: monitor WBC and absolute neutrophil count (ANC) weekly
Implementation	Slowly increase dose until desired therapeutic response occurs. Increase fiber and fluid intake

Which client and drug reference information supports your decision to withhold the clozapine? (Click in both tables to highlight the text that supports your decision.)

CLOZE (drop down)

Read the following case study then refer to the case study to answer the question.

A nurse is preparing to administer medications to a client who is 2 hours post-op following a total knee replacement. The nurse has the following data:

Diagnosis:	Osteoarthritis of left knee
Current Vital Signs:	Blood pressure 99/70 mm Hg
	Temperature 37.2°C (99°F)
	Heart rate 54/min
	Respiratory rate 16/min
Allergies:	Peanuts
Medical History:	Migraines
	Hypertension
	Hyperlipidemia
	Cholecystectomy 3 years ago
Laboratory Tests:	Creatinine 1 mg/dL
	Hgb 8 g/dL
	Sodium 140 mEq/L
	Potassium 3.2 mEq/L
	Platelets 250,000/mm^3
Diet:	2 g sodium diet

Which three medications require clarification prior to administration? (Complete the following sentences by choosing from the dropdown lists. Do not use the same medication selection more than once.)

The nurse should not administer the [Select ▼]
because [Select ▼]

The nurse should not administer the [Select ▼]
because [Select ▼]

The nurse should not administer the [Select ▼]
because [Select ▼]

Drag-and-drop

A nurse is preparing to make room assignments for the eight clients below. What room assignments result in a safe assignment for each client?

Drag each client below to an appropriate room and bed. A maximum of two clients can occupy each room. Some clients might require a private room based on their diagnosis or condition.

1401-A	1401-B
1402-A	1402-A
1403-A	1402-B
1404-A	1404-B
1405-A	1405-B

Nurses' Station

Clients	
Client 1: A client who has prostate cancer and a sealed radiation implant	**Client 5:** A client who has diabetes mellitus type 2 and is 12 hr post-op following a hysterectomy
Client 2: A client who has diabetes mellitus type 2 and mumps	**Client 6:** A client who is 8 hr post-op following a vaginal prolapse repair and has delirium
Client 3: A client who has asthma and influenza type A	**Client 7:** A client who had a CVA and has benign prostatic hyperplasia.
Client 4: A client who has a gastrointestinal bleed and influenza type A	**Client 8:** A client who has COPD and a penile implant

Matrix

Use the following scenario and client data to answer the question.

A nurse is caring for a newborn who has hypoglycemia. Below are assessment findings on admission.

Medical History	Term newborn Large for gestational age
Vital Signs	Temperature 36.1° C (97° F) Heart rate 128/min Respiratory rate 72/min
Physical Examination	Poor feeding Jittery Weak cry Poor muscle tone Weight 4,082 g (9 lb) Length 53.3 cm (21 in)
Diagnostic Results	Blood type O+ Coombs' test negative Capillary blood glucose 38 mg/dL

The nurse is assessing the newborn 30 min later. How should the nurse interpret the findings?

(For each finding, click to specify whether the finding is unrelated to the diagnosis, an indication that the client's condition is improving, or an indication that the client's condition is worsening.)

30 min later	Unrelated to diagnosis	Indication of improving condition	Indication of worsening condition
Capillary blood glucose 30 mg/dL	☐	☐	☐
Acrocyanosis	☐	☐	☐
Substernal retractions	☐	☐	☐
Temperature 36.6°C (97.9°F)	☐	☐	☐
Positive Moro reflex	☐	☐	☐
Heart rate 150/min	☐	☐	☐

Item scoring

- Dichotomous scoring
- Subset scoring
- Plus/minus scoring

Dichotomous scoring

(Current method)

Answers are: Correct or incorrect.

Credit is only given for the correct answer.

Subset scoring

Multiple selection item
(Correct response: B D E)

Scoring:

B D E	3 points
A D E	0 points
B D	2 points
E	1 point

Correct answers:
Credit given

Incorrect answers:
No credit

Plus/minus scoring

Correct answers: Credit given

Incorrect answers: Credit subtracted

Multiple selection item

(Correct response: B D E)

Scoring:

B D E	3-0 = 3 points
B D	2-0 = 2 points
A D E	2-1 = 1 point
A B D E	3-1 = 2 points

Current item vs. Next Generation NCLEX item response time

~1 minute

How to prepare

1) Incorporate clinical judgment in:
- Classroom
- Lab
- Simulation
- Clinical

2) Volunteer for item-writing with NCSBN

Explore ATI solutions

that strengthen
clinical judgment skills

NCSBN:
What's ahead

1) NCLEX-PN candidates included in future research
2) Synchronizing efforts with ATI & others

Resources

- NCSBN.org/next-generation-NCLEX.htm

- ATItesting.com/educator/blog
  (Choose category: Next Generation NCLEX)