

The Clinical Judgment Measurement Model

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CHAMBERLAIN UNIVERSITY

THE CLINICAL JUDGMENT MEASUREMENT MODEL

The Clinical Judgment Measurement Model (CJMM) identifies six cognitive skills needed to make appropriate clinical judgments. Complete the following section using the CJMM and reflecting on all the data/cues (Assessment, Labs/Diagnostics, Prescriptions/Orders and Patient Information) from your assigned patient.

ASSESSMENT	ANALYSIS	PLANNING	IMPLEMENTATION	EVALUATION
RECOGNIZE CUES	ANALYZE CUES	PRIORITIZE HYPOTHESIS	GENERATE SOLUTIONS	TAKE ACTION
				EVALUATE OUTCOMES

Recognize Cues – Identify relevant and important information from different sources (e.g., medical history, vital signs).

	Significant Data/Cue 1	Significant Data/Cue 2	Significant Data/Cue 3	Significant Data/Cue 4	Significant Data/Cue 5
List the data/cues that are relevant and are interpreted as clinically significant.	Behavioral cues / this. can be noted from agitation , speech or hallucinations	affective symptoms / noted by clients possible inappropriate responses , depression/	social withdrawal , impaired relationships	poor hygiene , sleep disturbances	cognitive cues such as unable to concentrate , memory or abnormal functioning.

Analyze Cues – Organizing and linking the recognized cues to the client's clinical presentation.

	Potential Problem 1	Potential Problem 2	Potential Problem 3
Interpret the relevant clinical data/cues. Identify the top three most likely problems. Is additional data needed to confirm the clinical significance of the cues at this point? Be specific; what additional data is needed to confirm?	safety risk / Psychosis	non compliance with medication / substance abuse / Stopping medication abruptly can be harmful.	self-care deficit
	Additional Data This client can be at risk of self harm , harm to others due to delusions , voice hearing or hallucinations	Additional Data If this client isn't compliant with there medication not only will impairment get worst , possible self medication such as recreational drug abuse may come into play. leading to overdose.	Additional Data poor hygiene , malnutrition , neglect to physical health

Prioritize Hypothesis – Evaluating and ranking hypotheses according to priority (urgency, likelihood, risk, difficulty, time, etc.).

Of the potential problems you identified, which problem(s) is most likely present? Which problem is the most concerning and why?	Safety is the presented problem .Due to these thought disturbances of hallucinations.From James statement in the case study he thought that previous employer has taken money from him. Safety is most concerning which is followed by him stopping his medication abruptly. This is an urgent matter due to him being at risk of harm to self and others . This places James in a place where it's difficult for him to cognitively think with reason due to the time frame of weeks of medication noncompliance.
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