

Medical Professional

CHFM
Certified Healthcare Facility Manager (CHFM) certification exam

Questions And Answers PDF Format:

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Question: 1

Why was the Joint Commission's Statement of Conditions (SOC) developed?

- A. To enable state or local authorities to enforce compliance with NFPA
- B. To enable CHEMs to follow OSHA guidelines more easily
- C. To help CHFMs create and maintain a fire-safe environment
- D. To coordinate with the fire department for inspections

Answer: C

Explanation:

The SOC is a document that was developed to help CHFMs create a fire-safe environment and demonstrate compliance with the Life Safety Code. NFPA is a non-profit agency that publishes codes and standards; it is not involved with enforcement. OSHA is concerned with protecting worker safety. Coordinating with the fire department for inspections is the responsibility of the facility manager, and is not mandated in a document.

Question: 2

Which of the following is NOT a duty of personnel who handle medical gases?

- A. Changing the fittings on the gas cylinders
- B. Learning to recognize color-coded gas labels
- C. Inspecting fittings before connecting them
- D. Storing medical gas cylinders apart from industrial gases

Answer: A

Explanation:

Fittings on medical gas cylinders should never be changed. Maintenance personnel must memorize the color-coded gas labels to avoid connecting the wrong gas, which could result in injury or death. Fittings should be inspected before they are connected to make sure they are not worn, which could cause leakage. Industrial and medical gases should be stored in separate areas to avoid a mix-up.

Question: 3

Which of the following is NOT an Interim Life Safety Measure (ILSM)?

- A. Smoke barriers
- B. Capped ducts
- C. Fume hoods
- D. Hand railings

Answer: C

Explanation:

Fume hoods are used in isolation rooms to control or reduce the risk of pathogens. They are not an Interim Life Safety Measure. Choices A B, and D are. Smoke barriers are mitigation measures to protect the health and safety of patients and staff during construction. Capping exhaust hoods is also a mitigation measure. Hand railings contribute to the well-being of occupants.

Question: 4

Interstitial spaces allow a health care facility to

- A. Consolidate office space in one area for improved efficiency
- B. Stay within the budget for a new building project
- C. Improve security by separating high-risk areas
- D. Upgrade HVAC systems without impacting patient areas

Answer: D

Explanation:

Interstitial spaces provide separate floors for electrical, mechanical, and HVAC services so maintenance and upgrades can be done without disturbing patient, treatment, and office areas. Interstitial spaces have nothing to do with office areas or improving security, and they add substantially to the cost of a new building project.

Question: 5

As a contract administrator, the CHFM is responsible for which of the following?

- A. Issuing an RFP (Request for Proposal)
- B. Authorizing paperwork necessary for payment
- C. Drawing up a demolition plan
- D. Forming a selection committee

Answer: B

Explanation:

Authorizing paperwork for contractor payment is one duty of a contract

administrator. An RFP outlines what will be done during a new building project. A demolition plan is completed to indicate which components of a facility will be removed during a renovation project. A selection committee is chosen during the first stage of a project to help choose a design firm.

Question: 6

Which of the following is LEAST likely to be included on a punch list for a substantially completed project?

- A. Equipment planning for an expansion project
- B. Plugged condensate drain in HVAC unit
- C. Cracked fascia over waiting room entrance
- D. Missing hand railing in geriatrics ward

Answer: A

Explanation:

Equipment planning for an expansion project would not be included on a punch list of things that need to be done by a contractor. A plugged condensate drain would be included, as would a cracked fascia over a waiting room entrance. Essential items such as hand rails that are missing would also be included.

Question: 7

Which of the following would motivate a general contractor to bring a building project to completion at a lower cost?

- A. A cost plus fixed fee with upset figure contract
- B. A cost plus fixed fee contract
- C. A cost plus percentage contract
- D. A guaranteed maximum price contract









Answer: D

Explanation:

A guaranteed maximum price contract fixes a maximum price for a project, and would encourage a contractor to complete the job at a lower cost. A cost plus fixed fee with upset figure contract sets a ceiling, but allows the contractor to make a profit if costs are lower than the ceiling. A cost plus fixed fee contract limits the ceiling and sets the profit margin. A cost plus percentage contract allows a percentage for overhead and profit, but does not motivate the contractor to cut costs.

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