

ASHE Certified Healthcare Constructor (CHC) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is the significance of ensuring compliance with environmental regulations in healthcare construction?**
 - A. To maintain project timelines**
 - B. To protect public health and minimize environmental impact**
 - C. To reduce costs for contractors**
 - D. To limit the number of required safety inspections**
- 2. What is used to assess potential disruptions to patient care and plan for various environmental controls such as dust and infection spread?**
 - A. A Risk Management Plan**
 - B. A Construction Risk Assessment**
 - C. A Safety Protocol Review**
 - D. A Patient Care Impact Review**
- 3. Which of the following documents addresses sound transmission between patient rooms in a hospital?**
 - A. NFPA 101**
 - B. USP 797**
 - C. NFPA 10**
 - D. FGI Guidelines**
- 4. True or false: A single system and transfer switch can serve all essential loads if the entire connected load is less than 100Kw.**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Depends on the system**
 - D. Not applicable**
- 5. What should constructors consider regarding patient flow in healthcare facility design?**
 - A. Only the number of available staff**
 - B. Access to services and navigation**
 - C. Exterior landscaping design**
 - D. Future expansion capabilities only**

- 6. What is considered the single best method to prevent the spread of infections?**
- A. Wearing gloves**
 - B. Hand washing**
 - C. Using hand sanitizer**
 - D. Wearing masks**
- 7. What does "site logistics" involve in healthcare construction?**
- A. Planning material delivery schedules only**
 - B. Managing personnel flow exclusively**
 - C. Coordinating the flow of materials and personnel on the job site**
 - D. Overseeing financial transactions related to site operations**
- 8. True or false: Doors to hazardous areas must close automatically during a fire and have latching hardware.**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only if the area is occupied**
 - D. They do not need to close**
- 9. What is the primary purpose of Building Code Compliance in healthcare construction?**
- A. To ensure aesthetic appeal of the structure**
 - B. To ensure the safety and welfare of the public and facility occupants**
 - C. To speed up construction timelines**
 - D. To increase property values**
- 10. Who benefits from effective project management in healthcare construction?**
- A. Only the construction workers**
 - B. Only the healthcare providers**
 - C. The entire project team and end users**
 - D. Only the investors involved**

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. What is the significance of ensuring compliance with environmental regulations in healthcare construction?

- A. To maintain project timelines**
- B. To protect public health and minimize environmental impact**
- C. To reduce costs for contractors**
- D. To limit the number of required safety inspections**

Ensuring compliance with environmental regulations in healthcare construction is critical primarily for protecting public health and minimizing environmental impact. Healthcare facilities have a unique responsibility since they deal with vulnerable populations and hazardous materials. By adhering to environmental regulations, constructors can prevent harmful pollutants from entering the environment, which is essential for maintaining a healthy ecosystem and safeguarding community well-being. Compliance with such regulations often encompasses various aspects, including waste management, air quality control, and the use of sustainable materials. It helps to ensure that construction practices do not pose health risks to workers, patients, or the surrounding community, which is a fundamental consideration in the healthcare sector. While maintaining project timelines, reducing contractor costs, and limiting safety inspections may have their own advantages, they are secondary to the primary mission of healthcare facilities, which is to prioritize health and safety. Non-compliance can lead to severe consequences, including legal liabilities, project delays, and damage to reputation, further emphasizing the critical nature of adhering to these environmental standards in healthcare construction.

2. What is used to assess potential disruptions to patient care and plan for various environmental controls such as dust and infection spread?

- A. A Risk Management Plan**
- B. A Construction Risk Assessment**
- C. A Safety Protocol Review**
- D. A Patient Care Impact Review**

The Construction Risk Assessment is specifically designed to evaluate potential disruptions to patient care during construction activities. This type of assessment takes into account various factors that can affect the environment in which healthcare is provided, such as dust, noise, and the potential spread of infections. By identifying these risks, it enables healthcare constructors to develop strategies and environmental controls that mitigate these disruptions and ensure that patient care remains effective and safe. This assessment typically involves collaboration with clinical staff to understand their concerns and needs, allowing the construction team to implement measures that will protect patients and maintain a high standard of care during construction phases. It also includes planning around times of high patient volume, ensuring secure pathways for staff and patients, and other logistical considerations. In contrast, while a Risk Management Plan generally addresses a broader scope of risks within an organization, including financial and operational risks, it does not focus specifically on the construction-related disruptions to patient care. A Safety Protocol Review would evaluate existing safety procedures but may not address construction-related impacts directly. A Patient Care Impact Review would assess how changes affect patient care, but it would not specifically involve planning controls for environmental factors during construction. Therefore, the Construction Risk Assessment is the most fitting tool for proactively managing the unique challenges faced during healthcare construction projects.

3. Which of the following documents addresses sound transmission between patient rooms in a hospital?

- A. NFPA 101**
- B. USP 797**
- C. NFPA 10**
- D. FGI Guidelines**

The FGI Guidelines, or the Facilities Guidelines Institute Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospitals and Outpatient Facilities, specifically address various aspects of healthcare facility design, including sound transmission issues. In the context of hospitals, these guidelines emphasize creating environments that promote patient comfort and privacy, which is essential for patient recovery and well-being. One of the critical areas these guidelines cover is the acoustical performance of spaces, particularly between patient rooms. Hospitals need to minimize noise to ensure patient confidentiality and to help patients rest. The FGI Guidelines provide specific metrics and recommendations for materials and designs that can reduce sound transmission, ensuring that patient care environments are conducive to healing. The other options, such as NFPA 101, which revolves around life safety codes, and USP 797, focused on sterile compounding regulations, do not directly address issues of sound transmission in hospital settings. NFPA 10 deals specifically with portable fire extinguishers and is not relevant to sound management in healthcare facilities. Thus, the FGI Guidelines are the most appropriate resource for addressing sound transmission between patient rooms.

4. True or false: A single system and transfer switch can serve all essential loads if the entire connected load is less than 100Kw.

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Depends on the system**
- D. Not applicable**

The correct response to the question is that it is false that a single system and transfer switch can serve all essential loads if the entire connected load is less than 100Kw. In healthcare facilities, essential loads typically include critical systems such as life-support equipment, nursing stations, and other operations that are crucial for patient safety and care. The design and operation of these electrical systems must adhere to strict regulatory standards and best practices for reliability and safety. A single transfer switch may not have the capacity or the reliability needed to handle all essential loads continuously, especially under varying demand scenarios. Ideally, there should be redundancy in the systems that power critical operations; this means having multiple sources or a more complex setup to ensure that if one system fails, others can take over without interruption. Furthermore, while a load under 100Kw may seem manageable for a single transfer switch, this does not account for the variability and potential peak demands in a real-world scenario, which may exceed that capacity. Therefore, having a single system is not advisable for all essential loads, emphasizing the need for careful planning and consideration of the required infrastructure in healthcare settings.

5. What should constructors consider regarding patient flow in healthcare facility design?

- A. Only the number of available staff**
- B. Access to services and navigation**
- C. Exterior landscaping design**
- D. Future expansion capabilities only**

In the context of healthcare facility design, patient flow is paramount to ensure an efficient and effective experience for both patients and staff. Considering access to services and navigation as a priority is essential for several reasons. Firstly, ease of navigation within a healthcare facility significantly impacts how quickly and effectively patients receive care. Clearly defined paths and access points minimize confusion and reduce the time patients spend walking between services, which is critical in a healthcare setting where time can directly relate to outcomes. Furthermore, optimal patient flow enhances the overall experience by ensuring that patients can easily find their way to necessary services, such as imaging or laboratories, without unnecessary delays. It also facilitates the movement of staff and materials, thereby allowing for better service delivery. The other options do address important aspects of facility design but do not encapsulate the comprehensive needs related to patient flow. For example, while the number of available staff is undeniably important, it alone does not address how effectively patients can navigate the facility. Similarly, exterior landscaping design, while contributing to the overall aesthetic and perhaps even patient well-being, has less impact on the immediate flow within the facility itself. Lastly, considering future expansion capabilities is crucial for long-term planning but does not directly relate to the current patient experience in navigating services within the facility.

6. What is considered the single best method to prevent the spread of infections?

- A. Wearing gloves**
- B. Hand washing**
- C. Using hand sanitizer**
- D. Wearing masks**

Hand washing is widely regarded as the most effective strategy for preventing the spread of infections. This method is crucial because it physically removes pathogens from the skin. Proper hand washing involves using soap and water to create lather, which helps dislodge bacteria, viruses, and other contaminants. The friction generated during the washing process is critical for displacing germs, and rinsing under running water effectively washes them away. In the context of infection control, hand washing is especially important in healthcare settings, where the risk of transmitting infections is higher due to the presence of patients with compromised immune systems and invasive procedures. While wearing gloves, using hand sanitizer, and wearing masks are all important components of infection prevention, they are often used as supplementary measures rather than replacements for an effective hand hygiene regimen. Hand sanitizers, for example, are beneficial when soap and water are not available, but they do not remove dirt or certain types of germs as thoroughly as traditional hand washing does.

7. What does "site logistics" involve in healthcare construction?

- A. Planning material delivery schedules only**
- B. Managing personnel flow exclusively**
- C. Coordinating the flow of materials and personnel on the job site**
- D. Overseeing financial transactions related to site operations**

Site logistics in healthcare construction involves the comprehensive coordination of both materials and personnel on the job site. This concept is critical to ensuring that the construction process runs smoothly and efficiently. Proper site logistics management ensures that materials are delivered in a timely manner, placed in appropriate locations, and that personnel can move freely and safely throughout the job site. This coordination is essential for minimizing delays, avoiding safety hazards, and maintaining a productive workflow, all of which are vital in the context of healthcare construction where operational timelines can be very tight, and safety standards are paramount. The involvement of managing just material delivery schedules or handling the flow of personnel in isolation does not encompass the full scope of site logistics, which is inherently about integrating all aspects of site activities for optimal efficiency and safety. Additionally, overseeing financial transactions, while important in construction management, is not part of site logistics as it doesn't directly relate to the physical coordination of resources and staff on site.

8. True or false: Doors to hazardous areas must close automatically during a fire and have latching hardware.

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Only if the area is occupied**
- D. They do not need to close**

The statement is true because building codes and fire safety regulations require that doors to hazardous areas are designed to close automatically during a fire to prevent the spread of smoke and fire. This is critical in healthcare facilities, where the safety of patients and staff can be directly affected by fire or smoke. The requirement for latching hardware ensures that the doors remain securely closed once they have shut, thereby maintaining the integrity of the fire barrier. Automatic closures often involve mechanisms such as door closers or fire alarm systems that activate the closing function. Ensuring these features are in place is an essential aspect of fire safety management within healthcare settings, as it helps to protect critical areas and ensures compliance with regulatory standards.

9. What is the primary purpose of Building Code Compliance in healthcare construction?

- A. To ensure aesthetic appeal of the structure**
- B. To ensure the safety and welfare of the public and facility occupants**
- C. To speed up construction timelines**
- D. To increase property values**

The primary purpose of Building Code Compliance in healthcare construction is to ensure the safety and welfare of the public and facility occupants. This compliance involves adherence to established regulations and standards that are designed to protect individuals from harm due to structural failures, fire hazards, and other safety risks. In healthcare settings, this is particularly critical because patients and staff may have vulnerabilities that require additional attention to safety measures, such as accessibility, infection control, and emergency preparedness. Building codes establish minimum safety standards for everything from structural integrity to environmental controls, which are vital not only for the protection of patients but also for visitors and healthcare staff. By ensuring compliance with these codes, healthcare constructors help create environments that minimize risks and promote the well-being of all building occupants. Other options, while they may be relevant to various aspects of construction, do not reflect the primary focus of building codes in the healthcare sector, which is fundamentally rooted in protecting human health and safety.

10. Who benefits from effective project management in healthcare construction?

- A. Only the construction workers**
- B. Only the healthcare providers**
- C. The entire project team and end users**
- D. Only the investors involved**

Effective project management in healthcare construction benefits a wide range of stakeholders, including the entire project team and end users. This approach ensures that all parties involved work collaboratively towards common goals, fostering communication, efficiency, and alignment throughout the construction process. The project team typically consists of architects, engineers, contractors, and healthcare facility managers, all of whom must coordinate their efforts to deliver a facility that meets the unique needs of healthcare delivery. Effective project management helps in planning, scheduling, and resource allocation, ultimately leading to timely completion and adherence to budgetary constraints. End users, such as healthcare providers and patients, gain significantly from effective project management as well. A well-managed construction project leads to the timely and proper execution of vital facilities, ensuring that healthcare services can be delivered efficiently and safely. By focusing on the needs of end users during the construction phase, the project can more effectively address factors such as workflow, safety, and accessibility. In summary, the benefits of effective project management in healthcare construction extend beyond just one group, impacting everyone involved in and affected by the project, which underscores its holistic importance in the industry.