

Michigan Nursing Home Administrator (NHA) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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- 1. What point type shall patient rights be written in?**
 - A. 10**
 - B. 11**
 - C. 12**
 - D. 14**

- 2. Which legislative body changed the Payment of Benefits?**
 - A. Michigan Senate**
 - B. Michigan House of Representatives**
 - C. Legislative authority**
 - D. U.S. Congress**

- 3. Who conducts the surveys for certification as per the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH)?**
 - A. The Bureau of Health Care Services (BHCS)**
 - B. The Medicaid Services Administration (MSA)**
 - C. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)**
 - D. The Office of Health Care Ombudsman**

- 4. Which of the following is the only remedy for workers injured or disabled during their employment?**
 - A. Compensation from the employer**
 - B. Worker's Compensation**
 - C. Insurance payout**
 - D. Legal restitution**

- 5. A permit for construction cannot be issued until what has been obtained?**
 - A. A financial budget approval**
 - B. A valid certificate of need if required**
 - C. Support from local community**
 - D. A committee meeting outcome**

6. For how long should generators be exercised under load each month?

- A. 10 minutes**
- B. 20 minutes**
- C. 30 minutes**
- D. 40 minutes**

7. When initiating a construction project for a health facility, what is the minimum capital expenditure that necessitates a construction permit?

- A. \$500,000**
- B. \$750,000**
- C. \$1,000,000**
- D. \$1,500,000**

8. A lobby or waiting area for visitors in a nursing home must be what?

- A. Located near resident rooms**
- B. Functionally separate from patient care units**
- C. Open to the outdoors**
- D. Part of the dining area**

9. Which of the following statements is true regarding the area under a drop or slant ceiling in occupied rooms?

- A. It can be included in floor area calculations**
- B. It cannot be used in computing activit space**
- C. It must always be at least 7 feet high**
- D. It is exempt from any requirements**

10. Oxygen storage locations that exceed 3,000 cubic feet must be enclosed by what type of separation?

- A. 1-hour separation**
- B. 2-hour separation**
- C. 3-hour separation**
- D. 4-hour separation**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What point type shall patient rights be written in?

- A. 10
- B. 11
- C. 12**
- D. 14

Patient rights in healthcare settings, particularly in nursing homes, are critical components that ensure residents are informed of their rights and treated with dignity and respect. The requirement for patient rights to be written in a specific point type stems from the need for clarity and legibility, which helps ensure that all residents, regardless of their visual ability or reading comprehension, can understand the rights afforded to them. Using a point size of 12 is widely recognized as optimal for readability. This size strikes a balance between being large enough to be seen comfortably by most individuals, including those who may have visual impairments, while not taking up too much space on written documentation. Ensuring that patient rights are available in a size that is easily readable is part of best practices in nursing home administration, aiming to promote residents' awareness and understanding of their rights. In this context, a point size of 10 might be too small for some residents to read comfortably, while 14 could be excessively large, taking up more space than necessary and possibly cluttering important documents. Point size 11 is also less common for formal documents compared to the standard of 12, which is widely accepted in various forms of communication. Thus, the choice of 12 reflects a commitment to accessibility and compliance with

2. Which legislative body changed the Payment of Benefits?

- A. Michigan Senate
- B. Michigan House of Representatives
- C. Legislative authority**
- D. U.S. Congress

The correct answer indicates that the legislative authority refers to the overall legislative framework responsible for enacting laws regarding the Payment of Benefits, which can encompass both state and federal levels. In this context, "legislative authority" generally signifies the body or bodies empowered to create and modify legislation, which includes adjustments to policies related to benefits. The Payment of Benefits can be influenced by various levels of government, including state legislatures like the Michigan Senate and House of Representatives, as well as the federal legislative body, the U.S. Congress. However, the term "legislative authority" encompasses the collective capability and responsibility for law-making in this area, making it the more comprehensive choice. The other options represent specific legislative bodies that have the authority to change laws and policies, but they do not capture the broader legislative responsibility implied by "legislative authority". This highlights the importance of recognizing how different legislative entities play a role in shaping regulations and benefits at both state and federal levels.

3. Who conducts the surveys for certification as per the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH)?

- A. The Bureau of Health Care Services (BHCS)**
- B. The Medicaid Services Administration (MSA)**
- C. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)**
- D. The Office of Health Care Ombudsman**

The Bureau of Health Care Services (BHCS) is responsible for conducting the surveys necessary for certification within the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH). This agency plays a critical role in ensuring that nursing homes and other health care facilities comply with state and federal regulations. The BHCS evaluates various aspects of facility operation, including the quality of care provided to residents, facility safety standards, and adherence to applicable laws. Their oversight helps maintain high standards within the health care system, ensuring that facilities are equipped to deliver safe and effective care to patients. In contrast, the other entities listed have different roles within Michigan's health care system. The Medicaid Services Administration (MSA) focuses primarily on the administration and oversight of Medicaid-related services. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) provides broader health policy and public health oversight but does not specifically conduct the facility surveys. The Office of Health Care Ombudsman offers advocacy and support for patients and their families but is not involved in the certification survey process. Each of these agencies plays a unique role in supporting health care, but the BHCS is the specific entity designated for conducting certification surveys.

4. Which of the following is the only remedy for workers injured or disabled during their employment?

- A. Compensation from the employer**
- B. Worker's Compensation**
- C. Insurance payout**
- D. Legal restitution**

The correct answer is Worker's Compensation because this system provides a structured framework for addressing injuries or disabilities that occur in the course of employment. Worker's compensation is designed to ensure that employees receive financial assistance and medical care without having to prove fault or sue their employer. It covers medical bills, rehabilitation costs, and provides a portion of lost wages during recovery. In this system, workers typically give up the right to sue their employer in exchange for these guaranteed benefits. This trade-off helps to maintain a streamlined process and reduces the burden on the legal system. The focus of worker's compensation is to assist employees in returning to work as soon as possible, while also protecting employers from potentially costly lawsuits. The other options, while related to employee protections and benefits, do not serve as the sole remedy for workplace-related injuries. Compensation from the employer can vary and may not be guaranteed, insurance payout may depend on the type of policy, and legal restitution involves a more complex process that can lead to lengthy court battles, which is not the immediate remedy worker's compensation provides.

5. A permit for construction cannot be issued until what has been obtained?

- A. A financial budget approval**
- B. A valid certificate of need if required**
- C. Support from local community**
- D. A committee meeting outcome**

A valid certificate of need is often a prerequisite for issuing a construction permit, particularly in healthcare facilities like nursing homes. This certificate serves as an essential regulatory mechanism that ensures that the proposed project aligns with community health needs and that there is a demonstrated demand for the service or facility. Obtaining this certificate typically involves a comprehensive review process conducted by relevant state authorities, which assesses factors such as the existing healthcare services in the community, the anticipated impact of the new facility, and potential service duplication. Without this certificate, a construction permit cannot be granted, ensuring that new developments are both necessary and beneficial to public health and resources. In contrast, while financial budget approval, community support, and committee meetings are important for project planning and execution, they do not carry the regulatory weight needed to proceed with construction in the absence of a valid certificate of need.

6. For how long should generators be exercised under load each month?

- A. 10 minutes**
- B. 20 minutes**
- C. 30 minutes**
- D. 40 minutes**

Exercising generators under load is a crucial maintenance practice to ensure they are functioning properly and can provide reliable power in case of an emergency. Running a generator for 30 minutes under load each month is the standard recommendation. The 30-minute mark allows sufficient time for the generator to reach its optimal operating temperature, ensuring that all its components, including the engine and electrical systems, are adequately tested. This duration helps to identify any potential issues like fuel system problems, electrical connection failures, or oil circulation issues. It also allows the generator to expel any accumulated moisture and prevent corrosion, which can occur when a generator is idle for extended periods. By adhering to this 30-minute exercise requirement, nursing home facilities can maintain operational readiness and enhance the longevity of their emergency power systems, ensuring the safety and care of their residents.

7. When initiating a construction project for a health facility, what is the minimum capital expenditure that necessitates a construction permit?

- A. \$500,000**
- B. \$750,000**
- C. \$1,000,000**
- D. \$1,500,000**

The correct answer is based on regulatory standards that define financial thresholds for construction projects within health facilities. In many jurisdictions, including those pertinent to nursing homes and health facilities, a capital expenditure of \$1,000,000 is commonly established as the minimum amount that necessitates obtaining a construction permit. This regulation is intended to ensure that significant investments in facility improvements meet safety, zoning, and building codes, thereby facilitating oversight and compliance with health regulations. Understanding these thresholds is crucial for nursing home administrators, as failing to secure the necessary permits for projects above this financial threshold can lead to legal complications, financial penalties, and delays in project completion. Moreover, adhering to these regulations reflects a commitment to maintaining the quality and safety standards required within health facilities. The other figures listed do not align with this established regulatory limit, making them inappropriate for this context. Thus, it is important for nursing home administrators to be aware of such thresholds and ensure compliance with local laws when planning construction initiatives.

8. A lobby or waiting area for visitors in a nursing home must be what?

- A. Located near resident rooms**
- B. Functionally separate from patient care units**
- C. Open to the outdoors**
- D. Part of the dining area**

In a nursing home setting, the lobby or waiting area for visitors is required to be functionally separate from patient care units. This separation is essential to ensure that the areas dedicated to visitor interaction do not interfere with the privacy and care of residents. By maintaining a distinct space, the facility can better manage noise levels, traffic flow, and overall environment, which contributes to a more peaceful and safe atmosphere for residents. Functionally separating the lobby from patient care units also allows for clearer delineation between public areas and private spaces, enhancing resident safety and comfort. It helps minimize disruptions that could arise from visitors who may be in the lobby, such as noise, foot traffic, and the potential for unauthorized access to care areas. In contrast, the other options, while they may hold some merits in different contexts, do not align as closely with the purpose of maintaining an effective and soothing environment for both residents and visitors to a nursing home. For instance, being located near resident rooms could create privacy issues. An open outdoor space might not be practical for all nursing home settings, depending on the facility's layout and security considerations. Lastly, integrating the waiting area with the dining area could lead to additional complications with managing both social interactions and dining needs, detracting from the

9. Which of the following statements is true regarding the area under a drop or slant ceiling in occupied rooms?

- A. It can be included in floor area calculations**
- B. It cannot be used in computing activity space**
- C. It must always be at least 7 feet high**
- D. It is exempt from any requirements**

The correct answer is that the area under a drop or slant ceiling in occupied rooms cannot be used in computing activity space. This is based on regulatory standards that specify how usable space in a facility is calculated. Typically, codes and guidelines for nursing homes and similar facilities require that certain minimum height clearances are maintained for spaces to be deemed functional and usable for activities. In the context of nursing home administration, activity spaces are those areas effectively used by residents for social interaction and recreational activities. If the ceiling is too low, it may not accommodate these types of activities safely and comfortably, thus making it unsuitable for this calculation. Options that suggest including the area in floor area calculations or indicate it must always be a minimum height are misaligned with these guidelines, which prioritize the usability and safety of spaces designated for resident activities. The assertion that the area is exempt from any requirements is also unfounded, as all areas within a facility must adhere to certain standards to ensure a safe and functional environment for residents.

10. Oxygen storage locations that exceed 3,000 cubic feet must be enclosed by what type of separation?

- A. 1-hour separation**
- B. 2-hour separation**
- C. 3-hour separation**
- D. 4-hour separation**

Oxygen storage locations that exceed 3,000 cubic feet must be enclosed by a 1-hour fire separation to help prevent the spread of fire and protect the stored oxygen. The 1-hour fire separation provides a suitable level of protection for areas storing significant amounts of oxygen, ensuring that in the event of a fire, there is enough time for occupants to evacuate and for responders to address the situation before it potentially escalates. Higher separations, such as 2-hour, 3-hour, or 4-hour, are typically reserved for more hazardous materials or situations where greater fire protection is necessary. In this context, the 1-hour separation is deemed adequate for oxygen storage, balancing safety with practical considerations for the facility's design and operation. This standard takes into account the properties of oxygen and the likelihood of combustion, ensuring that safety protocols are effectively implemented without unnecessary overreach.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://michigan-nursinghomeadministrator.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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