

Ohio Nursing Home Administrator Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is the late fee for not paying the renewal fee in January?**
 - A. \$50 for each week**
 - B. \$100 for each week**
 - C. \$150 for each week**
 - D. \$200 for each week**
- 2. What is the significance of a caregiver training program in nursing homes?**
 - A. To provide entertainment for the staff**
 - B. To equip staff with skills for high-quality care**
 - C. To ensure staff only follow orders**
 - D. To limit interactions between staff and residents**
- 3. What key law governs the rights of residents in nursing homes in Ohio?**
 - A. Ohio Nursing Home Residents' Bill of Rights**
 - B. Nursing Home Reform Act of 1987**
 - C. Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act**
 - D. Fair Housing Act**
- 4. What needs to be recorded on a distaste drill record?**
 - A. Time of drill**
 - B. Type of drill**
 - C. Signatures of those that attended**
 - D. Effectiveness of the plan**
- 5. What is the primary purpose of a therapeutic diet?**
 - A. To provide comfort only**
 - B. To meet patient's cultural preferences**
 - C. For treatment of diseases or clinical conditions**
 - D. To encourage excessive food intake**

- 6. What must an application include?**
- A. Only contact info of LNHA**
 - B. Only copies of certificate of occupancy**
 - C. Zoning ordinances, statement of financial solvency, statement of ownership, contact info of LNHA, contact of the business employed to manage NH, copies of certificate of occupancy**
 - D. Only statement of ownership**
- 7. Transient guests are not considered residents if**
- A. Who have a short respite stay**
 - B. Stay w resident upon admission**
 - C. Stay with resident during end of life**
 - D. Expedited inspections**
- 8. Upon a resident's transfer, discharge, or death, when should the nursing home make an accounting of all that resident's monies held by the facility and disperse it?**
- A. Within 20 days to the resident or to the estate**
 - B. Within 10 days to the resident or to the estate**
 - C. Within 30 days to the resident or to the estate**
 - D. Within 40 days to the resident or to the estate**
- 9. Which document outlines the regulations and standards for nursing homes in Ohio?**
- A. Ohio Department of Health Manual**
 - B. Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 3701-17**
 - C. American Health Care Association Guidelines**
 - D. National Council on Aging Standards**
- 10. What must a nursing home do in conjunction with the pharmacist or pharmacy service?**
- A. Provide pharmaceutical training**
 - B. Maintain an emergency and contingency drug supply**
 - C. Offer pharmacy services to the public**
 - D. Conduct drug trials**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the late fee for not paying the renewal fee in January?

- A. \$50 for each week**
- B. \$100 for each week**
- C. \$150 for each week**
- D. \$200 for each week**

If the renewal fee is not paid in January, the late fee is \$100 for each week. Options A and C are incorrect because they state a different amount for the late fee. Option D is incorrect because it is higher than the correct amount of \$100. Additionally, the answer does not refer to the choice by letter or number, so it is clear and does not require further clarification.

2. What is the significance of a caregiver training program in nursing homes?

- A. To provide entertainment for the staff**
- B. To equip staff with skills for high-quality care**
- C. To ensure staff only follow orders**
- D. To limit interactions between staff and residents**

The significance of a caregiver training program in nursing homes primarily lies in its ability to equip staff with the necessary skills for delivering high-quality care. These training programs are designed to provide caregivers with comprehensive knowledge about resident needs, best practices in caregiving, emotional support techniques, and specific health conditions that may affect the elderly population. By enhancing the skills of the staff, training programs ensure that caregivers are not only familiar with their tasks but are also prepared to handle a variety of situations that may arise in a nursing home setting. Well-trained staff can recognize changes in residents' health, understand how to communicate effectively with them, and provide personalized care that respects each resident's dignity and preferences. A focus on skill development is crucial as it directly impacts the quality of life for residents, which is a central goal in any caregiving environment. By fostering an informed and capable staff, nursing homes can improve overall care outcomes, resident satisfaction, and ensure compliance with regulatory standards.

3. What key law governs the rights of residents in nursing homes in Ohio?

A. Ohio Nursing Home Residents' Bill of Rights

B. Nursing Home Reform Act of 1987

C. Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act

D. Fair Housing Act

The Ohio Nursing Home Residents' Bill of Rights is the key law that specifically governs the rights of residents in nursing homes within Ohio. This legislation establishes a set of rights that ensure the dignity, privacy, and autonomy of residents. It covers essential aspects such as the right to participate in their own care planning, the right to be informed about their medical conditions and treatment options, and the right to voice grievances without fear of retaliation. While the Nursing Home Reform Act of 1987 also plays a critical role in regulating nursing homes at the federal level, its purpose is more about setting standards for care and conditions rather than explicitly detailing the rights of residents within Ohio. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act focuses primarily on healthcare insurance reforms rather than specific rights in long-term care settings. The Fair Housing Act addresses issues of discrimination in housing but does not specifically apply to the rights of nursing home residents. Thus, the Ohio Nursing Home Residents' Bill of Rights directly addresses the specific needs and rights of nursing home residents in the state, making it the correct answer to this question.

4. What needs to be recorded on a disaster drill record?

A. Time of drill

B. Type of drill

C. Signatures of those that attended

D. Effectiveness of the plan

Recording the effectiveness of the plan on a disaster drill record is crucial for evaluating the success of the emergency response plan in place. This information helps in identifying any weaknesses or areas that need improvement in the plan. The time of the drill, type of drill, and signatures of those who attended are important details to include on the record as well, but assessing the effectiveness of the plan is paramount for ensuring the safety and well-being of residents in case of a real emergency.

5. What is the primary purpose of a therapeutic diet?

- A. To provide comfort only**
- B. To meet patient's cultural preferences**
- C. For treatment of diseases or clinical conditions**
- D. To encourage excessive food intake**

The primary purpose of a therapeutic diet is for the treatment of diseases or clinical conditions. Therapeutic diets are specifically designed to aid in the management and treatment of various health issues. They are formulated to provide the necessary nutrients while addressing specific dietary restrictions or modifications based on a patient's medical needs. For example, individuals with diabetes may require a diet low in sugars and high in fiber, while those with hypertension may need to limit sodium intake. While comfort and cultural preferences are indeed important factors in overall patient care and dietary choices, they do not define the primary objective of a therapeutic diet. Additionally, encouraging excessive food intake contradicts the goal of managing health conditions, as therapeutic diets typically regulate quantities and types of food to promote health, prevent complications, and assist in recovery.

6. What must an application include?

- A. Only contact info of LNHA**
- B. Only copies of certificate of occupancy**
- C. Zoning ordinances, statement of financial solvency, statement of ownership, contact info of LNHA, contact of the business employed to manage NH, copies of certificate of occupancy**
- D. Only statement of ownership**

An application must include more than just the contact information of the LNHA or copies of a certificate of occupancy. It must also include zoning ordinances, a statement of financial solvency, contact information of the business employed to manage the nursing home, and a statement of ownership. These are all important pieces of information that help paint a complete picture of the nursing home and its operations. Simply including the contact information of the LNHA or copies of a certificate of occupancy would not provide enough information for a thorough application. Additionally, only including a statement of ownership would not address important aspects of the nursing home such as its financial stability, management, and compliance with zoning regulations. Therefore, option C is the correct answer as it includes all necessary components for a comprehensive application.

7. Transient guests are not considered residents if

- A. Who have a short respite stay**
- B. Stay w resident upon admission**
- C. Stay with resident during end of life**
- D. Expedited inspections**

Transient guests are not considered residents if they have a short respite stay because a short respite stay typically implies a temporary, non-permanent arrangement that is not intended for long-term residency. In contrast, options B and C mention situations where the guest is staying with a resident, which may still qualify them as residents depending on the circumstances. Option D, expedited inspections, does not pertain to the distinction between transient guests and residents in this context.

8. Upon a resident's transfer, discharge, or death, when should the nursing home make an accounting of all that resident's monies held by the facility and disperse it?

- A. Within 20 days to the resident or to the estate**
- B. Within 10 days to the resident or to the estate**
- C. Within 30 days to the resident or to the estate**
- D. Within 40 days to the resident or to the estate**

The correct answer is that the nursing home should make an accounting of all the resident's monies and disperse it within 30 days to the resident or to the estate. This timeframe is established to ensure that the financial interests of the resident or their estate are handled promptly and respectfully upon their transfer, discharge, or death. Adhering to this 30-day rule helps maintain a standard of accountability and transparency within the facility, providing necessary closure to the resident's finances for the family or estate administrators. This timeframe strikes a balance between being timely enough to meet the immediate needs of the resident's estate and allowing the facility sufficient time to ensure accurate accounting. It reflects regulatory and ethical obligations the facility must uphold when dealing with sensitive financial matters related to residents.

9. Which document outlines the regulations and standards for nursing homes in Ohio?

- A. Ohio Department of Health Manual**
- B. Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 3701-17**
- C. American Health Care Association Guidelines**
- D. National Council on Aging Standards**

The Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 3701-17 is the precise document that provides a comprehensive outline of the regulations and standards specifically related to nursing homes in Ohio. This code encompasses the requirements and guidelines that facilities must adhere to in order to operate legally within the state, addressing aspects such as resident rights, facility operations, staffing requirements, and safety protocols. While the Ohio Department of Health Manual may contain information pertaining to health regulations, and organizations like the American Health Care Association and the National Council on Aging provide valuable guidelines and standards for care, they do not serve as the overarching regulatory framework specifically mandated for nursing homes in Ohio. The OAC is the authoritative source that governs these entities, ensuring compliance and establishing accountability within Ohio's nursing home facilities.

10. What must a nursing home do in conjunction with the pharmacist or pharmacy service?

- A. Provide pharmaceutical training**
- B. Maintain an emergency and contingency drug supply**
- C. Offer pharmacy services to the public**
- D. Conduct drug trials**

A nursing home must work closely with the pharmacist or pharmacy service in order to maintain an emergency and contingency drug supply for their patients. This option is correct because it highlights the vital role that pharmacists and pharmacy services play in the healthcare system, particularly in the context of a nursing home. Option A is incorrect because pharmaceutical training is not the main task that a nursing home must do in conjunction with the pharmacist. Option C is incorrect because nursing homes do not typically offer pharmacy services to the public, they are primarily focused on serving their residents. Option D is incorrect because nursing homes are not involved in drug trials, which are often conducted by pharmaceutical companies or research institutions.