

Wisconsin Nursing Home Administrators (NHA) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Except in emergencies, who must recommend the admission of a person with a developmental disability or a person under 65 with a mental illness?**
 - A. A psychiatric evaluation team**
 - B. The facility's medical director**
 - C. The county of residence**
 - D. The patient's primary care physician**
- 2. What is required for a variance request approval in Wisconsin nursing homes?**
 - A. A handwritten letter**
 - B. Approval from local government**
 - C. A written request with complete details**
 - D. An email from a resident's family member**
- 3. Who determines which medications and their strengths are to be stocked in the contingency storage unit?**
 - A. The facility administrator**
 - B. The medical director**
 - C. The nursing staff**
 - D. The quality assessment and assurance committee**
- 4. Which period facilities should have night lighting in a nursing home?**
 - A. Period A**
 - B. Period B**
 - C. Period C**
 - D. All periods**
- 5. Where shall garbage and rubbish be stored?**
 - A. In a closed room**
 - B. In a leakproof, nonabsorbent containers with close-fitting covers**
 - C. In paperboard containers**
 - D. On open shelves**

- 6. If upon inspection or investigation the department determines that a nursing home is in violation and it is a class "A" or "B" violation, what shall it promptly serve?**
- A. A notice of violation upon the licensee**
 - B. A warning to the staff**
 - C. A memorandum to residents**
 - D. A fine to the administrator**
- 7. What is a class "B" violation?**
- A. A condition or occurrence relating to running a nursing home threatening a resident's health, safety, or welfare**
 - B. A condition or occurrence relating to running a nursing home not directly threatening a resident's health, safety, or welfare**
 - C. A serious violation that is immediately dangerous or poses an imminent threat**
 - D. A widespread issue that affects multiple residents and poses a potential threat**
- 8. The department may charge a photocopying fee of how many cents per page to anyone who requests copies of construction or remodeling plans?**
- A. 10 cents**
 - B. 20 cents**
 - C. 25 cents**
 - D. 30 cents**
- 9. A drug testing program shall make available to the department experts to support a test result for how long after the test results are released to the department?**
- A. 1 year**
 - B. 3 years**
 - C. 5 years**
 - D. 10 years**

10. The department may enforce nursing home minimum staffing requirements based on which staffing levels if the secretary determines that the nursing home is unable to comply with minimum staffing requirements based on daily levels?

- A. annual**
- B. monthly**
- C. weekly**
- D. yearly**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Except in emergencies, who must recommend the admission of a person with a developmental disability or a person under 65 with a mental illness?

- A. A psychiatric evaluation team**
- B. The facility's medical director**
- C. The county of residence**
- D. The patient's primary care physician**

In the state of Wisconsin, the admission of a person with a developmental disability or a person under 65 with a mental illness must be recommended by a psychiatric evaluation team, as stated in the Wisconsin regulations. The psychiatric evaluation team is specifically trained and qualified to assess the individual's mental health needs and determine the appropriateness of admission to a nursing home. It is important for the team to evaluate the individual comprehensively to ensure they receive the necessary care and support in the most suitable environment. The other options are incorrect because: - The facility's medical director may have valuable input regarding the individual's medical needs but may not be specifically focused on the mental health aspect required for admission of a person with a developmental disability or mental illness. - The county of residence is not directly involved in recommending the admission of the individual based on their developmental or mental health condition. - The patient's primary care physician, while important for overall medical care, may not have the specialized knowledge and expertise in mental health assessments required for admitting individuals with developmental disabilities or mental illnesses.

2. What is required for a variance request approval in Wisconsin nursing homes?

- A. A handwritten letter**
- B. Approval from local government**
- C. A written request with complete details**
- D. An email from a resident's family member**

In Wisconsin nursing homes, a variance request approval requires a written request with complete details. This is crucial for the administrative and regulatory bodies to have a comprehensive understanding of the situation at hand and make an informed decision regarding the variance request. A handwritten letter may not provide all the necessary details, approval from local government may be important in some cases but is not a direct requirement for variance request approval, and an email from a resident's family member may not provide all the required information needed for a thorough review of the request.

3. Who determines which medications and their strengths are to be stocked in the contingency storage unit?

A. The facility administrator

B. The medical director

C. The nursing staff

D. The quality assessment and assurance committee

The other options, A, B, and C, may seem like plausible choices for deciding which medications and strengths are stocked in the contingency storage unit, but they are not the most appropriate options. A The facility administrator may have some involvement in the decision-making process, but they are ultimately responsible for overall management and operations of the facility, not specific details like medication stocking. B: The medical director may also have some input, but their main responsibility is overseeing the medical care and treatment of patients, not operational decisions like stocking medications. C: The nursing staff may have insight into the types of medications commonly used in the facility, but they are not typically involved in making decisions about contingency storage and stocking. D: The quality assessment and assurance committee is responsible for reviewing and improving the overall quality of care in the facility, including medication safety. This makes them the most appropriate choice for determining which medications and strengths should be stocked in the contingency storage unit.

4. Which period facilities should have night lighting in a nursing home?

A. Period A

B. Period B

C. Period C

D. All periods

Facilities in a nursing home should have night lighting in period C. This period refers to the time after the evening activities have ended, typically around 10pm to 7am. Including night lighting in this period ensures that residents and staff can safely navigate the facility during this time. The other options, Period A and B, are most likely when residents are awake and active, and therefore do not require additional lighting. Option D, having night lighting in all periods, may not be necessary and could lead to unnecessary energy usage.

5. Where shall garbage and rubbish be stored?

- A. In a closed room**
- B. In a leakproof, nonabsorbent containers with close-fitting covers**
- C. In paperboard containers**
- D. On open shelves**

Garbage and rubbish should be stored in a leakproof, nonabsorbent containers with close-fitting covers in order to prevent odors and pests from escaping and causing possible health and sanitation issues. Option A is incorrect because storing garbage and rubbish in a closed room can still lead to odors and pests escaping, as well as potential contamination of the entire room. Option C is incorrect because paperboard containers are not leakproof or nonabsorbent, and thus not suitable for storing garbage and rubbish. Option D is incorrect because storing garbage and rubbish on open shelves also allows for odors and pests to escape, as well as creating a potential safety hazard for anyone who may need to access the shelves. Option B is the most suitable and effective option for storing garbage and rubbish.

6. If upon inspection or investigation the department determines that a nursing home is in violation and it is a class "A" or "B" violation, what shall it promptly serve?

- A. A notice of violation upon the licensee**
- B. A warning to the staff**
- C. A memorandum to residents**
- D. A fine to the administrator**

When a nursing home is found to be in violation of regulations and it is classified as a class "A" or "B" violation, the Department must promptly serve a notice of violation upon the licensee. This notice informs the licensee of the specific violations found during the inspection or investigation, allowing them to take corrective actions to address the issues and prevent future occurrences. It is essential for the licensee to be aware of the violations to ensure the necessary steps are taken to maintain compliance with regulations and provide a safe environment for residents. The other options are incorrect because they do not address the proper protocol for addressing violations in a nursing home setting. A warning to the staff, a memorandum to residents, or a fine to the administrator would not be the appropriate course of action when a nursing home is in violation of regulations. The most effective and direct way to address violations is by serving a notice of violation to the licensee, who holds the responsibility for the overall operation and compliance of the nursing home.

7. What is a class "B" violation?

- A. A condition or occurrence relating to running a nursing home threatening a resident's health, safety, or welfare**
- B. A condition or occurrence relating to running a nursing home not directly threatening a resident's health, safety, or welfare**
- C. A serious violation that is immediately dangerous or poses an imminent threat**
- D. A widespread issue that affects multiple residents and poses a potential threat**

A class "B" violation in a nursing home setting refers to a condition or occurrence that is related to running the facility and directly threatens a resident's health, safety, or welfare. This type of violation is serious and requires immediate attention to ensure the well-being of the residents. Options B, C, and D do not fully capture the severity and direct impact on resident health and safety that a class "B" violation entails.

8. The department may charge a photocopying fee of how many cents per page to anyone who requests copies of construction or remodeling plans?

- A. 10 cents**
- B. 20 cents**
- C. 25 cents**
- D. 30 cents**

The correct answer indicates that the department may charge a photocopying fee of 10 cents per page for copies of construction or remodeling plans. This fee structure helps to offset the administrative costs associated with processing and fulfilling requests for documentation. Particularly in a regulated environment like nursing home administration, it's essential to have a clear understanding of the rules regarding fees for public records. Charging a nominal fee like 10 cents per page is a common practice that ensures equitable access to public information while also managing the costs incurred by the department in providing these services. The simplicity of the fee structure aids in transparency and encourages requests for information that can support compliance and determination of best practices in nursing home operations.

9. A drug testing program shall make available to the department experts to support a test result for how long after the test results are released to the department?

- A. 1 year**
- B. 3 years**
- C. 5 years**
- D. 10 years**

In this case, the correct answer is C. A drug testing program in a nursing home setting in Wisconsin shall make available to the department experts to support a test result for up to 5 years after the test results are released to the department. This requirement ensures that there is a sufficient timeframe for the department to access expert support and validation of the test results in case any issues arise or if further verification is needed. Having this support available for up to 5 years helps maintain the integrity and accuracy of the drug testing program within nursing home facilities.

10. The department may enforce nursing home minimum staffing requirements based on which staffing levels if the secretary determines that the nursing home is unable to comply with minimum staffing requirements based on daily levels?

- A. annual**
- B. monthly**
- C. weekly**
- D. yearly**

In the scenario described in the question, if the secretary determines that a nursing home is unable to comply with minimum staffing requirements based on daily levels, the department may enforce nursing home minimum staffing requirements based on annual staffing levels. This option is correct because looking at annual staffing levels allows for a broader perspective and assessment of the nursing home's overall compliance with minimum staffing requirements over an extended period. It helps in identifying any potential patterns or issues that may not be apparent when focusing solely on daily staffing levels. Options B, C, and D (monthly, weekly, and yearly) are incorrect because they do not provide an appropriate timeframe for evaluating staffing levels comprehensively. Monthly and weekly levels may not capture long-term staffing trends adequately, while yearly is essentially the same as annual and is the most suitable option for assessing compliance over a significant period in this context.