

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. **You are designing a patient/family-centered zone in an inpatient room in an acute care facility.**

Which family zone support features should you include?

- A. Storage for personal items, work surface for visitor use, and sleeping accommodation
 - B. Charting surface, hand-washing in room, and patient controlled entertainment
 - C. Sterile supply storage, treatment space, and sleeping accommodation
 - D. Designated quiet space, family shower, and changing accommodations
-

2. **You are designing an emergency department in a local hospital.**

What should you consider when locating access control points?

- A. The primary entrance should be located within the hospital.
 - B. The ambulance entrance should be shared with patient drop off.
 - C. Staff can regulate patient and visitor movement into the department.
 - D. Emergency department should be centrally located within the hospital.
-

3. **You are on a team developing the functional program for a new acute care hospital patient tower.**

Which items are most important in planning the space?

- A. Artwork and wayfinding
 - B. Acoustics and flooring types
 - C. Natural light and views of nature
 - D. Self-closing doors and door thresholds
-

4. **You are working on the design of a surgical suite in a hospital that requires coordination of multiple elements, special utilities, and installation by the manufacturer.**

Which category of equipment is this according to Facilities Guidelines Institute (FGI)?

- A. Major technical equipment
 - B. Movable and fixed medical equipment
 - C. Owner provided and contractor installed
 - D. Mechanical and engineering coordinated items
-

5. You are designing a radiology suite in an outpatient facility.

How might self-contained medical equipment affect the space plan?

- A. Equipment requires over-sized entry doors throughout the suite
 - B. Location of equipment with access doors or attached shielding
 - C. Requirements for equipment located along the corridor
 - D. Technicians need work area adjacent to each treatment room
-

**6. You are designing an urgent care center telemedicine location.
You want to comply with Facilities Guidelines Institute (FGI).**

Which acoustical considerations should be referenced?

- A. Confirm acoustic guidelines by IES
 - B. Specifications for privacy curtains provided by the fabric manufacturer
 - C. Speech privacy for enclosed rooms and open plan spaces
 - D. IBC references for acceptable sound absorbing materials
-

**7. You are designing an ambulatory care center. The human resources department
has expressed difficulty in attracting staff.**

**Which component can you suggest to demonstrate your client's commitment to
providing an environment that supports the work of the employees?**

- A. Staff recreation room
 - B. Offices with windows
 - C. Adjustable height work surfaces
 - D. Increase distance from clinic to staff respite areas
-

8. You are in the planning phase of an outpatient cancer treatment center.

Which approach should you consider to incorporate elements of nature?

- A. Incorporate a living wall of greenery in the lounge/waiting area.
 - B. Specify warm natural surface materials such as wood, stone, and terra-cotta.
 - C. Propose a menu with farm to table food options that promote wellness.
 - D. Design signage that focuses on tree and flower images.
-

9. You are designing a space for a residential healthcare model that follows the Green House Model.

Which interior resident common areas should typically be included?

- A. Hearth and spa rooms
 - B. Kitchen and quiet rooms
 - C. Indoor garden and nurse station
 - D. Exercise room and resident business center
-

10. You are planning a residential healthcare facility and need to consider infection control issues related to interior and exterior circulation patterns.

Which circulation patterns will you need to focus on?

- A. Staff and supply deliveries
 - B. Housekeeping carts and parking
 - C. Visitors and waste handling equipment
 - D. Material supplies and kitchen preparation
-

11. You are asked to address privacy requirements for a space utilized by a resident enrolled for Telemedicine Services within a residential healthcare facility.

Which design factor should be considered as it relates to HIPAA?

- A. The room should provide visual and audio privacy.
 - B. Telemedicine service equipment should be accessible.
 - C. Illumination levels must be non-dimmable for live video.
 - D. The space should support communication or physical exams.
-

12. You are designing an assisted living residence.

What elements need to be considered to understand the organizational culture?

- A. Religion and economic populations
 - B. Regional area and age demographics
 - C. Leadership philosophy and physical location
 - D. Management style and caregiver backgrounds
-

13. You are specifying finishes for an intensive care unit in an acute care facility.

Which national testing standard reference should you use to confirm interior finish material rating requirements?

- A. NFPA 101
 - B. ASTM E-84
 - C. ADAAG 6.1
 - D. CAL TB 117
-

14. You are working on an acute care hospital project, and are responsible for specifying flooring for an MRI suite, zones 3 and 4.

Which FGI design criteria should be considered?

- A. Modular format
 - B. Sound reduction
 - C. Stain resistance
 - D. Electrostatic dissipation
-

15. You are specifying window treatments for the exterior window of an acute care inpatient room.

Which attribute is the most important to consider?

- A. Colorful fabric
 - B. Motorized shade
 - C. Wipeable surface
 - D. Slatted treatment
-

16. You are selecting a woven textile to be used for privacy curtains in an acute care inpatient room and want to be sure that your selection complies with life safety code.

Which code applies in this situation?

- A. NFPA 701
 - B. NFPA 253
 - C. ASTM D 2859
 - D. ASTM E 1537
-

17. Your lighting consultant is proposing several different types of lighting fixtures and light sources for use in an acute hospital inpatient room. They want to be as close to natural daylight as possible.

Which lighting color characteristic reflects this?

- A. Color Temperature 2,000 to 2,500 degrees Kelvin.
 - B. Color Temperature 4,000 to 5,000 degrees Kelvin.
 - C. Color Temperature 2,500 to 3,000 degrees Kelvin.
 - D. Color Temperature 3,000 to 3,500 degrees Kelvin.
-

18. You are laying out the furniture for a hospital waiting room in an ambulatory care setting. Your plan must provide clear space near doors into the hallways to the exam rooms.

Which reference should you use?

- A. NFPA 101
 - B. Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)
 - C. American with Disabilities Act Guidelines (ADAAG)
 - D. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
-

19. You are designing an outpatient rehab gym. The client wants to have a high-end aesthetic in their public restrooms with showers. They have expressed a desire for porcelain tile, but they are also concerned about slips, trips, and falls as well as cleanability.

Which flooring finish should you recommend?

- A. Large format porcelain tile with dark grout joint
 - B. Small format porcelain tile with dark grout joint
 - C. Large format porcelain tile with light grout joint
 - D. Small format porcelain tile with light grout joint
-

20. For a shared office in an outpatient clinic, your client prefers built-in casework instead of furniture to maximize the number of people per office. You need to follow FGI.

What is the minimum square feet of contiguous clear surface required per person?

- A. 2-1/2 square feet
 - B. 3 square feet
 - C. 4 square feet
 - D. 4-1/2 square feet
-

21. You are selecting new furniture for a medical office waiting area whose patient population is primarily elderly. The flooring material is a medium value gray color.

Why would blue-green upholstered seating units be inadvisable for this location?

- A. Depth perception decreases as people age.
 - B. The lens in elderly people view cool colors as grayed.
 - C. The majority of elderly people have a sensitivity to glare.
 - D. Some blues and greens are less distinguishable as people age.
-

22. You are planning the resident rooms and bathrooms for a new nursing home. The bathrooms need to accommodate all levels of abilities, including low arm strength and wheelchair use. You are responsible for laying out the bathroom, locating the plumbing fixtures, grab bars, all bathroom accessories, and selecting shower types.

Which document should you use as a reference for this task?

- A. The International Building Code (IBC)
 - B. American National Standards International (ANSI)
 - C. American with Disabilities Act Guidelines (ADAAG)
 - D. Facilities Guidelines for Residential Health, Care and Support Facilities (FGI)
-

23. You are designing in a senior living environment. You are concerned with slip and fall injuries related to the selection and design of the flooring material.

Which characteristics are appropriate for flooring material for this design solution?

- A. A solid, high gloss resilient flooring
 - B. A small size, low contrast pattern and matte finish
 - C. A medium scale pattern with dark insets down the corridor
 - D. A large scale patterned carpet that has over a 1/4 inch pile height
-

24. You are designing a residential senior living facility.

What should you consider when planning/coordinating wayfinding elements and signage?

- A. Technology to present information on a smart device
 - B. A hierarchy to track various signs types and styles
 - C. Various sign types and styles that are clearly visible
 - D. A system to provide the correct information at the proper time
-

25. You have been contracted to design a residential healthcare facility.

Which contrast level should you recommend between walls and floors?

- A. Walls, base, and floors of consistent colors
 - B. Matching walls and base with a contrasting floor color
 - C. Walls and floors that are same color with a contrasting base
 - D. Walls color with a LRV range of 45-65 contrasting with the floor
-

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 14. D |
| 2. C | 15. C |
| 3. C | 16. A |
| 4. A | 17. D |
| 5. B | 18. C |
| 6. C | 19. B |
| 7. C | 20. C |
| 8. B | 21. B |
| 9. A | 22. C |
| 10. C | 23. B |
| 11. A | 24. D |
| 12. D | 25. B |
| 13. A | |

REFERENCES

1. Reference: Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospitals, 2022 ed. Chicago: American Society for Healthcare Engineering, 2022. — A2.2-2.2.3.1 and A2.2-2.2.3.1 (2)
2. Reference: Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospitals, 2022 ed. Chicago: American Society for Healthcare Engineering, 2022. — 2.2-3.1.3.1(2)
3. Reference: Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospitals, 2022 ed. Chicago: American Society for Healthcare Engineering, 2022. — A1.2-5.4.1, A1.2-5.4.2
4. Reference: Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospitals, 2022 ed. Chicago: American Society for Healthcare Engineering, 2022. — 1.4-3.1 Major Technical Equipment
5. Reference: Vickery, Christine G., Nyberg, Gary, and Whiteaker, Douglas. *Modern Clinic Design: Strategies for an Era of Change*, 1st ed. Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2015. — Chapter 4, pg 97
6. Reference: Guidelines for Design and Construction of Outpatient Facilities, 2022 ed. Chicago: American Society for Healthcare Engineering, 2022. — 2.1-3.4.2.4
7. Reference: Vickery, Christine G., Nyberg, Gary, and Whiteaker, Douglas. *Modern Clinic Design: Strategies for an Era of Change*, 1st ed. Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2015. — Chapter 2, pg 48
8. Reference: Leibrock, Cynthia A. and Harris, Debra D. *Design Details for Health: Making the Most of Design's Healing Potential*, 2nd ed. Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2011. — Chapter 7, pg 164
9. Reference: Brawley, Elizabeth C. *Design Innovations for Aging and Alzheimer's: Creating Caring Environments*. Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2006. — Chapter 15, pg 228
10. Reference: Guidelines for Design and Construction of Residential Health, Care and Support Facilities, 2022 ed. Chicago: American Society for Healthcare Engineering, 2022. — 1.2-2.2.3.2(2)
11. Reference: Guidelines for Design and Construction of Residential Health, Care and Support Facilities, 2022 ed. Chicago: American Society for Healthcare Engineering, 2022. — A2.1-3.3.2.4
12. Reference: Guidelines for Design and Construction of Residential Health, Care and Support Facilities, 2022 ed. Chicago: American Society for Healthcare Engineering, 2022. — A1.2-5.5.8

13. Reference: *NFPA 101: Life Safety Code, Standard for Health Care Facilities*, National Fire Protection Association, 2018. — Chapter 10, Section 10.2 Interior Finish Testing and Classification
14. Reference: *Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospitals*, 2022 ed. Chicago: American Society for Healthcare Engineering, 2022. — Imaging Rooms / 2.2-3.5.2.4 Other Design Elements
15. Reference: *Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospitals*, 2022 ed. Chicago: American Society for Healthcare Engineering, 2022. — A2.1-7.2.4.3
16. Reference: *NFPA 101: Life Safety Code, Standard for Health Care Facilities*, National Fire Protection Association, 2018. — Chapter 10, Section 10.3.1
17. Reference: Carpman, Janet R. and Grant, Myron A., *Design That Cares: Planning Health Facilities for Patients and Visitors*, 3rd ed San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2016. — Chapter 7, pg 201
18. Reference: Federal Access Board. *Americans with Disabilities Act Handbook, Standards for Accessible Design*. U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, 2010. — Chapter 4 Accessible Routes
19. Reference: Malkin, Jane. *Medical and Dental Space Planning*, 4th ed. Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2014. — Chapter 8, pg 375 Interior Finishes
20. Reference: *Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospitals*, 2022 ed. Chicago: American Society for Healthcare Engineering, 2022. — A2.1-7.2.4(b)
21. Reference: Leibrock, Cynthia A. and Harris, Debra D. *Design Details for Health: Making the Most of Design's Healing Potential*, 2nd ed. Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2011. — Chapter 5, pg 89-90
22. Reference: Federal Access Board. *Americans with Disabilities Act Handbook, Standards for Accessible Design*, U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, 2010. — Chapter 6
23. Reference: Brawley, Elizabeth C. *Design Interventions for Aging and Alzheimer's*, Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2006. — Chapter 9, pg 129-132.
24. Reference: *Guidelines for Design and Construction of Outpatient Facilities*, 2022 ed. Chicago: American Society for Healthcare Engineering, 2022. — A1.2-6.3 (c)
25. Reference: Brawley, Elizabeth C. *Design Interventions for Aging and Alzheimer's*, Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2006. — Chapter 5, pg 67.

EXAMINATION CONTENT OBJECTIVES

- 1. Objective 1.1.1**
Functional Program/Care Model: Given an acute care scenario, identify required elements for patient-focused, family-centered, and/or community-centered care models.
- 2. Objective 1.1.3**
Functional Program/Spaces and Adjacencies: Given an acute care scenario, identify the components following best practices during planning and predesign when considering spatial relationships between public/admin services, patient spaces, staff spaces, general services and circulation.
- 3. Objective 1.1.4**
Functional Program: Given an acute care scenario, identify required elements for industry standards best practice models.
- 4. Objective 1.2.1**
Equipment: Given an acute care scenario involving medical equipment, identify the effect of physical requirements on space planning, infrastructure and use by patient and staff.
- 5. Objective 2.2.1**
Equipment: Given an ambulatory care scenario involving medical equipment, identify the effect of physical requirements on space planning, infrastructure and use by patient and staff.
- 6. Objective 2.3.2**
Environment of Care: Given a scenario in an ambulatory care facility, identify planning concepts that improve acoustical design.
- 7. Objective 2.3.8**
Environment of Care: In an ambulatory care setting, identify components of the care environment and the effect of those components on the staff experience during patient care or respite from work, and which contribute to creation of safe and supported environments for patients and staff.
- 8. Objective 2.3.11**
Environment of Care: Identify the design approaches that incorporate elements of natural light, views, and connection to nature in ambulatory care during planning and predesign.
- 9. Objective 3.1.2**
Functional Program: Give a scenario about designing a space for a residential healthcare model, identify the elements that are required for each care model.
- 10. Objective 3.1.5**
Functional Program: Given a residential healthcare scenario, identify required elements for industry standards best practice models.

11. Objective 3.3.1

Environment of Care: In a residential healthcare facility, identify factors that address or do not address privacy concerns including the type of information covered in HIPAA.

12. Objective 3.3.7

Environment of Care: Identify the elements to consider in residential healthcare living facilities when being culturally responsive (nationality, regional culture, and organizational culture.)

13. Objective 4.1.5

Application of Codes and Guidelines: Given an acute care scenario, identify the requirements according to *NFPA 101: Life Safety Code, Standard for Health Care Facilities*, including flammability requirements, means of egress, and interior material selections.

14. Objective 4.2.1

Surfaces: Given an acute care scenario, identify the requirements to be considered when selecting flooring materials and accessories.

15. Objective 4.3.1

Furnishings: Given a scenario in an acute setting, identify the window treatment specifications, characteristics or considerations that apply.

16. Objective 4.3.2

Furnishings: Given a scenario in an acute setting, identify the privacy curtain specifications, characteristics or considerations that apply.

17. Objective 4.4.1

Lighting: Given a scenario in an acute setting, identify the lighting design specifications, characteristics or considerations that apply.

18. Objective 5.1.1

Application of Codes and Guidelines: Given an ambulatory care scenario about a code or guideline, identify the reference required to provide the information needed.

19. Objective 5.2.1

Surfaces: Given an ambulatory care scenario, identify the requirements to be considered when selecting flooring materials and accessories.

20. Objective 5.2.4

Surfaces: Given an ambulatory care scenario, identify the requirements to be considered in selecting casework materials and details.

21. Objective 5.5.1

Color and Pattern: Given a scenario in an ambulatory care facility, identify the effect of color and pattern characteristics that should be considered in the selection and specification of surfaces (walls, floors, etc.) and upholstery.

22. Objective 6.1.1

Application of Codes and Guidelines: Given a scenario about a code or guideline, identify the reference that should be used to find the correct requirements for a given space type for residential healthcare facilities.

23. Objective 6.2.1

Surfaces: Given a residential healthcare facility care scenario, identify the requirements to be considered when selecting flooring materials and accessories.

24. Objective 6.3.5

Furnishing: Given a residential healthcare facility scenario, identify the requirements to be considered in selecting artwork and environmental graphics.

25. Objective 6.5.1

Color and Pattern: Given a scenario in a residential healthcare facility, identify the effect of color and pattern characteristics that should be considered in the selection and specification of surfaces (walls, floors, etc.) and upholstery.
