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Medical Professional CHFMR

Certified Healthcare Facility Manager (CHFMR) certification
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Medical Professional Certified Healthcare Facility Manager (CHFM) certification exam 認定 CHFM 試験問題 (Q93-Q98):

質問 # 93

Child abduction system evaluation is best accomplished by

- A. administration.
- B. the safety committee.
- C. risk managers.
- **D. security professionals.**

正解: D

解説:

The evaluation of child abduction systems—such as infant security alarms, electronic tagging devices, and controlled access systems—falls under the expertise of security professionals. These professionals are trained to test, monitor, and validate the effectiveness of electronic security and surveillance systems. Their role ensures that abduction-prevention technology is properly installed, maintained, and capable of responding effectively in an emergency.

* Correct Answer (B. security professionals): According to the CHFM exam content outline under Compliance, healthcare facilities are expected to implement and evaluate security measures that meet regulatory and safety requirements. The responsibility for the technical and functional evaluation of systems like infant abduction alarms lies with trained security staff.

* Incorrect Options:

* A. administration: While hospital administration sets policy and allocates resources, they are not directly responsible for evaluating technical systems.

* C. the safety committee: Safety committees review incidents and provide oversight but do not conduct system-level technical evaluations.

* D. risk managers: Risk managers focus on identifying potential liability and compliance issues but rely on security professionals to conduct the detailed evaluation of child abduction systems.

Relevance to CHFM Compliance Domain:

Within the Compliance domain of the CHFM exam, managers must demonstrate knowledge of regulatory standards for security in healthcare facilities, particularly in sensitive areas such as maternity wards.

Evaluation of abduction-prevention systems aligns directly with security operations, which are managed and verified by trained security professionals to ensure compliance with The Joint Commission (TJC), CMS, and industry best practices.

References:

American Hospital Association (AHA), CHFM Candidate Handbook - Exam Content Outline, "Compliance" domain: includes responsibilities for security and safety system evaluation.

The Joint Commission (TJC), Environment of Care Standards - Requirements for infant and pediatric abduction prevention measures.

NFPA 99: Health Care Facilities Code - Security system integration into patient safety measures.

質問 # 94

Which of the following is the best description of the purpose of an Environmental Tour as required by TJC?

- A. establishes failures in building systems
- B. categorizes risk assessments
- **C. identifies hazards**
- D. ensures compliance with TJC standards

正解: C

解説:

The Joint Commission (TJC) requires hospitals to conduct environmental tours (also called Environment of Care rounds) with the primary purpose of identifying hazards to patients, staff, and visitors. While compliance, risk categorization, and system failures may be evaluated, the main focus is proactive hazard identification to reduce safety risks.

References: The Joint Commission, Environment of Care Standards, EC.04.01.01.

質問 # 95

At the end of an 8-hour electrical shutdown, after the maintenance work is completed but before the cabinets are closed up or the

system re-energized, a final inspection should be completed by individuals who have

- A. been involved since the beginning of the shutdown.
- B. gathered feedback and attended the lessons learned debriefing.
- C. working knowledge of the generators and switch gear.
- **D. "fresh eyes" and go/no go authority.**

正解: D

解説:

Best practice in safety and risk management is to have a final inspection performed by individuals with "fresh eyes" and go/no-go authority. Those directly involved may overlook issues due to task familiarity.

Independent inspection reduces risk before re-energization.

References: NFPA 70E (Electrical Safety in the Workplace); AHA/ASHE recommended practices; CHFM Handbook - Administration and Compliance domains.

質問 # 96

A high kW demand on a facility electrical consumption report is noted for a one-hour interval. Consumption is less than normal for the same interval. Which of the following could be the cause?

- A. shutdown of a 1,000-ton chiller
- **B. equipment restart after a power interruption**
- C. high electric heat loads
- D. utilizing a generator to load shed

正解: B

解説:

A demand spike (kW) can occur when multiple large motors or systems restart simultaneously after a power interruption. Although energy consumption (kWh) over the interval may be less, the instantaneous demand registers higher because of inrush currents during restart. This aligns with CHFM exam energy management principles.

References: NFPA 70; ASHE Energy Management guidelines; CHFM Candidate Handbook - Maintenance and Operations.

質問 # 97

To minimize the number of change orders, it is best to have

- A. multiple prequalified bidders.
- **B. complete plans and specifications.**
- C. a builder's insurance policy and performance bond.
- D. a qualified construction manager and subcontractors.

正解: B

解説:

The primary cause of change orders is incomplete or unclear plans and specifications. Ensuring that drawings and specs are fully developed before bidding reduces ambiguity, scope gaps, and the likelihood of modifications during construction.

A (Correct): Complete plans/specs = fewer change orders.

B: Bonds/policies protect financially but do not reduce change orders.

C: Prequalification ensures capable bidders but doesn't eliminate scope issues.

D: Competent managers/subcontractors help but cannot offset incomplete design docs.

Reference: CHFM Handbook - Planning, Design, and Construction domain.

質問 # 98

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