Landline Telephone

How it works

✓ Landline phone available at member's address for visit verification

✓ Provider makes a call using the landline telephone at the member's home to check-in and to check-out

Advantages

+ Landline phones are the lowest cost solution

+ Providers dial into a toll-free number

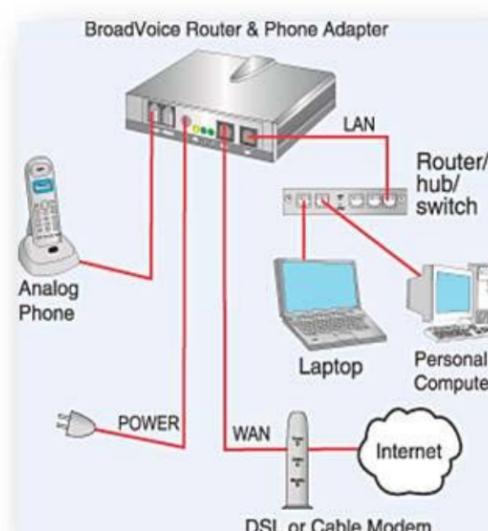+ Check-in initiates the visit

+ Check-out terminates the visit

Challenges

— The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) found that almost half of U.S. households do not have a landline

— Cell phones are preferred by most people in the U.S.

— Landlines are rapidly losing relevance

— The member could make the initial call if a provider is running late

— Landlines lack secure communication process

— Landlines are unable to record travel expenses or use GPS services

— Landlines require supplemental paper systems

— Landlines incur costs related to manual reviews

— If the power goes out, you no longer have that landline connection

— Latency due to bandwidth requirements, some calls may appear to lag, delay or disappear

Telephony

- ❖ is the *field of technology* involving the development, application, and deployment of <u>telecommunication</u> services *for* the purpose of *electronic transmission of voice, fax, or data, between distant parties.*

- ❖ is commonly referred to as the construction or *operation of telephones and telephonic systems* and as *a system of telecommunications* in which telephonic equipment is employed in the *transmission of speech or other sound between points, with or without the use of wires.*[1]

- ❖ is *also* used frequently to refer to computer *hardware, software, and computer network systems*, that perform functions traditionally performed by telephone equipment. In this context the technology is specifically referred to as Internet telephony, or <u>voice over Internet Protocol</u> (VoIP).

Example of residential network including VoIP

Landline Telephone
(land line, land-line, main line, home phone, landline, fixed-line, and wireline)

> Landline phone available at member's address for visit verification.
> Provider makes a call using the landline telephone at the member's the member's home to check-in and to check-out.
> A **landline telephone** (also known as **land line, land-line, main line, home phone, landline, fixed-line**, and **wireline**) is a phone that uses a metal wire or optical fiber telephone line for transmission as distinguished from a mobile cellular line, which uses radio waves for transmission.
> A landline is a conventional telecommunications connection by cable laid across land, typically either on poles or buried underground.
> A **fixed phone** line (a line that is not a mobile phone line) can be hard-wired or cordless and typically refers to the operation of wireless devices or systems in fixed locations such as homes.
> Although mobile and portable systems can be used in fixed locations, efficiency and bandwidth are compromised compared with fixed systems.
> Mobile or portable, battery-powered wireless systems can be used as emergency backups for fixed systems in case of a power blackout or natural disaster.

Advantages
- Landline phones are the lowest cost solution
- Providers dial into a toll-free number
- Check-in initiates the visit
- Check-out terminates the visit

Disadvantages
- Landlines are rapidly losing relevance: *The number of landline subscribers continuously decreases due to upgrades in digital technology and the conveniences that come with switching to wireless (cellular) or Internet-based alternatives*

- Landlines are easy to circumvent. A member could make the initial call if a provider is running late.

- Landlines lack secure communication process with care team members or the agency.

- Landlines are unable to record travel expenses or use GPS services

- Landlines require supplemental paper systems: *Fixed wireless devices usually derive their electrical power from the utility mains electricity, unlike mobile wireless or portable wireless, which tend to be battery-powered*

- Landlines incurs costs related to manual reviews

QR Code

How it works

- ✓ Type of matrix barcode
- ✓ Uses four standardized encoding modes (numeric, alphanumeric, byte/binary, and kanji) to efficiently store data
- ✓ Can utilize a cell phone to scan the barcode'
- ✓ Used to extend user experience
- ✓ Can be used as a quick response mechanism which saves users the effort of typing in a URL or an SMS short-code

www.udel.edu/topics/
e-portfolios/

Advantages

- \+ Intended to have maximum accessibility
- \+ QR Codes cannot be hacked
- \+ Challenges
- \+ There are no security standards

QR code

(abbreviated from **Quick Response Code**)

QR code (abbreviated from **Quick Response Code**) is the trademark for a type of matrix barcode or two-dimensional barcode

✓ A QR code is detected by a 2-dimensional digital image sensor and then digitally analyzed by a programmed processor.

✓ A QR code uses four standardized encoding modes (numeric, alphanumeric, byte/binary, and kanji) to store data efficiently

✓ Applications include product tracking, item identification, time tracking, document management, and general marketing.

✓ Typically, a smartphone is used as a QR code scanner

✓ Many QR Code applications target mobile-phone users

✓ Users with a camera phone equipped with the correct reader application can scan the image of the QR code to display text, contact information, connect to a wireless network, or open a web page in the telephone's browser.

✓ QR codes also may be linked to a location to track where a code has been scanned.

ADVANTAGES		DISADVANTAGES	
Ease of use	Range of uses	Alternatives better choice	Reader download must
Trackable	Quick transfer		
Appeals to user curiosity	Cost efficient	Scanning may be long process	Lack of awareness
Anyone can create	Easy way to send content	Potential Overuse	Security issues