

# VPAT Accessibility Conformance Report

(Based on ITI VPAT<sup>®</sup>)

Name of Product	<b>Clinical Pharmacology powered by ClinicalKey</b>
Date Last Updated	June 3, 2026
Completed by	Amy Li, Justin Binder (Elsevier Digital Accessibility Team)
Applicable Standards/Guidelines	This document rates Clinical Pharmacology powered by ClinicalKey according to the <a href="#">W3C WCAG 2.1 A and AA</a> requirements.
Contact for More Information	Elsevier Digital Accessibility Team <a href="mailto:accessibility@elsevier.com">accessibility@elsevier.com</a>
Testing Tools and Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hands-on keyboard operation</li><li>• DevTools/Code inspection</li><li>• Chrome Version 148.0.7778.181 (Official Build) (64-bit) on Windows 11 23H2</li><li>• NVDA screen reader 2025.3</li><li>• WAVE and Axe Extensions</li><li>• Colour Contrast Analyzer</li><li>• <a href="#">W3C Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI) Pages</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Elsevier Accessibility Checklist</a></li></ul>
Document Sections	This review document includes all WCAG 2.1 A and AA checkpoints, organized into 7 logical sections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Visuals</li><li>• Keyboard</li><li>• Headings and Structure</li><li>• Labeling</li><li>• Multimedia</li><li>• Usability</li><li>• Mobile User Experience</li></ul>
Pages/Areas Covered	Login, Header/Footer, Home, Search, Drug Interaction, IV Compatibility, Product Comparison, Adverse Reaction, Clinical Comparison, Products Not Recommended for Splitting, Products with REMS, Monographs, Confused Drugs, Clinical Calculators, Drug Calculators, Patient Education, Drug Class Overviews, Safety Sheets, Books (Harriet Lane), ToxED
Terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Supports:</b> The functionality of the product has at least one method that meets the criteria without known defects or meets with equivalent facilitation.</li><li>• <b>Partially supports:</b> Some functionality of the product does not meet the criteria.</li><li>• <b>Does not support:</b> Majority of functionality of the product does not meet the criteria.</li><li>• <b>Supports (N/A):</b> According to W3C on conformance, "If there is no content to which a success criterion applies, the success criterion is satisfied."</li></ul>
Notes/Terminology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• "AT" stands for Assistive Technology such as screen readers, voice input, etc.</li></ul>

## Conformance Summary

WCAG 2.1 Success Criterion	Level	Evaluation
1.1.1: Non-text Content	A	Partially supports
1.2.1: Audio-only and Video-only (Prerecorded)	A	Supports (N/A)
1.2.2: Captions (Prerecorded)	A	Supports (N/A)
1.2.3: Audio Description or Full Text Alternative	A	Supports (N/A)
1.2.4: Captions (Live)	AA	Supports (N/A)
1.2.5: Audio Description	AA	Supports (N/A)
1.3.1: Info and Relationships	A	Partially supports
1.3.2: Meaningful Sequence	A	Partially supports
1.3.3: Sensory Characteristics	A	Supports (N/A)
1.3.4: Orientation (2.1)	AA	Supports (N/A)
1.3.5: Identify Input Purpose (2.1)	AA	Supports
1.4.1: Use of Color	A	Partially supports
1.4.2: Audio Control	A	Supports (N/A)
1.4.3: Contrast (Minimum)	AA	Partially supports
1.4.4: Resize text	AA	Supports
1.4.5: Images of Text	AA	Partially supports
1.4.10: Reflow (2.1)	AA	Partially supports
1.4.11: Non-Text Contrast (2.1)	AA	Partially supports
1.4.12: Text Spacing (2.1)	AA	Partially supports
1.4.13: Content on Hover or Focus (2.1)	AA	Partially supports
2.1.1: Keyboard	A	Partially supports
2.1.2: No Keyboard Trap	A	Supports
2.1.4: Character Key Shortcuts (2.1)	A	Supports (N/A)
2.2.1: Timing Adjustable	A	Does not support
2.2.2: Pause, Stop, Hide	A	Supports (N/A)
2.3.1: Three Flashes or Below Threshold	A	Supports (N/A)
2.4.1: Bypass Blocks	A	Partially supports
2.4.2: Page Titled	A	Partially supports
2.4.3: Focus Order	A	Partially supports
2.4.4: Link Purpose (In Context)	A	Partially supports
2.4.5: Multiple Ways	AA	Supports (N/A)
2.4.6: Headings and Labels	AA	Partially supports
2.4.7: Focus Visible	AA	Partially supports
2.5.1: Pointer Gestures (2.1)	A	Supports (N/A)
2.5.2: Pointer Cancellation (2.1)	A	Supports
2.5.3: Label in Name (2.1)	A	Supports
2.5.4: Motion Actuation (2.1)	A	Supports (N/A)
3.1.1: Language of Page	A	Partially supports
3.1.2: Language of Parts	AA	Does not support

WCAG 2.1 Success Criterion	Level	Evaluation
3.2.1: On Focus	A	Supports
3.2.2: On Input	A	Partially supports
3.2.3: Consistent Navigation	AA	Supports
3.2.4: Consistent Identification	AA	Supports
3.3.1: Error Identification	A	Supports
3.3.2: Labels or Instructions	A	Supports
3.3.3: Error Suggestion	AA	Supports
3.3.4: Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data)	AA	Supports (N/A)
4.1.1: Parsing	A	Supports
4.1.2: Name, Role, Value	A	Does not support
4.1.3: Status Messages (2.1)	AA	Partially supports

## WCAG 2.1 A and AA Success Criteria

### Visuals

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
<p><a href="#">1.1.1: Non-Text Content</a> (A) Provide text alternatives for non-text content (e.g. images)</p>	Partially supports	<p>Many images and icons have appropriate text equivalents.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Header:</b> The logo visually indicates "Clinical Pharmacology Powered by ClinicalKey" but the accessible text equivalent for the logo link is "Clinical Pharmacology".</li> <li>• <b>Patient Education:</b> The remove 'X' image buttons lack text equivalents.</li> <li>• <b>Products with REMS:</b> None of the PDFs appear to be tagged or prepared for accessibility, including images that lack alternative text.</li> <li>• <b>Books:</b> Some images contain inaccurate alt text, for example an Elsevier logo image contains inaccurate alternative text of alt="Part I Illustration a child sitting on a hospital bed in a gown with an IV pole nearby, illustrating pediatric acute care in a hospital setting." Some images are decorative but contain redundant or unnecessary alternative text such as the icons next to the "Audio case file" text. For complex diagrams and graphics, they provide overly long alternative text that may not provide enough information or is hard to parse out with assistive technology.</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">1.3.3: Sensory Characteristics</a> (A) Do not rely on sensory characteristics of components such as shape, size, visual location, orientation, or sound</p>	Supports (N/A)	<p>There are no instructions or areas of content which rely solely on sensory characteristics.</p>
<p><a href="#">1.4.1: Use of Color</a> (A) Color is not used as the only visual means of conveying info</p>	Partially supports	<p>In most instances, when color is used as a means of conveying information, another visual method is also used to convey the information without color.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Header:</b> The keyboard focus indicator for image controls and form elements (such as the help image button and the hamburger menu button) relies solely on a color change to convey focus. This approach does not provide sufficient visual distinction.</li> <li>• <b>Books:</b> Some links in-line with paragraph text lack visual indication beyond color difference.</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">1.4.3: Color Contrast (Minimum)</a> (AA) Text has enough contrast with the background (4.5:1 for</p>	Partially supports	<p>Text has sufficient contrast with its corresponding background in most areas.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b></p>

<p>small text and 3:1 for large text)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Across the application, the link text keyboard focus color has a contrast of 2.5:1.</li> <li>• <b>Header:</b> The text focus color for some of the menu items has a contrast of 3.2:1.</li> <li>• <b>Drug Interactions:</b> The orange "Major" text on white background does not have enough contrast at 4.4:1.</li> <li>• <b>Monographs:</b> The orange buttons with white text of a contrast ratio of 2.6:1. The Green tabs with white text have a contrast of 3.2:1.</li> <li>• <b>Confused Drugs:</b> The blue/teal text color on the beige/tan background color has a contrast of 4.3:1. When the table link text receives focus, the text becomes orange and has the text contrast ratio of 2.5:1 with the white background and 2:1 for the beige/tan background.</li> <li>• <b>Drug Class Overviews:</b> The blue/teal text color on the beige/tan background color has a contrast of 4.3:1.</li> <li>• <b>Books:</b> Grey text lacks sufficient contrast against section background (light turquoise) has a contrast ratio of 4.3:1.</li> <li>• <b>ToxED:</b> The "Results for:" text and results range/total amount on the Search page have a contrast ratio of 4:1. Search result links have a contrast ratio of 4.14:1, and the Previous/Next page links at the top of Search have a contrast ratio of 2.35:1. On the Calculators page, sub-category headings such as "Body Surface Area" have a contrast ratio of 4.48:1, while the Blood Pressure Percentiles calculator text "Threshold for Stage 2 hypertension" has a contrast ratio of 1.15:1. In the Header and Footer, the "TOXED TOPICS" control falls below 4.5:1 at certain points, and footer links have a contrast ratio of 2.08:1.</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">1.4.4: Resize Text</a> (AA) Text can be enlarged up to 200% without loss of functionality.</p>	<p>Supports</p>	<p>Text may be enlarged to 200% while preserving functionality of content.</p>
<p><a href="#">1.4.5: Images of Text</a> (AA) Text is used rather than images of text, except where the presentation of text is essential, such as logos</p>	<p>Partially supports</p>	<p>No images of text are used other than for logos or essential presentation in most areas.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Books:</b> Some tables and their descriptions are provided as images instead of actual text and tables (e.g., under the chapter Pulmonology and Sleep Medicine). Additionally, diagrammatic content such as flowcharts often contains text within images.</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">1.4.10: Reflow</a> (AA) Content can be presented without loss of information or functionality, and without requiring scrolling in two dimensions for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vertical scrolling content at a width</li> </ul>	<p>Partially supports</p>	<p>Most pages utilize a responsive view where content reflows into a single column. In most instances pages may be zoomed to 400% without necessitating horizontal scrolling, nor loss of functionality/content.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Header:</b> At 1280px with 150%–400% zoom, the search becomes a button that opens the search. When it is opened, the instruction text for the search field is cut off the screen.</li> <li>• <b>Home:</b> At 1280px with 400% zoom, the "Find by" form shifts slightly to the right, and "View more" list item text is slightly cut off on the left.</li> </ul>

<p>equivalent to 320 CSS pixels;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Horizontal scrolling content at a height equivalent to 256 CSS pixels..</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Products Not for Splitting:</b> At 1280px with 400% zoom, the page content takes minutes to load and not guaranteed. This is both a functional and accessibility issue.</li> <li><b>Confused Drugs:</b> At 1280px with 400% zoom, the data tables are cut off due to a lack of horizontal scrolling functionality for the tables.</li> <li><b>Monographs:</b> At 1280px with 400% zoom, sticky content (header, main headings, page tabs) covers the entire screen. At zoom levels below 400%, content remains available.</li> <li><b>Patient Education:</b> At 1280px with 400% zoom, the select language element shifts to the side.</li> <li><b>Drug Class Overviews:</b> At 1280px with 400% zoom, the header and select overview dropdown become sticky and cover over half the screen.</li> <li><b>Books:</b> At 1280px with 400% zoom, minimal horizontal scrolling is required to view the table of contents page.</li> <li><b>ToxED:</b> The ToxED Topics (all pages), Header and Footer, and Help pages do not support proper reflow at 400% zoom, requiring horizontal scrolling and causing overlapping or obscured content, which impacts readability and keyboard navigation.</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">1.4.11: Non-Text Contrast (AA)</a> User interface components and graphical objects have a contrast ratio of at least 3:1 against adjacent color(s).</p>	Partially supports	<p>Almost all non-text UI components and graphical objects have at least a 3:1 contrast ratio against surrounding colors.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Across the application: The keyboard focus indicator color that appears as an orange underline has a contrast of 2.5:1.</li> <li><b>Header:</b> The focus indicator for hamburger menu button (light orange on white) has a contrast of 2.5:1.</li> <li><b>Drug Interactions:</b> Form border contrast against white is 1.4:1.</li> <li><b>IV Compatibility:</b> Form border contrast against white is 1.4:1.</li> <li><b>Product Comparison:</b> Form border contrast against white is 1.4:1.</li> <li><b>Adverse Reactions:</b> Form border contrast against white is 1.4:1.</li> <li><b>Clinical Comparison:</b> Form border contrast against white is 1.4:1.</li> <li><b>Patient Education:</b> Form border contrast against white is 1.4:1.</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">1.4.12: Text Spacing (AA)</a> In content implemented using markup languages that support the following text style properties, no loss of content or functionality occurs by setting all the following and by changing no other style property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Line height (line spacing) to at least</li> </ul>	Partially supports	<p>Users may adjust the text spacing of content on pages to the minimum baseline properties without causing loss of content or functionality.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Monographs:</b> When the minimum CSS text spacing requirements are set some of the content under the monograph indication category buttons cover up a little bit of the main content that is below it.</li> </ul>

<p>1.5 times the font size;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spacing following paragraphs to at least 2 times the font size;</li> <li>• Letter spacing (tracking) to at least 0.12 times the font size;</li> <li>• Word spacing to at least 0.16 times the font size.</li> </ul>		
<p><a href="#">1.4.13: Content on Hover or Focus</a> (AA) Where receiving and then removing pointer hover or keyboard focus triggers additional content to become visible and then hidden, the following are true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dismissible</li> <li>• Hoverable</li> <li>• Persistent</li> </ul>	Partially supports	<p>Most content that appears on hover or focus is dismissible or hoverable. In most instances, tooltip content does not disappear when attempting to move the mouse to it. In most instances, these tooltips are reachable via keyboard.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Clinical Comparison:</b> The topic category popups only appear on hover, and mouse users cannot hover over the tooltip content.</li> <li>• <b>ToxEd:</b> On Calculators pages, when the amount fields for the Results, each receive keyboard focus, the value for all the amount fields disappears from the page. It is removed from the DOM until focus is not on any of the amount fields.</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">2.3.1: Three Flashes or Below Threshold</a> (A) No more than three flashes in a 1-second period, or the flashes are below the defined thresholds</p>	Supports (N/A)	No flashing content exists.

## Keyboard

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
<p><a href="#">1.3.2: Meaningful Sequence</a> (A) The correct reading sequence can be programmatically determined</p>	Partially supports	<p>The correct reading sequence is typically logical and programmatically determinable, with the DOM order according with the visual order in most areas.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Drug Class Overviews:</b> When dialogs are opened focus does not move the dialog and the user will have to navigate until they find the dialog on the page which is somewhere at the bottom of the HTML code order.</li> <li>• <b>ToxEd:</b> Incorrect DOM reading order for headings and print controls compared to visual order in the Calculators and Additional Resources pages.</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">2.1.1: Keyboard</a> (A) All functionality is available from a</p>	Partially supports	Most standard web page content and functionality is keyboard operable across pages.

<p>keyboard, except for tasks such as drawing</p>		<p><b>Exceptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Header:</b> The nav menus cannot be closed with the escape key and requires navigating back to the triggering control for the menu.</li> <li>• <b>Home:</b> When a View More list is opened, the user navigates to the other View more button and activates it focus moves to the view more button that is opened.</li> <li>• <b>Search:</b> When entering a search that results in 2 or more sets of lists, the last list of links does not have keyboard focus due to lack of href in the &lt;a&gt; elements.</li> <li>• <b>Clinical Comparisons:</b> Classification category trees cannot be opened or closed by keyboard without also unintentionally activating the checkboxes within the expand/collapse controls. Topic category tooltips are not keyboard focusable.</li> <li>• <b>Monographs:</b> Classification trees cannot be opened or closed by keyboard.</li> <li>• <b>Drug Class Overviews:</b> Sortable table headings cannot be accessed by keyboard.</li> <li>• <b>Safety Sheets:</b> Most of the interactive content cannot be accessed by keyboard.</li> <li>• <b>ToxED:</b> Some forms in the Results sections of Calculators lack keyboard focus.</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">2.1.2: No Keyboard Trap</a> (A) The user can use the keyboard to move through page elements and is not trapped on a particular element</p>	<p>Supports</p>	<p>No pages have a keyboard trap.</p>
<p><a href="#">2.1.4: Character Key Shortcuts</a> (A) If a keyboard shortcut is implemented in content using only letter (including upper- and lower-case letters), punctuation, number, or symbol characters, then at least one of the following is true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turn off</li> <li>• Remap</li> <li>• Active only on focus</li> </ul>	<p>Supports (N/A)</p>	<p>The site does not use any character key shortcuts.</p>
<p><a href="#">2.4.3: Focus Order</a> (A) Users can tab through the elements of a page in a logical order</p>	<p>Partially supports</p>	<p>Tab order is largely logical across the site and preserves the meaning and operability of content in most instances.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Drug Class Overviews:</b> When dialogs are opened focus does not move the dialog and the user will have navigate until they find</li> </ul>

		the dialog on the page which is somewhere at the bottom of the HTML code order.
<a href="#">2.4.7: Focus Visible</a> (AA) The page element with the current keyboard focus has a visible focus indicator	Partially supports	Almost all elements across the site have a decent visible indication of focus – the focus indicator is typically a prominent dashed outline.  <b>Exceptions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Safety Sheets:</b> Many controls are not keyboard focusable, of the ones that are keyboard focusable they have an insufficient visible focus indicator or lack an indicator.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">3.2.1: On Focus</a> (A) When a UI component receives focus, this does not trigger unexpected actions.	Supports	Focusable elements do not cause unexpected actions/changes of context when receiving focus.

## Headings and Structure

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
<a href="#">1.3.1: Information and Relationships</a> (A) Info, structure, and relationships can be programmatically determined	Partially supports	Most content is distinguishable via semantic structure and relationships. A logical heading order reflecting page organization and content is programmatically determinable on most pages. List markup is used appropriately in many instances. Most input elements have programmatically determinable labels. HTML sectioning elements/landmark roles demarcate content regions.  <b>Exceptions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Drug Interactions:</b> There is no &lt;legend&gt; tag for the Lifestyle Factors &lt;fieldset&gt; grouping of checkboxes.</li> <li>• <b>Clinical Comparison:</b> Heading lack proper heading elements. Table headings lack programmatic scope.</li> <li>• <b>Products with REMS:</b> PDF lack tags and other accessibility information.</li> <li>• <b>Monographs:</b> Classification trees lack programmatic structure to determine the tree view relationship presented visually. Accordion controls have incorrect heading level.</li> <li>• <b>Drug Calculators:</b> Except for main headings, all the calculators lack heading markup for the visually presented headings. Various Calculators contain form groups but are not coded as such. For various calculators, table markup is used for layout instead of CSS. All forms (text, select, checkboxes, radio buttons) have visible labels that are not programmatically associated with their form element.</li> <li>• <b>Patient Education:</b> Headings for each list is only styled to look like heading but not code as such.</li> <li>• <b>Drug Class Overviews:</b> Headings preceding bullet list are styled to look like headings but are not marked as such. In some instances subheadings are not marked one level lower than their parent heading but rather the same heading level. The tables first column are often table row headers but are not marked as such.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Safety Sheets:</b> Tables contain expandable rows, but this structural relationship cannot be determined programmatically.</li> <li>• <b>Books:</b> Table markup may not adequately structure/represent tabular data in some instances, row header cells are not marked as such; several tables include a description as a multi-column header rather via a caption; some contain empty table headers, and several other tables lack defined headers altogether (e.g. in chapter "Hematology").</li> <li>• <b>ToxED:</b> Improper semantic structure and missing roles for lists, tables, headings, and links across multiple components. In the Search page, there are repeated blocks of text using &lt;b&gt; element that should be structured using &lt;strong&gt; element.</li> </ul> <p>Disclaimer: There are PDFs files provided by third party government entities and/or other organizations that may not be tagged properly.</p>
<a href="#">2.4.1: Bypass Blocks</a> (A) Users can bypass repeated blocks of content.	Partially supports	Each page features a "Skip to Main Content" skip navigation link. On most pages, a logical heading order and landmarks demarcating various content regions allow AT users to conveniently jump to different areas of content. <p><b>Exceptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All pages have skip links (search, navigation, content, help and feedback), but only the home page has a search section, and the help and feedback link goes to the footer (with no help or feedback).</li> <li>• <b>ToxED:</b> All pages in the ToxED site lack skip links to skip the main navigation content.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">2.4.6: Headings and Labels</a> (AA) Headings and labels are clear and consistent.	Partially supports	Headings and labels used are typically clear and descriptive. For example, most pages feature visually distinct and programmatically determinable main and secondary headings to help distinguish content. <p><b>Exceptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ToxED:</b> In the Contact Us page, the "Customer Feedback" text is a heading but not marked as such in the HTML.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">3.1.1: Language of Page</a> (A) The language of the page is specified	Partially supports	The default page language is typically and appropriately defined as lang="en". <p><b>ToxED:</b> All except the Help page lacks the lang attribute for setting the default page language.</p>
<a href="#">3.1.2: Language of Parts</a> (AA) Specify the language of text passages that are in a different language than the default language of the page.	Does not support	Users can change the language of the Patient Education articles, but the language of the article does not get marked in the HTML.
<a href="#">4.1.1: Parsing</a> (A) Use valid, error-free HTML	Supports	HTML and CSS typically pass concerning these 4 specific criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) elements have complete start and end tags,</li> <li>(ii) elements are nested according to their specifications</li> </ul>

		<p>(iii) elements do not contain duplicate attributes</p> <p>(iv) any IDs are unique, except where the specifications allow these features.</p> <p>Note: There may be other general HTML validation errors outside the scope of this criterion. WCAG 2.1 Errata notes: "This Success Criterion should be considered as always satisfied for any content using HTML or XML."</p>
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## Labeling

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
<p><a href="#">1.3.5: Identify Input Purpose</a> (AA)</p> <p>The purpose of each input field collecting information about the user can be programmatically determined when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The input field serves a purpose identified in the Input Purposes for User Interface Components section; and</li> <li>The content is implemented using technologies with support for identifying the expected meaning for form input data.</li> </ul>	Supports	<p>The only pages featuring applicable form elements that collect such information about the user are Edit Profile and Registration. The appropriate autocomplete attributes are implemented in several fields to facilitate auto-fill.</p>
<p><a href="#">2.4.2: Page Titled</a> (A)</p> <p>The page has a title describing its topic or purpose</p>	Partially supports	<p>A descriptive page title that identifies content/purpose is present for most pages.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Home:</b> When interacting with the search field there and typing a search will automatically update the page to the search page, the page title of the search page remains "Clinical Pharmacology Home" and there's no notification that the page changed from home to search.</li> <li><b>Search:</b> When interacting with the search page the search results visually appear to be in a search results page, but the page title does not update from where the user was last.</li> <li><b>Drug Calculators:</b> When selecting any calculator, the page and page URL updates but the page title remains "Clinical Calculators - Clinical Pharmacology"</li> <li><b>ToxED:</b> The Calculator and help pages lack page titles that reflect the purpose of the current page.</li> </ul>

<p><a href="#">2.4.4: Link Purpose (In Context)</a> (A)</p> <p>The purpose of each link can be determined from the link text or surrounding context.</p>	<p>Partially supports</p>	<p>An identifiable purpose may be deduced for almost all links from the link text or surrounding context.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Header:</b> The logo visually indicates "Clinical Pharmacology Powered by ClinicalKey" but the accessible link text for the logo link is "Clinical Pharmacology"</li> <li>• <b>Products Not for Splitting:</b> There are repetitive links of "All Populations" and "Pediatrics" with the same link text but different target locations.</li> <li>• <b>Monographs:</b> There are links with repetitive link text that target different pages. Such as "Dysport 300unit Powder for Injection".</li> <li>• <b>Drug Class Overviews:</b> Links in tables such as "x" that also mean "Contraindicated" for example do not indicate what page it will go to. Screen reader users will only hear an "x" link.</li> <li>• <b>Books:</b> Link labels may reference specific photographs to chapter 2 but actually go to chapter 8 such as in the "Traumatic Injuries" page.</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">2.5.3: Label in Name</a> (A)</p> <p>For user interface components with labels that include text or images of text, the name contains the text that is presented visually.</p>	<p>Supports</p>	<p>User interface components that have visible text contain text consistently within the accessible name.</p>
<p><a href="#">3.2.4: Consistent Identification</a> (AA)</p> <p>UI components used across the web site are identified consistently on every page.</p>	<p>Supports</p>	<p>Components are typically consistent across the site and identified consistently where they perform the same function across pages.</p>
<p><a href="#">3.3.1: Error Identification</a> (A)</p> <p>Input errors are clearly marked and described to the user.</p>	<p>Supports</p>	<p>Errors are clearly marked and identified in the login and registration pages.</p>
<p><a href="#">3.3.2: Labels or Instructions</a> (A)</p> <p>Items requiring user input are clearly labeled or have clear instructions.</p>	<p>Supports</p>	<p>Labels or instructions are provided for most form elements, most of which are programmatically associated with their inputs.</p>
<p><a href="#">3.3.3: Error Suggestion</a> (AA)</p> <p>When the user makes an input error, give suggestions for valid input.</p>	<p>Supports</p>	<p>The nature of content would largely not give rise to opportunities for error suggestions, but relevant helpful suggestions are provided.</p>

<p><a href="#">4.1.2: Name, Role, Value</a> (A) For all UI components, the name, value, and role can be programmatically determined.</p>	Does not support	Some UI components do communicate their role programmatically and have accessible names that are appropriately defined. However of the sample tested almost all areas contained issues that block screen AT users from accessing and understanding key UI components and overall functionality. These issues include missing or incorrect programmatic roles, states, and labels on critical interactive elements. Examples include but not limited to: in the <b>Header</b> , the hamburger menu uses aria-expanded incorrectly, and the navigation spine is coded as a modal dialog without the required name or role. On the <b>Home page</b> , View More buttons do not indicate state, the search image button is unlabeled, and the Find By action menu lacks programmatic state information. In <b>Search</b> , the search form is incorrectly marked as required and the Find By dropdown does not provide open or closed state information. Other examples include X image buttons without names or roles in <b>Patient Education</b> , sortable table headings without role or state in <b>Drug Class Overviews</b> , and modal dialogs in <b>Drug Class Overviews</b> missing required name and role attributes.
<p><a href="#">4.1.3: Status Messages</a> (AA) In content implemented using markup languages, status messages can be programmatically determined through role or properties such that they can be presented to the user by assistive technologies without receiving focus.</p>	Partially supports	<p>Status messages, while infrequently encountered, are announced by assistive technologies.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Home:</b> Updates to search results after interacting with the search field are not conveyed.</li> <li>• <b>ToxED:</b> The Search page does not announce changes to the current range of search results being viewed or the total number of results after a new search.</li> </ul>

## Multimedia

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
<p><a href="#">1.2.1: Audio-only or Video-only (Prerecorded)</a> (A) Provide alternatives for pre-recorded audio-only or video-only content.</p>	Supports (N/A)	There is no pre-recorded audio-only or video-only content.
<p><a href="#">1.2.2: Captions (Prerecorded)</a> (A) Provide captions for pre-recorded audio</p>	Supports (N/A)	There is no pre-recorded synchronized media content.
<p><a href="#">1.2.3: Audio Description or Media Alternative (Prerecorded)</a> (A)</p>	Supports (N/A)	There is no pre-recorded synchronized media content.

Provide alternatives for pre-recorded synchronized audio/video		
<a href="#">1.2.4: Captions (Live)</a> (AA) Provide captions for live audio in synchronized audio/video.	Supports (N/A)	There is no live synchronized media content.
<a href="#">1.2.5: Audio Description (Prerecorded)</a> (AA) Provide an audio description of pre-recorded video.	Supports (N/A)	There is no pre-recorded synchronized media content.
<a href="#">1.4.2: Audio Control</a> (A) Audio can be paused and stopped, or the audio volume can be changed.	Supports (N/A)	There is no audio content.
<a href="#">2.2.2: Pause, Stop, Hide</a> (A) Users can stop, pause, or hide moving, blinking, scrolling, or auto-updating information.	Supports (N/A)	There is no moving, scrolling, or auto-updating information for which the criterion is applicable.

## Usability

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
<a href="#">2.2.1: Timing Adjustable</a> (A) Users are warned of time limits shorter than 20 hours and time limits can be turned off or extended	Does not support	The login session time is 60 minutes without any warning or option to adjust extend or be turned off.
<a href="#">2.4.5: Multiple Ways</a> (AA) More than one way is available to navigate to other web pages.	Supports (N/A)	All pages may typically be located and accessed in multiple ways. For example, main navigation is consistently available across pages and a global search functionality that comprehensively indexes content across the site allows users to find specific pages.
<a href="#">3.2.2: On Input</a> (A) Changing the setting of a checkbox, radio button, or other UI component does not	Partially supports	User input, such as changing the values of form elements, does not initiate unexpected actions or changes in context.  <b>Exceptions:</b>

trigger unexpected changes in context.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Home:</b> When interacting with the search field, the auto update results are not notified to users of assistive technologies before or during input. When interacting with the search field, typing a search will automatically update the page to the search page, the page title of the search page remains "Clinical Pharmacology Home" and there's no notification that the page changed from home to search.</li> <li>• <b>Search:</b> When interacting with the search the page, the search results and visually appear to be in a search results page, but the page title does not update from where the user was last, and there's no notification that the page changed from the previous page.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">3.2.3: Consistent Navigation</a> (AA) Navigation menus are in the same location and order on every web page.	Supports	Navigation menus are consistent across pages. For example, global navigation links in the header are consistent across pages, occurring in the same order; secondary navigation is consistently positioned across appropriate sets of pages.
<a href="#">3.3.4: Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data)</a> (AA) For web pages with legal or financial commitments, input can be reviewed and corrected before final submission, and submissions can be reverted.	Supports (N/A)	There are no submissions which require legal or financial commitments.

## Mobile User Experience

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
<a href="#">1.3.4: Orientation</a> (AA) Content does not restrict its view and operation to a single display orientation, such as portrait or landscape, unless a specific display orientation is essential.	Supports (N/A)	Pages do not restrict view and operation of content to a single orientation.
<a href="#">2.5.1: Pointer Gestures</a> (A) All functionality that uses multipoint or path-based gestures for operation can be operated with a single pointer without a path-based gesture, unless a multipoint or path-	Supports (N/A)	Pages do not utilize or require multipoint or path-based gestures for any functionality.

based gesture is essential.		
<p><a href="#">2.5.2: Pointer Cancellation</a> (A)  For functionality that can be operated using a single pointer, at least one of the following is true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Down-Event</li> <li>• Abort or Undo</li> <li>• Up Reversal</li> <li>• Essential</li> </ul>	Supports	All interactive content functions through the Up-Event, allowing users to potentially move their pointer off the component to cancel.
<p><a href="#">2.5.4: Motion Actuation</a> (A)  Functionality that can be operated by device motion or user motion can also be operated by user interface components and responding to the motion can be disabled to prevent accidental actuation, except when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supported Interface</li> <li>• Essential</li> </ul>	Supports (N/A)	There is no content that utilizes device or user motion.