VPAT Accessibility Conformance Report

(Based on ITI VPAT©)

Name of Product	**Order Sets**
Date Last Updated	February 13, 2026
Completed by	Amy Li (Elsevier Digital Accessibility Team)
Applicable Standards/Guidelines	This document rates Order Sets according to the W3C WCAG 2.1 A and AA requirements.
Contact for More Information	Elsevier Digital Accessibility Team accessibility@elsevier.com
Testing Tools and Methods	• Hands-on keyboard operation • DevTools/Code inspection • Chrome 143.0.7499.193 on Windows 11 23H2 • NVDA screen reader 2025.3 • WAVE and aXe Browser Extensions • Colour Contrast Analyzer • W3C Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI) Pages • Elsevier Accessibility Checklist
Document Sections	This review document includes all WCAG 2.1 A and AA checkpoints, organized into 7 logical sections: • Visuals • Keyboard • Headings and Structure • Labeling • Multimedia • Usability • Mobile User Experience
Pages Covered	• Global • Login • Header • My Work • Library • Readonly • Preview Order Set • Preview Downtime forms • Guidance • Evidence Viewer • Imports • Admin
Terms	• **Supports**: The functionality of the product has at least one method that meets the criteria without known defects or meets with equivalent facilitation. • **Partially supports**: Some functionality of the product does not meet the criteria. • **Does not support**: Majority of functionality of the product does not meet the criteria.

	• **Supports (N/A):** According to W3C on conformance, "If there is no content to which a success criterion applies, the success criterion is satisfied."
Notes/Terminology	• “AT” stands for Assistive Technology such as screen readers, voice input, etc.

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	Does not support
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
1.3.5: Identify Input Purpose (2.1)	AA	Does not support
1.4.1: Use of Color	A	Supports
1.4.2: Audio Control	A	Supports (N/A)
1.4.3: Contrast (Minimum)	AA	Partially supports
1.4.4: Resize text	AA	Partially supports
1.4.5: Images of Text	AA	Supports (N/A)
1.4.10: Reflow (2.1)	AA	Does not support
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	Supports (N/A)
2.1.1: Keyboard	A	Does not support
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	Does not support
2.4.2: Page Titled	A	Does not support
2.4.3: Focus Order	A	Partially supports
2.4.4: Link Purpose (In Context)	A	Supports
2.4.5: Multiple Ways	AA	Does not support
2.4.6: Headings and Labels	AA	Supports
2.4.7: Focus Visible	AA	Does not support
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	Does not support
3.1.2: Language of Parts	AA	Supports (N/A)

WCAG 2.1 Success Criterion	Level	Evaluation
3.2.1: On Focus	A	Partially 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	Partially supports
3.3.2: Labels or Instructions	A	Partially 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	Does not support

WCAG 2.1 A and AA Success Criteria

Visuals

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
1.1.1: Non-Text Content (A) Provide text alternatives for non-text content (e.g. images)	Partially supports	Many images have appropriate text equivalents. **Exceptions:** • **Login:** None of the language image buttons have text equivalents. The Elsevier image link has not alt attribute or other text equivalent implementation for this image. Note that this image link only refreshes the page. • **Readonly:** None of the icon images contain text equivalents. They are currently <img> with alt attributes. • **Preview Order Set:** The accordion image buttons lack text equivalents. • **Imports:** The checkmark and x image buttons lack text equivalents.
1.3.3: Sensory Characteristics (A) Do not rely on sensory characteristics of components such as shape, size, visual location, orientation, or sound	Supports (N/A)	There are no instructions or areas of content which rely solely on sensory characteristics.
1.4.1: Use of Color (A) Color is not used as the only visual means of conveying info	Supports	When color is used as a means of conveying information, another visual method is also used to convey the information without color.
1.4.3: Color Contrast (Minimum) (AA) Text has enough contrast with the background (4.5:1 for small text and 3:1 for large text)	Partially supports	Text has sufficient contrast with its corresponding background in most areas. **Exceptions:** • Across the application, focused buttons render as white text on an orange background with a contrast ratio of 3:1. Selected tabs display orange text on a tan background with a contrast ratio of 2.81:1. Both contrast levels fall below WCAG's minimum thresholds. • Across the application, the selected page tab's orange text on tan has a contrast of 2.81:1. • **Login:** The grey text in the footer to indicate version number has a contrast ratio of 1.2.1. The red error text against white has a contrast of 4:1. • **Header:** The red "Sign Out" text against white has a contrast of 4:1. The orange text to indicate the current link has a contrast of 3.07:1. • **Library:** The forms that are disabled, technically are readonly forms rather than disabled contrast of 1.5:1. The grey text against white in the non-selected versions in the compare version dialog is has a contrast of 2.46:1.

		• **Readonly:** The orange on blue text contrast is 1.43:1 • The orange on tan text contrast is 2.69:1. The white on blue text contrast is 3.76:1. • **Evidence Viewer:** On keyboard focus, the "Back to top" changes to white text on blue, which has a contrast of 1.2:1. • **Admin:** Red text in User Details section against white has a contrast of 4.:1. The User Details blue text against blue has contrast of 4.11:1.
1.4.4: Resize Text (AA) Text can be enlarged up to 200% without loss of functionality.	Partially supports	Text may be enlarged to 200% while preserving functionality of content in most instances. **Exceptions:** • Across the application, specifically when viewing 1280px wide at 200%, text does resize, but content is cut off and user cannot scroll to reach the content that is off-screen. • **Login:** When increasing text to 200% the supported languages section gets obscured by the footer
1.4.5: Images of Text (AA) Text is used rather than images of text, except where the presentation of text is essential, such as logos	Supports (N/A)	No images of text are used other than for logos or essential presentation.
1.4.10: Reflow (AA) Content can be presented without loss of information or functionality, and without requiring scrolling in two dimensions for: • Vertical scrolling content at a width equivalent to 320 CSS pixels; • Horizontal scrolling content at a height equivalent to 256 CSS pixels..	Does not support	The application does is responsive, content and functionality is loss of 250% or higher zoom levels at 1280px wide display.
1.4.11: Non-Text Contrast (AA) User interface components and graphical objects have a contrast ratio of at least 3:1 against adjacent color(s).	Partially supports	Almost all non-text UI components and graphical objects have at least a 3:1 contrast ratio against surrounding colors. **Exceptions:** • **Login:** The form border and form box color against the white background has a contrast of 1.2:1. • **My Work:** The grey buttons against white in the pagination button options have a contrast of 2.8:1 • **Library:** The grey buttons against white in the pagination button options have a contrast of 2.8:1. The grey checkbox contrast against the white background has a contrast of 2.3:1.

		The checked checkbox orange color against the blue, has a contrast of 2.1:1. • **Readonly:** The grey comment icons on blue have a contrast of 1.7:1. The grey comment icons on white have a contrast of 2.9:1. The image buttons (minimize, moved down and maximize) have a contrast of 2:1. expand/collapse image button has a contrast of 1.9:1. • **Guidance:** The grey buttons against white in the pagination button options have a contrast of 2.8:1. • **Imports:** The green checkmark against both the white and the tan background are under 3:1 in contrast (2.2:1with white and 2.1:1 with tan) The grey buttons against white in the pagination button options have a contrast of 2.8:1. • **Admin:** The image button indicates that the bottom panel is expanded or collapsed is has a contrast of 2:1. The grey buttons against white in the pagination button options have a contrast of 2.8:1.
1.4.12: Text Spacing (AA) 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: • Line height (line spacing) to at least 1.5 times the font size; • Spacing following paragraphs to at least 2 times the font size; • Letter spacing (tracking) to at least 0.12 times the font size; • Word spacing to at least 0.16 times the font size.	Partially supports	Users may adjust the text spacing of content on pages to the minimum baseline properties without causing loss of content or functionality. Exceptions: • **Login:** When adjusting to the page to the WCAG text spacing CSS requirements, part of the "Password" text is partially cutoff.
1.4.13: Content on Hover or Focus (AA) Where receiving and then removing pointer hover or keyboard focus triggers additional content to	Supports (N/A)	No applicable instances of content that may appear on hover or focus.

become visible and then hidden, the following are true: • Dismissible • Hoverable • Persistent		
2.3.1: Three Flashes or Below Threshold (A) No more than three flashes in a 1-second period, or the flashes are below the defined thresholds	Supports (N/A)	No flashing content exists.

Keyboard

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
1.3.2: Meaningful Sequence (A) The correct reading sequence can be programmatically determined	Partially supports	The correct reading sequence is typically logical and programmatically determinable, with the DOM order according with the visual order in most areas. **Exceptions:** • **Readonly:** The visual order of the right-side panel does not match the code order in the HTML. This panel visually goes after the main content but in the HTML DOM order it comes before the main.
2.1.1: Keyboard (A) All functionality is available from a keyboard, except for tasks such as drawing	Does not support	The primary header navigation cannot be accessed or operated using a keyboard. Keyboard focus does not move into most navigation menu items, with the exception of the Guidance and User Settings dropdowns. In addition, several areas of the application do not receive keyboard focus at all, and some elements that do receive focus cannot be activated using the keyboard. Because keyboard-only users cannot reach or operate many pages and key areas of the product, this represents a failure of keyboard operability for essential functionality. Although some page elements receive keyboard focus, the inability to reliably navigate and activate the global navigation prevents users from completing core workflows. Note: This application also relies on non-standard keyboard interaction patterns, including the use of arrow keys instead of the expected Tab-based navigation where keyboard focus is available. These inconsistencies reduce predictability and further limit operability. Additional issues related to programmatic roles, states, and structural relationships are described in the remarks for WCAG 4.1.2 and WCAG 1.3.1.
2.1.2: No Keyboard Trap (A) The user can use the keyboard to move through page elements and is not trapped on a particular element	Supports	No pages have a keyboard trap.

2.1.4: Character Key Shortcuts (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: • Turn off • Remap • Active only on focus	Supports (N/A)	The site does not use any character key shortcuts.
2.4.3: Focus Order (A) Users can tab through the elements of a page in a logical order	Partially supports	Tab order is largely logical across the site and preserves the meaning and operability of content in most instances. **Exceptions:** • **Login:** Email Address and Password fields have tabindex="1" and tabindex="2" but are not first on the page in visual presentation or code order. • **Library:** When a table row is deleted focus is not managed and focus moves to the top of the page. • **Readonly:** The visual order of the right-side panel does not match the code order in the HTML. This panel visually goes after the main content but in the HTML DOM order it comes before the main content. • **Evidence Viewer**: When zooming in at about 175% or higher, the treeview navigation menu becomes a dropdown menu and when activating the dropdown, focus unexpectedly moves to the back to top button. The back to top button only scrolls the page but doesn't move focus to the top of the page.
2.4.7: Focus Visible (AA) The page element with the current keyboard focus has a visible focus indicator	Does not support	Where interactive elements are keyboard focusable, many of them do not provide a visible indication of keyboard focus. In some instances, focus indicators only appear when arrow keys are used rather than when elements receive standard keyboard focus through the Tab key. This issue relates to the non-standard keyboard navigation behaviors noted under WCAG 2.1.1. Only a small number of components, such as filter buttons, certain action button groups, and some interactive table headers, consistently display a visible focus indicator. As a result, keyboard users may be unable to determine which element is currently focused, making navigation and operation of the interface difficult.
3.2.1: On Focus (A) When a UI component receives focus, this does not trigger unexpected actions.	Partially supports	Focusable elements do not cause unexpected actions/changes of context when receiving focus. **Exceptions:** • In the compare versions dialogs, arrow keys focus between the checkboxes unexpectedly automatically select or unselect certain checkboxes. See criteria 2.1.1 on non-standard keyboard interactions.

		• In Evidence view pages, the treeview navigation automatically updates the page content unexpectedly on focus.

Headings and Structure

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
1.3.1: Information and Relationships (A) Info, structure, and relationships can be programmatically determined	Does not support	Structural components throughout the application, including tree views, data tables, certain lists, accordions, image-based controls, some headings, links, and buttons, do not consistently provide required semantic relationships or convey structural information programmatically. Visual groupings, headings, buttons, and control relationships are often communicated through styling alone without the corresponding semantic markup or ARIA attribute associations. In addition, tables within the application are implemented as separate tables for each row, which breaks the structural relationship between table headers and their associated data cells. As a result, users of assistive technologies cannot reliably understand how elements relate to one another, identify grouped content, interpret hierarchy, or determine the purpose and structure of controls within the interface.
2.4.1: Bypass Blocks (A) Users can bypass repeated blocks of content.	Does not support	A mechanism to bypass repeated blocks of content, such as a "Skip to Main Content" link, is not provided. Additionally, most pages do not include headings or landmark regions that would allow AT users to efficiently navigate to main content or other key areas of the page.
2.4.6: Headings and Labels (AA) Headings and labels are clear and consistent.	Supports	Headings and labels when used are typically clear and descriptive.
3.1.1: Language of Page (A) The language of the page is specified	Does not support	The web application does not include a lang attribute to identify the default language of the page.
3.1.2: Language of Parts (AA) Specify the language of text passages that are in a different language than the default language of the page.	Supports (N/A)	There are no sections of text that do not match the default language of the page.
4.1.1: Parsing (A) Use valid, error-free HTML	Supports	HTML and CSS typically pass concerning these 4 specific criteria: (i) elements have complete start and end tags, (ii) elements are nested according to their specifications (iii) elements do not contain duplicate attributes (iv) any IDs are unique, except where the specifications allow these features. 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."

Labeling

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
1.3.5: Identify Input Purpose (AA) The purpose of each input field collecting information about the user can be programmatically determined when: • The input field serves a purpose identified in the Input Purposes for User Interface Components section; and • The content is implemented using technologies with support for identifying the expected meaning for form input data.	Does not support	The only pages observed featuring applicable form elements that collect such information about the user are Login pages and user profile setting update fields. The appropriate autocomplete attributes are not implemented in the fields to facilitate auto-fill.
2.4.2: Page Titled (A) The page has a title describing its topic or purpose	Does not support	With the exception of the preview pages, the page title does not update and remain <title>Order Sets</title>.
2.4.4: Link Purpose (In Context) (A) The purpose of each link can be determined from the link text or surrounding context.	Supports	An identifiable purpose may be deduced for almost all links from the link text or surrounding context where link roles are programmatically identified.
2.5.3: Label in Name (A) For user interface components with labels that include text or images of text, the name contains the text that is presented visually.	Supports	User interface components that have visible text contain that text consistently within the accessible name for applicable user interface components.
3.2.4: Consistent Identification (AA) UI components used across the web site are identified consistently on every page.	Supports	Components are typically consistent across the site and identified consistently where they perform the same function across pages.

3.3.1: Error Identification (A) Input errors are clearly marked and described to the user.	Partially supports	Errors are identified and presented well visually. For many inputs, errors are typically validated before form submission. Error messages that offer specific feedback are presented adjacently and visually distinguished via different text color (red). Several other errors are not programmatically determinable. **Exceptions:** • In the login page, when a user triggers an error message, the form clears and an error message appears on top of the form. Keyboard focus remains at the submit button and no error message is announced. • In some dialogs with forms, inline error states, no programmatic indication that an error occurred.
3.3.2: Labels or Instructions (A) Items requiring user input are clearly labeled or have clear instructions.	Partially supports	Labels or instructions are provided for form elements, most of which are programmatically associated with their inputs. Note: see SC 1.3.1 for exceptions where visible labels may not be programmatically associated with inputs. **Exceptions:** • Many tables are selectable to either edit certain items via dialog, new page or selecting items in the table to reveal more options on the right panel. The various interactions for these tables do not provide clear instructions or labels for usage. • Certain form elements such as search forms and pagination fields in on the bottom of the tables lack labels. • Multiple dialogs with specific tasks such as comparison dialogs do not have instructions or indicate any form constraints instructions.
3.3.3: Error Suggestion (AA) When the user makes an input error, give suggestions for valid input.	Supports	The nature of content would largely not give rise to opportunities for error suggestions, but relevant helpful suggestions are occasionally provided in text.
4.1.2: Name, Role, Value (A) For all UI components, the name, value, and role can be programmatically determined.	Does not support	Most components throughout the application, such as tree views, table action buttons, interactive elements within data tables, and image-based controls, buttons, links, accordions do not expose appropriate programmatic name, role, and state information to assistive technologies. The application also relies on non-standard keyboard (arrow keys instead of tabbing) interactions for navigating and operating many controls. These custom behaviors are not communicated programmatically and do not follow expected interaction patterns, which makes it extremely difficult for assistive technology users to understand component roles, determine available states, or reliably interact with the interface.
4.1.3: Status Messages (AA) In content implemented using markup languages,	Does not support	Status messages, while uncommonly encountered, are typically not announced by assistive technology. Such as when the user selects an item in the tables on the right-side content has status indicators that the content is ready to be imported or not.

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.		

Multimedia

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
1.2.1: Audio-only or Video-only (Prerecorded) (A) Provide alternatives for pre-recorded audio-only or video-only content.	Supports (N/A)	There is no pre-recorded audio-only or video-only content.
1.2.2: Captions (Prerecorded) (A) Provide captions for pre-recorded audio	Supports (N/A)	No captions are provided for audiovisual content.
1.2.3: Audio Description or Media Alternative (Prerecorded) (A) Provide alternatives for pre-recorded synchronized audio/video	Supports (N/A)	Neither audio descriptions nor suitable textual alternatives are provided as alternatives for video in audiovisual content.
1.2.4: Captions (Live) (AA) Provide captions for live audio in synchronized audio/video.	Supports (N/A)	There is no synchronized audio/video content nor live audio.
1.2.5: Audio Description (Prerecorded) (AA) Provide an audio description of pre-recorded video.	Supports (N/A)	No audio descriptions are provided for video in audiovisual content.
1.4.2: Audio Control (A) Audio can be paused and stopped, or the audio volume can be changed.	Supports (N/A)	No pages feature audio that plays automatically.
2.2.2: Pause, Stop, Hide (A)	Supports (N/A)	There is no moving, scrolling, or auto-updating information for which the criterion is applicable.

Users can stop, pause, or hide moving, blinking, scrolling, or auto-updating information.		

Usability

WCAG 2.1 Checkpoint	Conformance Level	Remarks
2.2.1: Timing Adjustable (A) Users are warned of time limits shorter than 20 hours and time limits can be turned off or extended	Does not support	The log in is one hour with no warnings or options to extend, adjust the session time.
2.4.5: Multiple Ways (AA) More than one way is available to navigate to other web pages.	Does not support	Only a single global navigation method is provided to locate pages. No additional methods such as search, breadcrumbs, or a site map are available. As a result, users do not have more than one way to find pages.
3.2.2: On Input (A) Changing the setting of a checkbox, radio button, or other UI component does not trigger unexpected changes in context.	Partially supports	User input, such as changing the values of form elements, does not initiate unexpected actions or changes in context. **Exceptions:** • Evidence view: When zooming in at about 175% or higher, the treeview navigation menu becomes a dropdown menu, when activating the dropdown, focus unexpectedly moves to the “Back to top button"
3.2.3: Consistent Navigation (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.
3.3.4: Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data) (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

1.3.4: Orientation (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	Pages do not restrict view and operation of content to a single orientation.
2.5.1: Pointer Gestures (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-based gesture is essential.	Supports (N/A)	Pages do not utilize or require multipoint or path-based gestures for any functionality.
2.5.2: Pointer Cancellation (A) For functionality that can be operated using a single pointer, at least one of the following is true: • No Down-Event • Abort or Undo • Up Reversal • Essential	Supports	All interactive content functions through the Up-Event, allowing users to potentially move their pointer off the component to cancel.
2.5.4: Motion Actuation (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: • Supported Interface • Essential	Supports (N/A)	There is no content that utilizes device or user motion.