



Dedalus

Accessibility Audit

Summary



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Overview

This document presents the results of the accessibility analysis conducted on the website www.dedalus.com (both international and Italian version).

The website is based on HTML, CSS, WAI-ARIA, JavaScript, and SVG technologies. The portal was examined in January 2025. The analysis was conducted by selecting a representative sample of web pages. The sample selection was guided by two main criteria: prioritizing the most significant and relevant pages for end users and identifying pages containing frequently used components and functionalities across the site. Although the evaluation does not cover the entire corpus of pages, the collected evidence can be generalized and applied to cases not directly examined in this study.

For template-based pages used across entire sections (e.g., the "Product Sheet" template), the evaluation considered the most recent and complete implementations.

Examined pages:

- Home page: <https://www.dedalus.com/global/en/>
- About us: <https://www.dedalus.com/global/en/about-us/>
- Company: <https://www.dedalus.com/global/en/about-us/company/>
- History: <https://www.dedalus.com/global/en/about-us/history/>
- Leadership: <https://www.dedalus.com/global/en/about-us/top-management/>
- Geographical footprint: <https://www.dedalus.com/global/en/about-us/the-geographical-footprint/>
- Relational footprint: <https://www.dedalus.com/global/en/about-us/the-relational-footprint/>
- Our offer: <https://www.dedalus.com/global/en/our-offer/>
- Diagnosis: <https://www.dedalus.com/global/en/our-offer/continuum-of-care/diagnosis/>



- Perspectives: <https://www.dedalus.com/global/en/perspectives/>
- Article: <https://www.dedalus.com/global/en/perspectives/overcoming-the-barriers-to-teleradiology-with-dedalus/>
- Diversity and Inclusion: <https://www.dedalus.com/global/en/diversity-inclusion/>
- Contact us: <https://www.dedalus.com/global/en/contact-us/>

Web Content Accessibility

For each of the pages mentioned, the accessibility verification assessed compliance with the AA level (double-A) of the WCAG 2.2 guidelines from the W3C. These guidelines are universally recognized as both reliable and authoritative. The same applies to Italian legislation on the subject ("Legge Stanca"), the European standard EN 301549, and other national regulations in the UK, Canada, Australia, Germany, and France, all of which adopt WCAG 2.1 as either a direct or implicit reference.

As stated in the guidelines¹:

"The Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.2 include a wide range of recommendations to improve web content accessibility. Following these guidelines will make content accessible to a broader range of people with disabilities, including blindness and low vision, deafness and hearing loss, mobility limitations, speech disabilities, photosensitivity, as well as combinations of these. Additionally, it will improve accessibility for users with learning disabilities and cognitive limitations. However, these guidelines are not exhaustive for all user needs. WCAG 2.1 guidelines apply to desktop, laptop, tablet, and mobile devices. Following them will help make web content more usable in general."

¹W3C, "Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1", September 21, 2023, <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/>



WCAG 2.2 is structured into:

- 4 General Principles: Perceivable, Operable, Understandable, and Robust.
- 13 Guidelines: Describing the general objectives of a specific accessibility aspect.
- 87 Success Criteria: Categorized by compliance levels (A, AA, and AAA).
- Over 480 Implementation, Testing, and Verification Techniques.

WCAG 2.2 defines three conformance levels:

- Minimum Accessibility (A): The page meets all level A success criteria.
- Intermediate Accessibility (AA): The page meets all AA criteria (and therefore A as well).
- Maximum Accessibility (AAA): The page meets all AAA criteria (and therefore A and AA as well).

Current regulations in Italy and the European Union require aiming for intermediate accessibility (AA). The AGID guidelines on accessibility encourage private entities to reach this goal as well.

Testing Methodology

The selected pages were examined manually, verifying compliance with all 13 guidelines and 56 success criteria at the AA level.

The testing was conducted using:

- Google Chrome Desktop
- Google Chrome Android (Samsung Galaxy S23)
- Firefox Desktop



- Safari for MacOS
- Safari for iOS (iPhone 12 Pro)
- NVDA Screen Reader with Firefox Desktop

Additionally, semi-automated validation tools were used:

- Color-pair Contrast Testing: <https://color.a11y.com/ContrastPair/>
- Web Developer Toolbar: <https://chrispederick.com/work/web-developer/>
- Visual Aria: <https://chromewebstore.google.com/detail/visual-aria/>
- W3C HTML Validator: <https://validator.w3.org>
- Google Lighthouse (built into Chrome)
- Mauve++: <https://mauve.isti.cnr.it/>

Each page was assigned one of the following ratings per criterion:

- NON-COMPLIANT: The criterion is not fully or partially met.
- COMPLIANT: The criterion is fully met.
- NOT APPLICABLE: The criterion does not apply as the page lacks relevant elements.

After examining all individual pages, the same labels were applied to the corpus as a whole. The presence of even a single non-compliant page resulted in a failure at the overall sample level. As a consequence, the overall evaluation is more stringent than the assessments of the individual pages.



General Considerations

This section presents a collection of reflections and observations made during the evaluation. They pertain to the substantive aspects of accessibility. While technical compliance with guidelines serves as an essential foundation, true accessibility can only be assessed by experiencing the website across different devices and technologies, revealing the real barriers users may encounter.

Therefore, it is important to highlight that:

- In many cases, accessibility issues are related - and often limited to - elements common to all pages (header and footer); consequently, addressing these failures can quickly lead to a significant improvement in scores.
- One of the most compromised but simultaneously easily fixable aspects concern navigation and the use of the website with just a keyboard. The main navigation menu is difficult to use when the user does not want or cannot use a mouse.
- A recurring issue is the inadequate or missing use of HTML headings.
- There are occasional problems related to color contrast.
- The use of the navigation menu is problematic when the font size reaches 200%, and more generally, when display conditions are forced due to the user's need for enlargement.
- There is no mechanism to skip long or repetitive content blocks.
- The destination of links is not always understandable out of context, i.e., for users relying on a screen reader.
- The coding of form fields (search, contact) can be improved to facilitate usage by individuals with assistive technologies.
- The coding of status messages regarding forms (Contacts) can be improved.
- There is room for improvement in the accessibility of complex images, such as those on the "Company" page, both in terms of internal color contrast and alternative descriptions.

There are some issues related to the visibility of the keyboard focus.



Summary of the evaluation

From a quantitative perspective, these are the scores obtained:

	NON-COMPLIANT	COMPLIANT	NOT APPLICABLE
Homepage	16	21	19
About us	14	23	19
Company	18	22	16
History	14	23	19
Leadership	12	25	19
Geographical footprint	17	20	19
Relational footprint	14	23	19
Our offer	17	20	19
Diagnosis	15	22	19
Perspectives	17	20	19
Article	11	26	19
Diversity and inclusion	14	23	19
Contact us	14	26	16
Overall sample	193	294	241