

Digital
Accessibility;
We know it's
important but
how do we
make it
happen?



DEBBIE DORSEY, MS
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF HEALTH
HARFORD COMMUNITY COLLEGE

My Journey Into
Accessibility

Voluntold
(Randomly)



Accessing Higher Ground
Accessible Media, Web &
Technology Conference



Ensuring
accessibility....not
easy

- **Technology constantly evolves**
- **Learning theory revises (all the time)**
- **The Gen Z Brain**

BUT....

Breaking hardcopy
habits...that's on us.

HEALTH 106, NUTRITION FOR PERSONAL WELLNESS

Instructor: Deborah Dorsey, M.S., Assistant Professor of Health

E-mail: ddorsey@harford.edu

Phone: 443.412.2064

Semester: Spring 2024

Dates: January 29 to May 18, 2024

Spring Break: March 24 – 30, 2024

OFFICE HOURS

On-campus: Monday, 1:45 p.m. to 3:15 p.m., Fallston 106

CATALOG COURSE DESCRIPTION

This class introduces students to practical nutrition information. Emphasis on the role of nutrients in health management, weight control, and disease prevention, as well as behavioral influences on eating habits are discussed. Students assess personal nutritional status, develop individual nutrition plans, and learn positive eating behavior modification strategies.

Accessibility

Accessibility is about whether **all people** can **perceive** information and **act on** information.

It's good for everyone



WCAG

[Web Content Accessibility Guidelines](#)

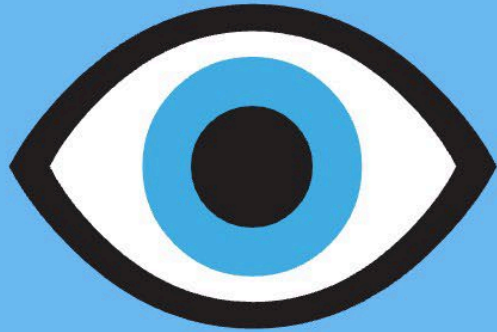
Fun read...if you're into

coding

What it means to we the faculty

**Informs our process of
creating *stuff*
(*digital information*)**





- **Controls, Input:** If non-text content is a control or accepts user input, then it has a name that describes its purpose. (Refer to Success Criterion 4.1.2 for additional requirements for controls and content that accepts user input.)
- **Time-Based Media:** If non-text content is time-based media, then text alternatives at least provide descriptive identification of the non-text content. (Refer to Guideline 1.2 for additional requirements for media.)
- **Test:** If non-text content is a test or exercise that would be invalid if presented in text, then text alternatives at least provide descriptive identification of the non-text content.
- **Sensory:** If non-text content is primarily intended to create a specific sensory experience, then text alternatives at least provide descriptive identification of the non-text content.
- **CAPTCHA:** If the purpose of non-text content is to confirm that content is being accessed by a person rather than a computer, then text alternatives that identify and describe the purpose of the non-text content are provided, and alternative forms of CAPTCHA using output modes for different types of sensory perception are provided to accommodate different disabilities.
- **Decoration, Formatting, Invisible:** If non-text content is pure decoration, is used only for visual formatting, or is not presented to users, then it is implemented in a way that it can be ignored by assistive technology.

Guideline 1.2 Time-based Media §

Provide alternatives for time-based media.

Success Criterion 1.2.1 Audio-only and Video-only (Prerecorded) §

(Level A)

For prerecorded audio-only and prerecorded video-only media, the following are true, except when the audio or video is a media alternative for text and is clearly labeled as such:

[Understanding Audio-only and Video-only \(Prerecorded\)](#)
[How to Meet Audio-only and Video-only \(Prerecorded\)](#)

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- **Prerecorded Video-only:** Either an alternative for time-based media or an audio track is provided that presents equivalent information for pre-recorded video-only content.

Perceivability

Instructor: Deborah Dorsey, M.S., Assistant Professor of Health

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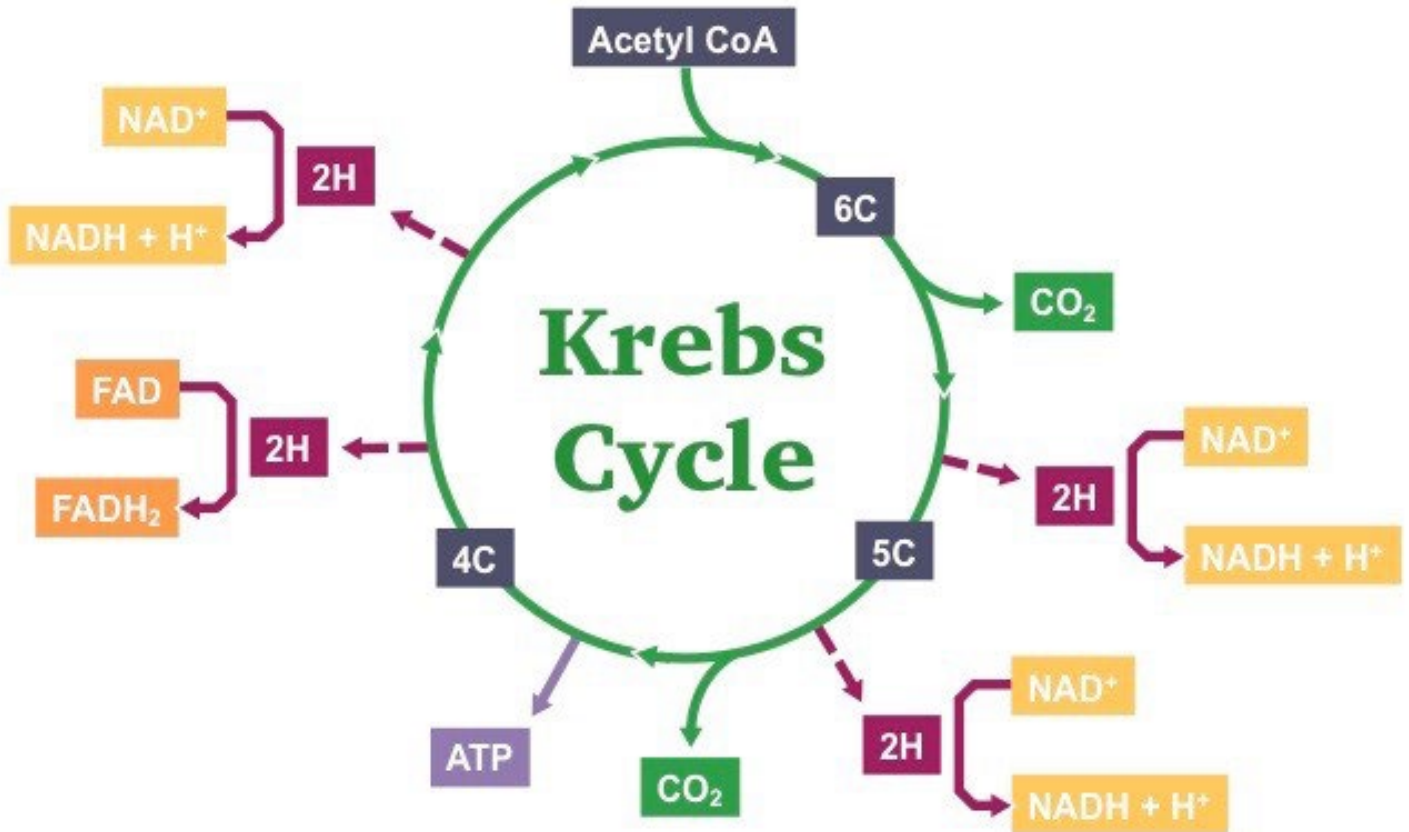
OFFICE HOURS

On-campus: Monday, 1:45 p.m. to 3:15 p.m., Fallston 106

CATALOG COURSE DESCRIPTION

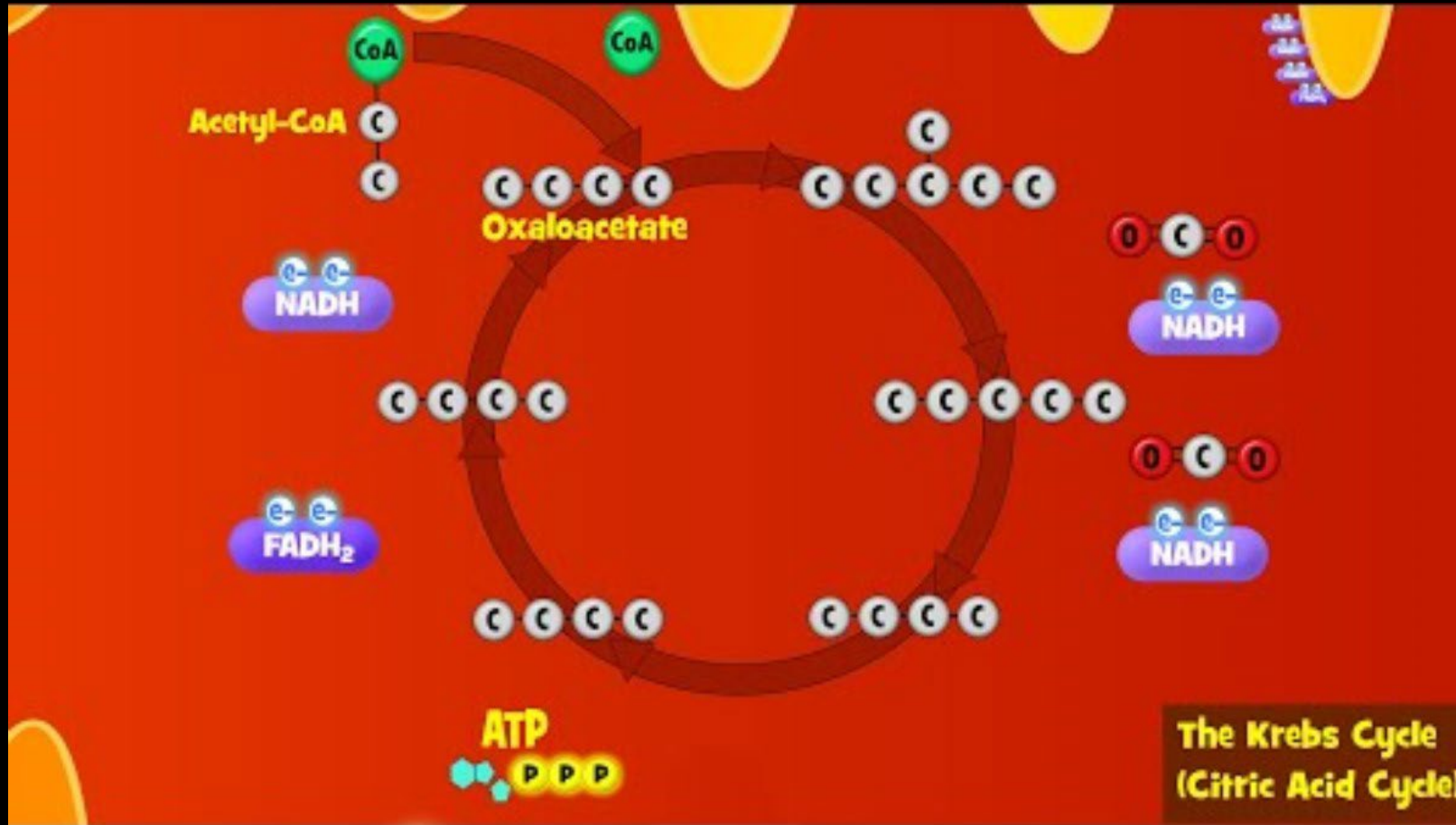
This class introduces students to practical nutrition information. Emphasis on the role of nutrients in health

This is text (not good, but...)



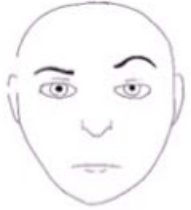
Single cycle: 2 × CO₂ ; 1 × ATP ; 1 × FADH₂ ; 3 × NADH + H⁺
 Two cycles: 4 × CO₂ ; 2 × ATP ; 2 × FADH₂ ; 6 × NADH + H⁺

This is an image



This is a captioned video

Laggards



The last type of adopter consists of laggards or reluctant adopters, which includes only 10% or less of consumers. Laggards are people who resist change or adopt innovations slowly. They tend to have a small amount of knowledge about something and have been doing things in a certain way for so long that they cannot imagine anything else being done any differently.

Innovations can also cause laggards because they do not want to change their current way of doing things in fear that they may lose what makes them unique or special. In health behavior modification, these individuals are also called [Nonadopters](#).



This is anchor text that will take me
elsewhere

Perceivability

≠

Understandability

Perceivability = Purpose

**First step towards
*learning.***



Perceivability in the classroom

—
|:

- Speak **words**
- Write **text** on the whiteboard
- Show **images**
- Give hardcopy of **words**
- Make **sounds** of frustration

Perceivability in the digital classroom



If it's
accessible, we
can
be reasonably
sure that any
student can
perceive
our stuff.

Operable



I can **act on**
this

The screenshot shows a web browser window with several tabs open. The active tab displays an article about skin cancer. The text on the page includes:

the stratum basale of the epidermis. It is the most common of all cancers that occur in the United States and is frequently found on the head, neck, arms, and back, which are areas that are most susceptible to long-term sun exposure. Although UV rays are the main culprit, exposure to other agents, such as radiation and arsenic, can also lead to this type of cancer. Wounds on the skin due to open sores, tattoos, burns, etc. may be predisposing factors as well. Basal cell carcinomas start in the stratum basale and usually spread along this boundary. At some point, they begin to grow toward the surface and become an uneven patch, bump, growth, or scar on the skin surface (Figure 1). Like most cancers, basal cell carcinomas respond best to treatment when caught early. Treatment options include surgery, freezing (cryosurgery), and topical ointments (Mayo Clinic 2012).

Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Squamous cell carcinoma is a cancer that affects the keratinocytes of the stratum spinosum and presents as lesions commonly found on the scalp, ears, and hands (Figure 2). It is the second most common skin cancer. The American Cancer Society reports that two of 10 skin cancers are squamous cell carcinomas, and it is more aggressive than basal cell carcinoma. If not removed, these carcinomas can metastasize. Surgery and radiation are used to cure squamous cell carcinoma.

Melanoma

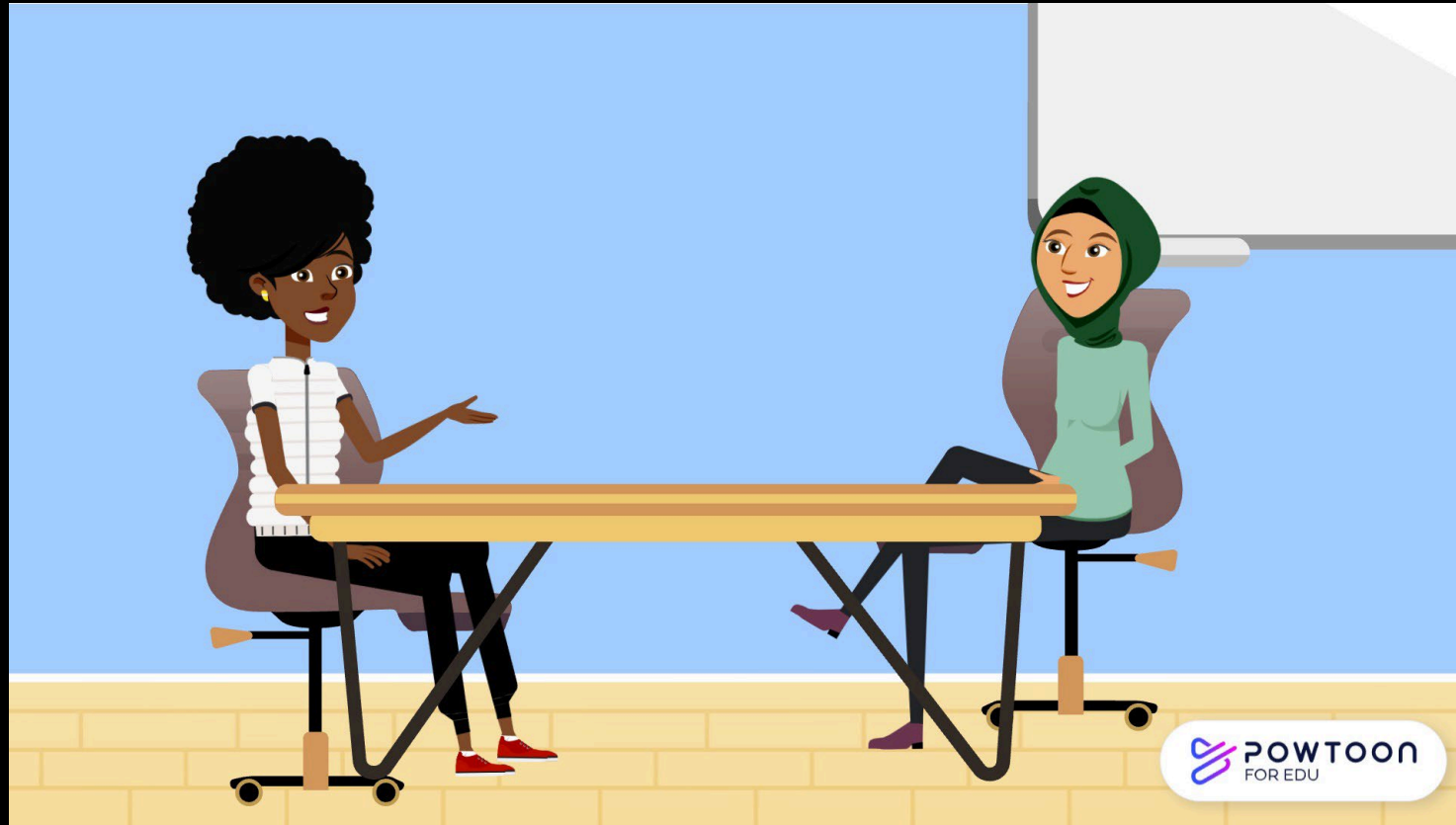
A **melanoma** is a cancer characterized by the uncontrolled growth of melanocytes, the pigment-producing cells in the epidermis. Typically, a melanoma develops from a mole. It detect brown typically involves surgical excision and diagnosis.

The screenshot also features three images of skin cancer lesions:

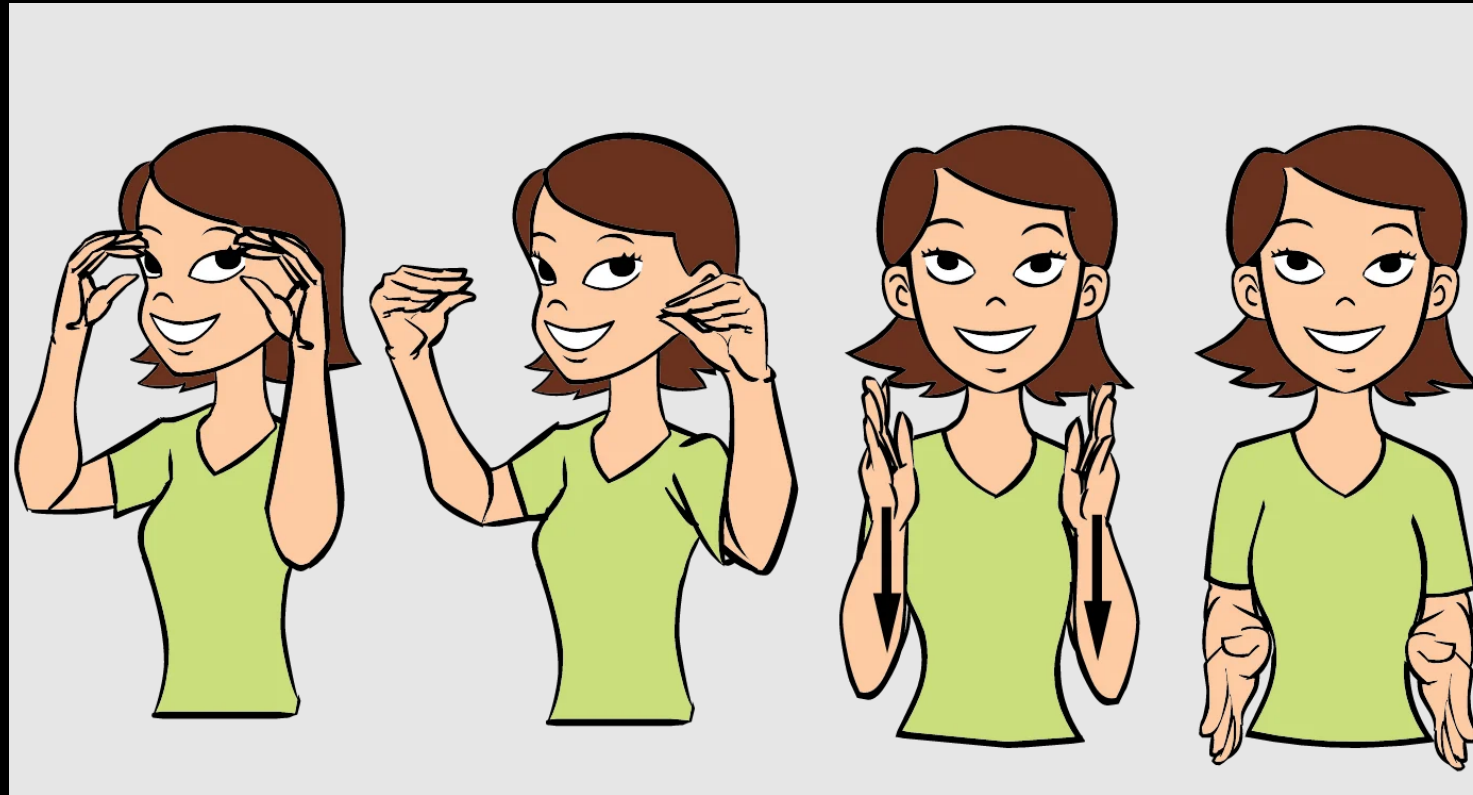
- Figure 1:** A close-up photograph of a basal cell carcinoma, showing a red, pearly, and slightly raised lesion on the skin.
- Figure 2:** A photograph of a squamous cell carcinoma on a person's nose, appearing as a dark, crusted, and irregular lesion.
- Melanoma:** A photograph of a melanoma, showing a dark, irregularly shaped mole on the skin.

A keyboard overlay is visible in the bottom-left corner of the screenshot, with several keys highlighted in blue, including the 'C' key, 'A' key, 'S' key, 'D' key, 'F' key, 'G' key, 'H' key, 'J' key, 'K' key, 'L' key, 'Enter' key, 'Shift' key, 'Z' key, 'X' key, 'V' key, 'B' key, 'N' key, 'M' key, 'Ctrl' key, and 'Alt' key.

In the classroom – I **hear** your words

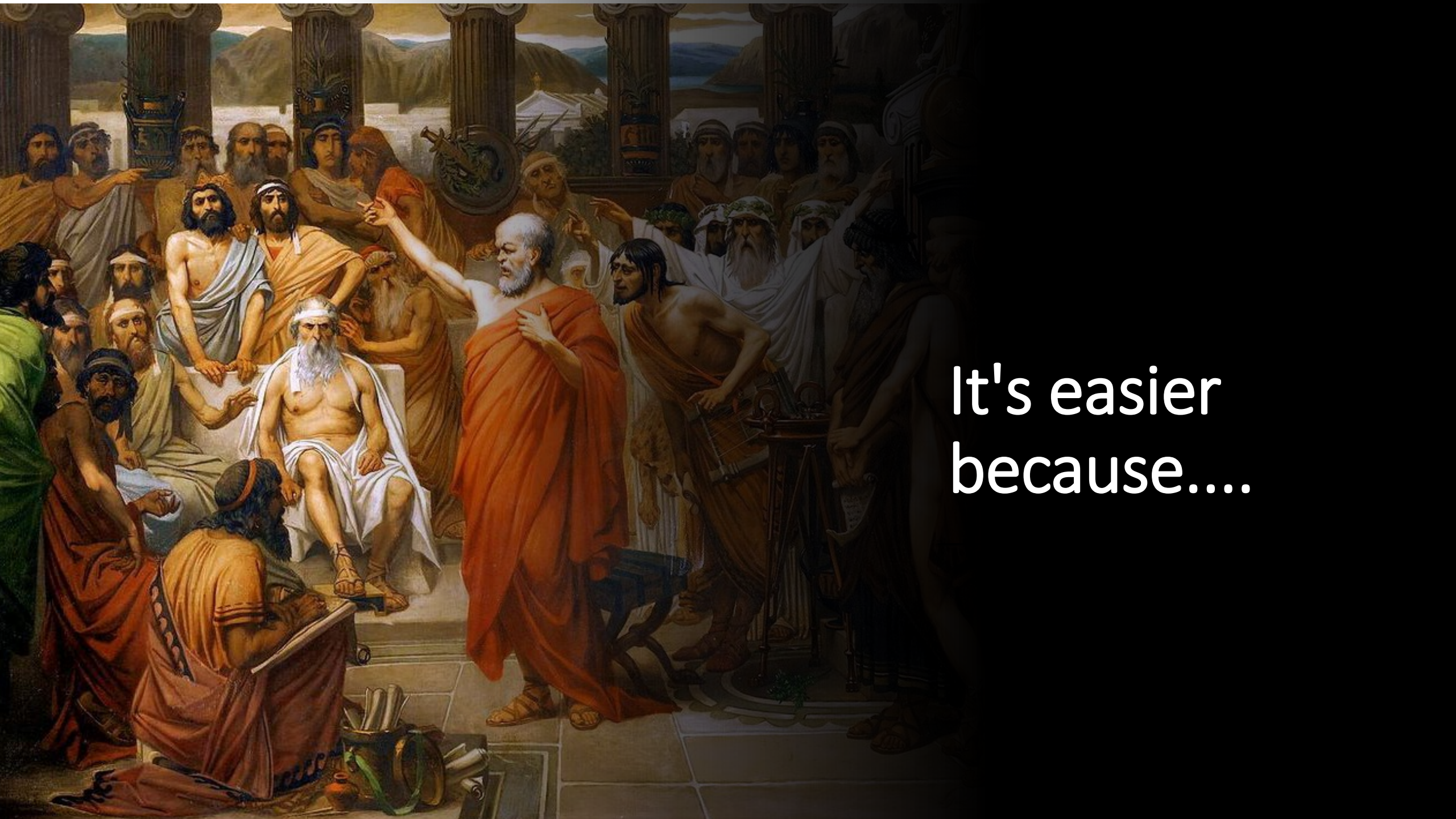


I see your words

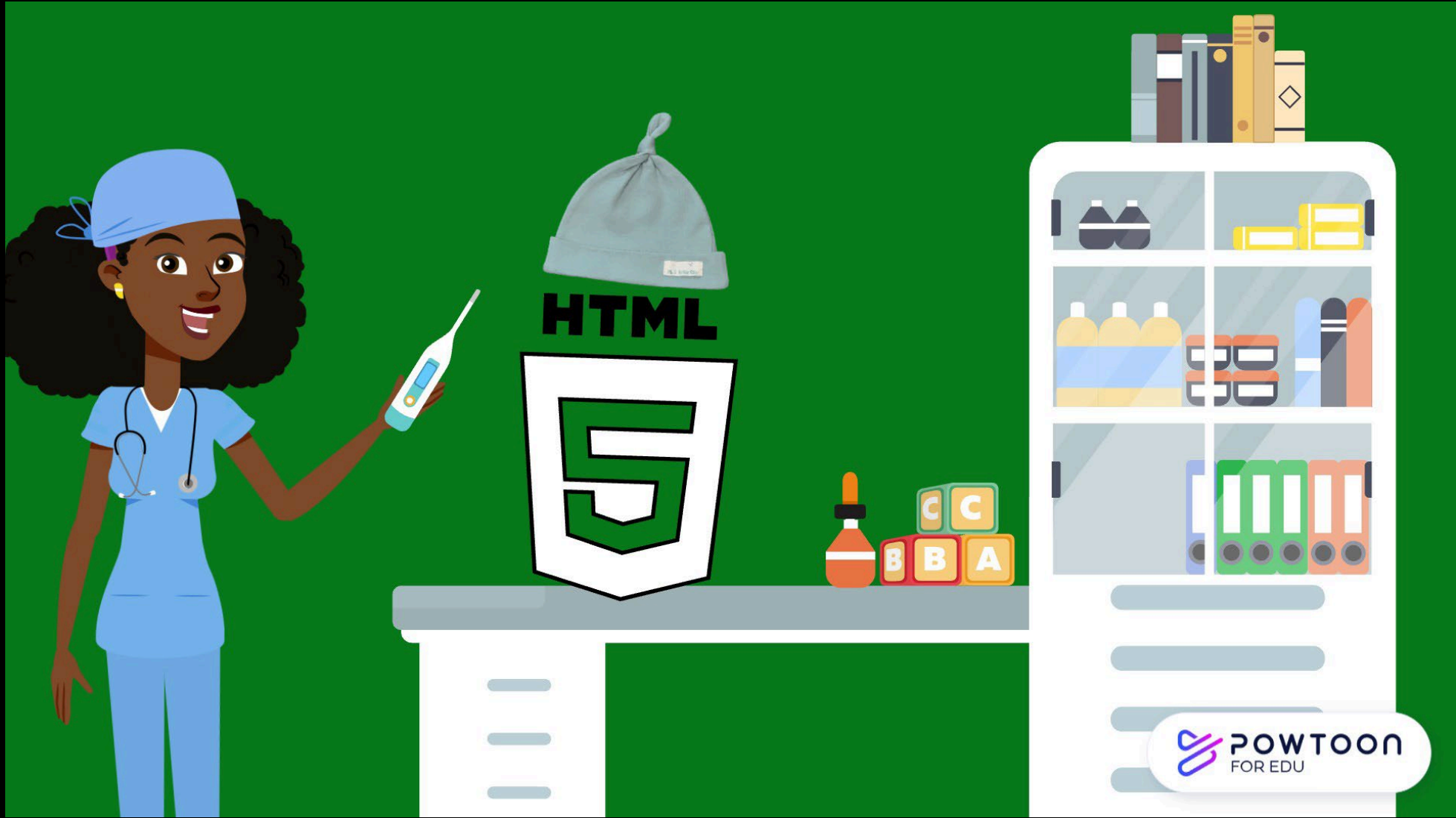


I read your words





It's easier
because....



[Gene-Environment Interactions](#)

[Putting It Together: Biopsychology](#)

[Discussion: Biopsychology](#)

States of Consciousness

[Why It Matters: States of Consciousness](#)

[Learning Hacks: Mindset](#)

[Introduction to Consciousness and Rhythms](#)

[Consciousness and Biological Rhythms](#)

[Psych in Real Life: Consciousness and Blindsight](#)

[When Biological Clocks Get Disrupted](#)

[Introduction to Sleep and Dreams](#)

[Sleep and Why We Sleep](#)

[Stages of Sleep](#)

[Dreams and Dreaming](#)

[Sleep Problems and Disorders](#)

[Introduction to Drugs and Other States of Consciousness](#)

[Psychoactive Drugs and Addiction](#)

[Alcohol and Other Depressants](#)

[Stimulants](#)

[Opioids](#)

[Hallucinogens](#)

[Hypnosis and Meditation](#)

[Putting It Together: States of Consciousness](#)

[Discussion: States of Consciousness](#)

[Attraction and Love](#)

[Psych in Real Life: Love and Pain](#)

[Introduction to Prejudice, Discrimination, and Aggression](#)

[Prejudice and Discrimination](#)

[Why do Prejudice and Discrimination Exist?](#)

[Aggression](#)

[Putting It Together: Social Psychology](#)

[Discussion: Social Psychology](#)

Personality

[Why It Matters: Personality](#)

[Introduction to Psychodynamic Approaches to Personality](#)

[What Is Personality?](#)

[Freud and the Psychodynamic Perspective](#)

[Neo-Freudians: Adler, Erikson, Jung, and Horney](#)

[Introduction to Explaining Personality](#)

[Learning Approaches](#)

[Humanistic Approaches](#)

[Biological Approaches](#)

[Trait Theorists](#)

[Cultural Understandings of Personality](#)

[Introduction to Measuring Personality](#)

[Personality Assessment](#)

[Psych in Real Life: Blirtatiousness,](#)

[Questionnaires, and Validity](#)

In the digital world

This is anchor text (perceive).

I can **select** the link.

Oh and...

Stop saying "click."



I'm redirected

- Differentiate between REM and non-REM sleep
- Describe the stages of sleep

Sleep is not a uniform state of being. Instead, sleep is composed of several different stages that can be differentiated from one another by the patterns of brain wave activity that occur during each stage. These changes in brain wave activity can be visualized using EEG and are distinguished from one another by both the frequency and amplitude of brain waves. Sleep can be divided into two different general phases: REM sleep and non-REM (NREM) sleep. Rapid eye movement (REM) sleep is characterized by darting movements of the eyes under closed eyelids. Brain waves during REM sleep appear very similar to brain waves during wakefulness. In contrast, non-REM (NREM) sleep is subdivided into three stages distinguished from each other and from wakefulness by characteristic patterns of brain waves. The first three stages of sleep are NREM sleep, while the fourth and final stage of sleep is REM sleep. In this section, we will discuss each of these stages of sleep and their associated patterns of brain wave activity.

[Note that psychologists originally identified four stages of non-REM sleep, but these were revised in 2008, resulting in just three distinct phases of NREM sleep. You will see that stage 3 of NREM sleep is sometimes presented as both stage 3 and stage 4 in various texts.]

Makes sense...because anchor text made sense.

Operability

Navigate in logical order

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Differentiate between REM and non-REM sleep
- Describe the stages of sleep

Sleep is not a uniform state of being. Instead, sleep is composed of several different stages that can be differentiated from one another by the patterns of brain wave activity that occur during each stage. These changes in brain wave activity can be visualized using EEG and are distinguished from one another by both the frequency and amplitude of brain waves. Sleep can be divided into two different general phases: REM sleep and non-REM (NREM) sleep. Rapid eye movement (REM) sleep is characterized by darting movements of the eyes under closed eyelids. Brain waves during REM sleep appear very similar to brain waves during wakefulness. In contrast, non-REM (NREM) sleep is subdivided into three stages distinguished from each other and from wakefulness by characteristic patterns of brain waves. The first three stages of sleep are NREM sleep, while the fourth and final stage of sleep is REM sleep. In this section, we will discuss each of these stages of sleep and their associated patterns of brain wave activity.

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NREM Stages of Sleep

The first stage of NREM sleep is known as stage 1 sleep. Stage 1 sleep is a transitional phase that occurs between wakefulness and sleep, the period during which we drift off to sleep. During this time, there is a slowdown in both the rates of respiration and heartbeat. In addition, stage 1 sleep involves a marked decrease in both overall muscle tension and core body temperature.

In terms of brain wave activity, stage 1 sleep is associated with both alpha and theta waves. The early portion of stage 1 sleep produces alpha waves, which are relatively low frequency (8–13Hz), high amplitude patterns of electrical activity (waves) that become synchronized. This pattern of brain wave activity resembles that of someone who is very relaxed, yet awake. As an individual continues through stage 1 sleep, there is an increase in theta wave activity. Theta waves are even lower frequency (4–7 Hz), higher amplitude brain waves than alpha waves. It is relatively easy to wake someone from stage 1 sleep; in fact, people often report that they have not been asleep if they are awoken during stage 1 sleep.

Enter response in text box

INSTRUCTIONS

Attach:
LASTNAME_SEBQ
LASTNAME_SM

ASSIGNMENT INFORMATION

Due Date
Sunday, January 14, 2024 11:59:00 PM EST

Points Possible
75

[View Rubric](#)

By submitting this paper, you agree: (1) that you are submitting your paper to be used and stored as part of the SafeAssign™ services in accordance with the Blackboard Privacy Policy; (2) that your institution may use your paper in accordance with your institution's policies; and (3) that your use of SafeAssign will be without recourse against Blackboard Inc. and its affiliates.

SUBMISSION

[Create Submission](#)

For the toolbar, press ALT+F10 (PC) or ALT+FN+F10 (Mac).

100%

B I U Paragraph Arial 10pt

0 WORDS POWERED BY TINY

Cancel Save Draft Submit

Perceivable



Operable

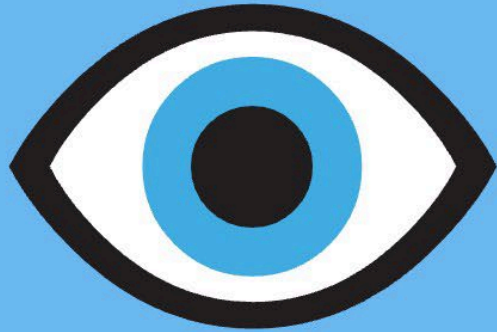
Overlap



Reasonably certain
that perceivable
digital information is
also operable...most
of the time.



Assistive Technology



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(Level A)

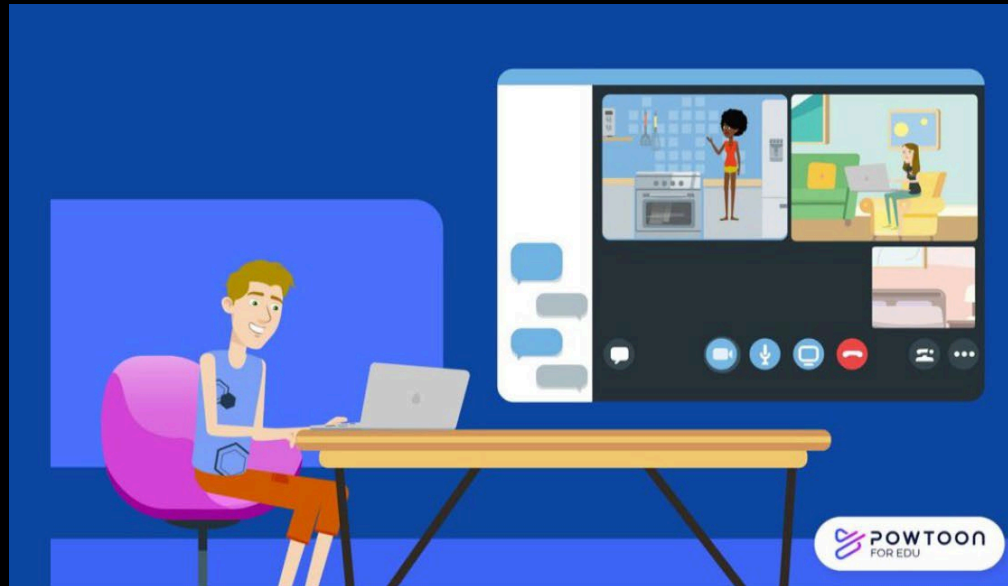
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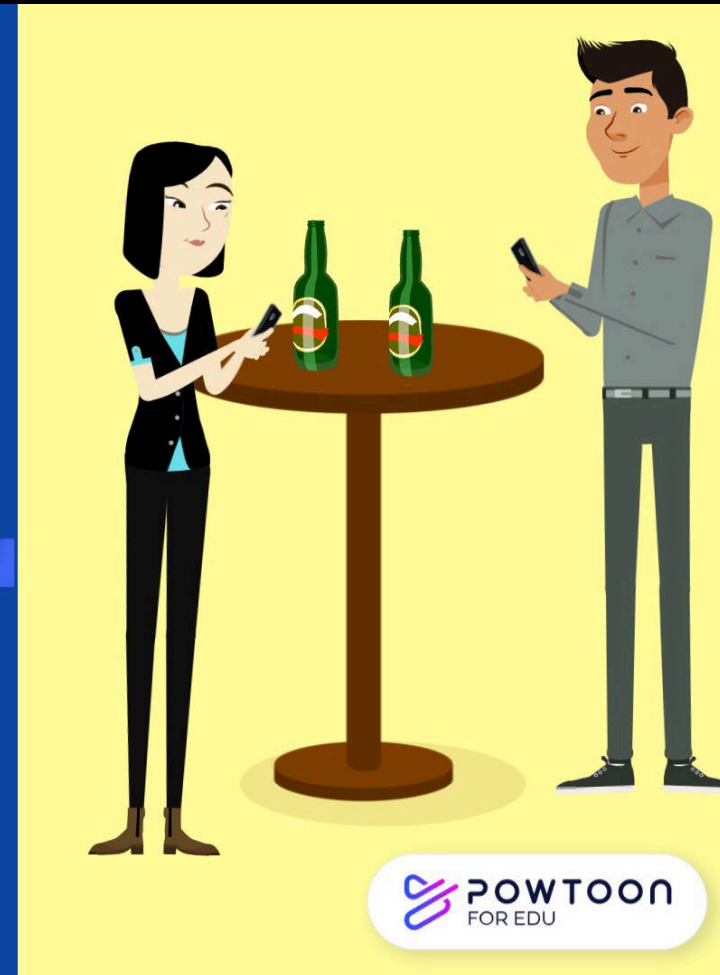
Perceivability

Not just about disability.....



POWTOON
FOR EDU

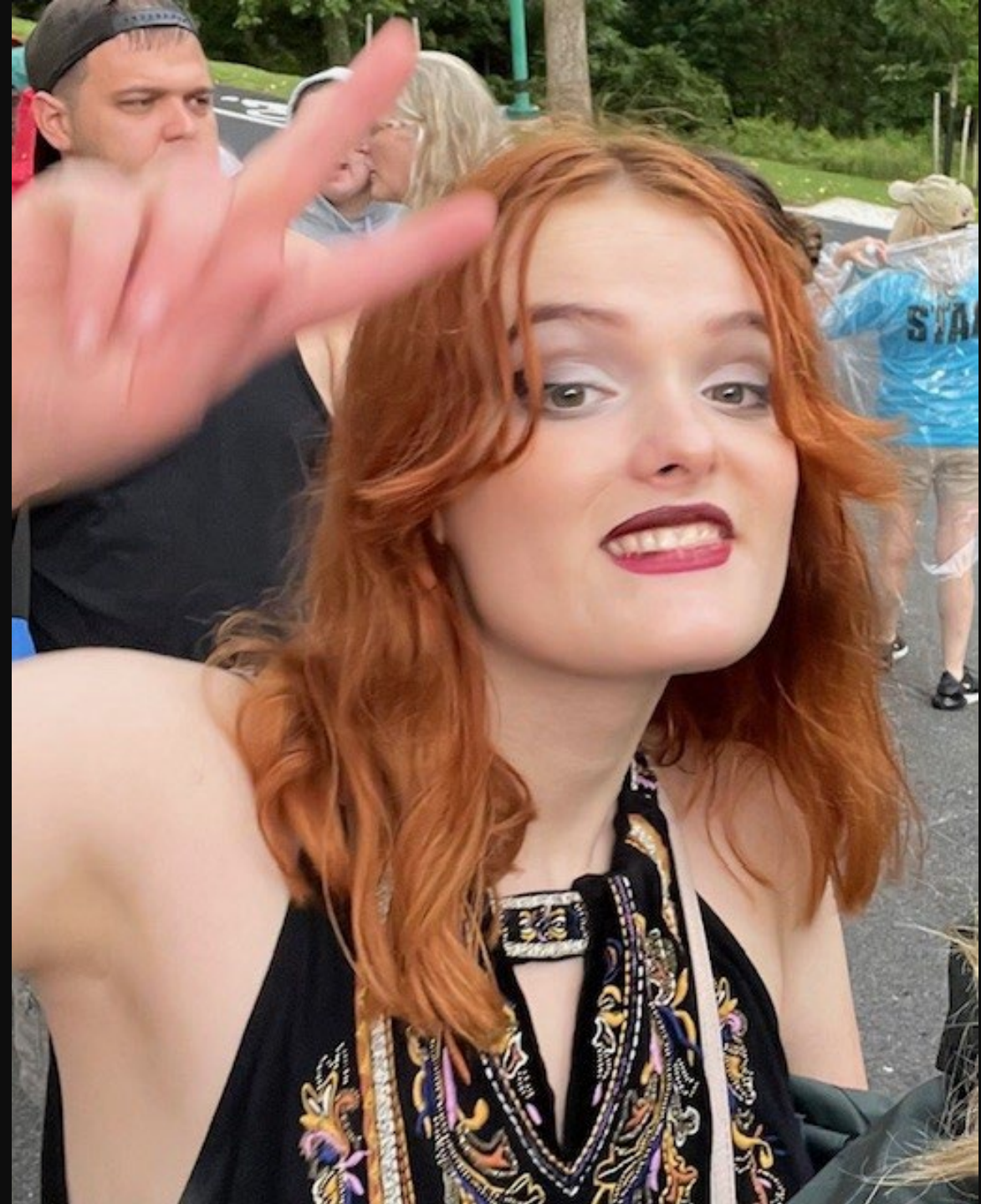
Gen Z



POWTOON
FOR EDU

Example

Wanted for Netflix
thievery.



I recently became annoyed....



I'm Gen X

Captions obstruct my view...

And...

Given that I represent one of the
most individualistic generations
ever....

This was a personal affront.

Seriously?



but there's other indicators of whether or not you're making progress.

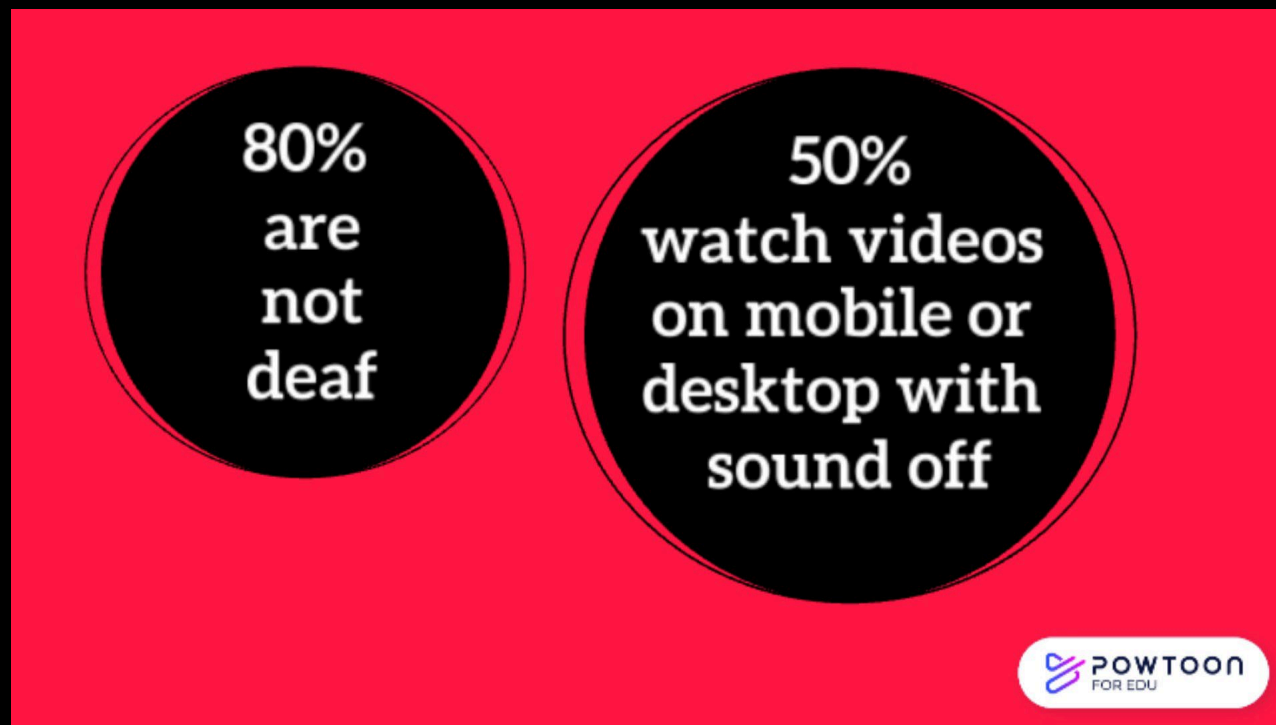


Purveyor of digital content (Verizon)

2019 survey:

- 5600 people
- 18 to 54 years

Streaming Media



Captions for pre-recorded video

- Synchronized
- Accurate
- Speech-to-text has come a long way, but.....

STEM fail

• Glycolysis can harvest only a small portion of the potential energy that is stored in the chemical bonds of glucose. The majority of the ATP generated in glucose metabolism are produced via aerobic cell respiration.

• Once pyruvate molecules are formed via glycolysis, the pyruvate will then move into the mitochondria to undergo decarboxylation to form acetyl CoA. The acetyl CoA will then undergo a series of oxidation reactions collectively called the citric acid cycle (also known as the Krebs cycle or TCA cycle).

• The citric acid cycle functions to:

- ① provide a means to break down fuel molecules that contain an acetyl group.
- ② provide the building blocks to form biological molecules such as nucleic acids and porphyrin molecules.

• The two-carbon acetyl group of acetyl CoA is combined with the four-carbon oxaloacetate to form tricarboxylic acid. The 6-carbon tricarboxylic acid is then decarboxylated to release CO_2 and a hydride ion that is picked up by NAD^+ to form NADH . The remaining 5-carbon molecule is decarboxylated to release CO_2 and NADH . The remaining 4-carbon molecule is converted back into oxaloacetate, an NADH , FADH_2 , and GTP .

• Notice that no high-energy electrons are produced in the citric acid cycle. This is because the cycle has to break down high-energy electrons to form ATP ; the electron transport chain produces ATP molecules.

Citric acid cycle is used as the common metabolic pathway for breakdown of fuel molecules.

Amino Acids
Fatty Acids

Glucose

2 ATP + 4 electrons

Pyruvate

CO_2 + 2 electrons

Acetyl CoA

GTP

Citric Acid

8 electrons

2CO_2

C_2

C_4

C_4

C_5

CO_2

NADH

FADH_2


GTP

CO_2

NADH

process that takes place within a silent plasm of our cell and the

Grrrrrr



1. Establish your writing space when I first started I was a young father and I had no space i had to take

How to Write a Book: 13 Steps From a Bestselling Author

Jerry B. Jenkins
189K subscribers

Subscribe

159K

Share

Save

Canvas Studio D2L Media Center Microsoft Streams

Captions > English Close Publish

Search for...
Enter text Replace...

0:02
I this is my samples, I'm recording. I'm just

0:05
making a sample room recording that's recording to

0:09
the crowd just so you can see what it's like. And


0:14
I'm just kind of talking here, just a just and

0:19
video. So it's not going to be the most exciting

0:23
thing in the world to watch. And oh, my goodness,

0:26
is this a horrible video? Thank you very much.

Sample speaker - what do you notice



I this is my samples, I'm recording. I'm just

Ken Moyer

0:02 / 0:34

Edit caption

Appears At Until

Caption Text

In this is my sample video, I'm recording. I'm just

Delete Cancel Save

-
- Auto-caption
 - Edit

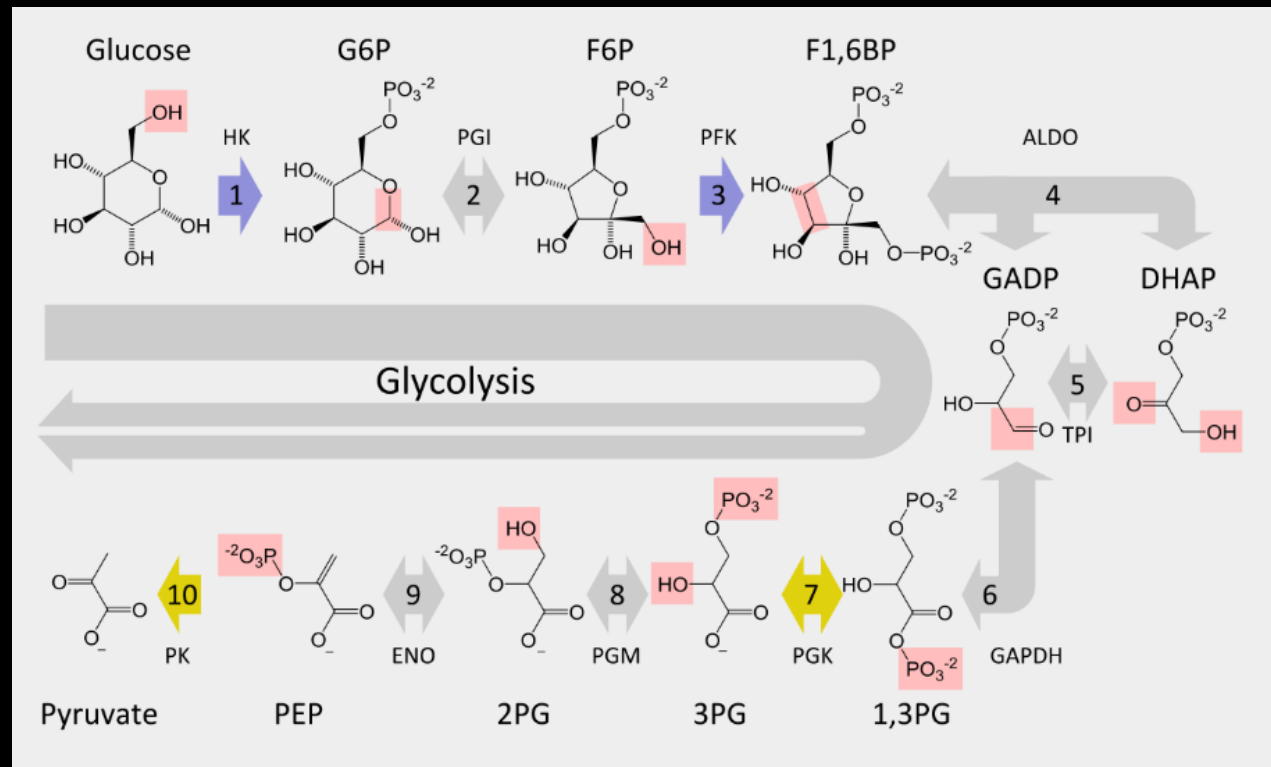
Why is this both easy and difficult?

- Frequency of producing *stuff*
- Time crunch
- "Good enough"

Alt Text

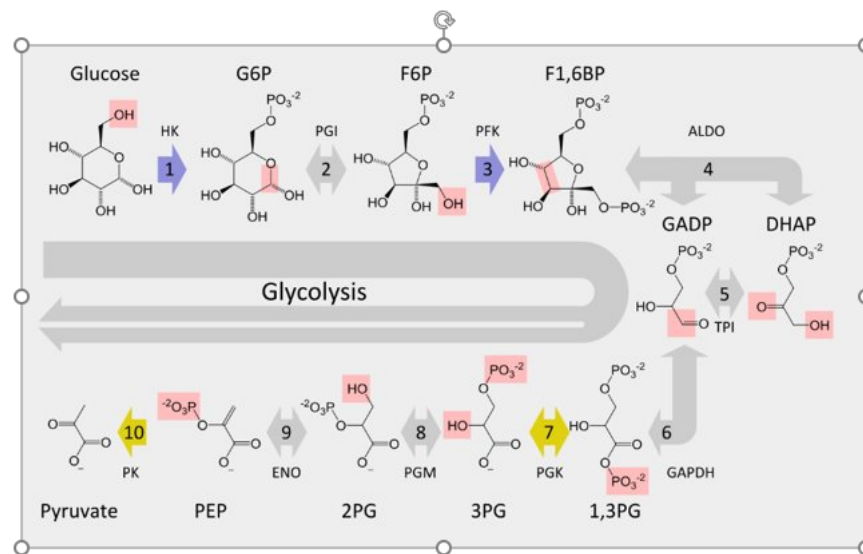
Textual substitute for non-text content.

Alternative text...challenging



PowerPoint autogenerated...no duh.

Alternative Text...Challenging



How would you describe this object and its context to someone who is blind or low vision?

- The subject(s) in detail
- The setting
- The actions or interactions
- Other relevant information

(1-2 sentences recommended)

A diagram of a chemical structure

Description automatically generated

Approve alt text

Mark as decorative



Image Alt Text Viewer

Featured 4.4 ★ (10 ratings)

Extension

Accessibility

20,000 users

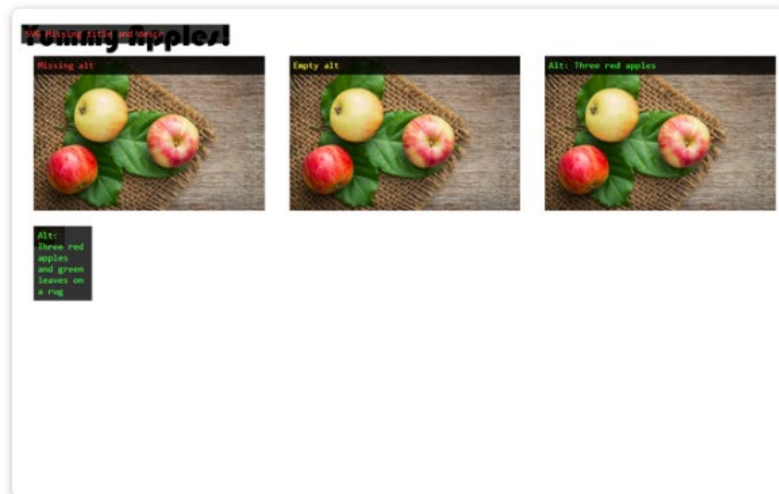
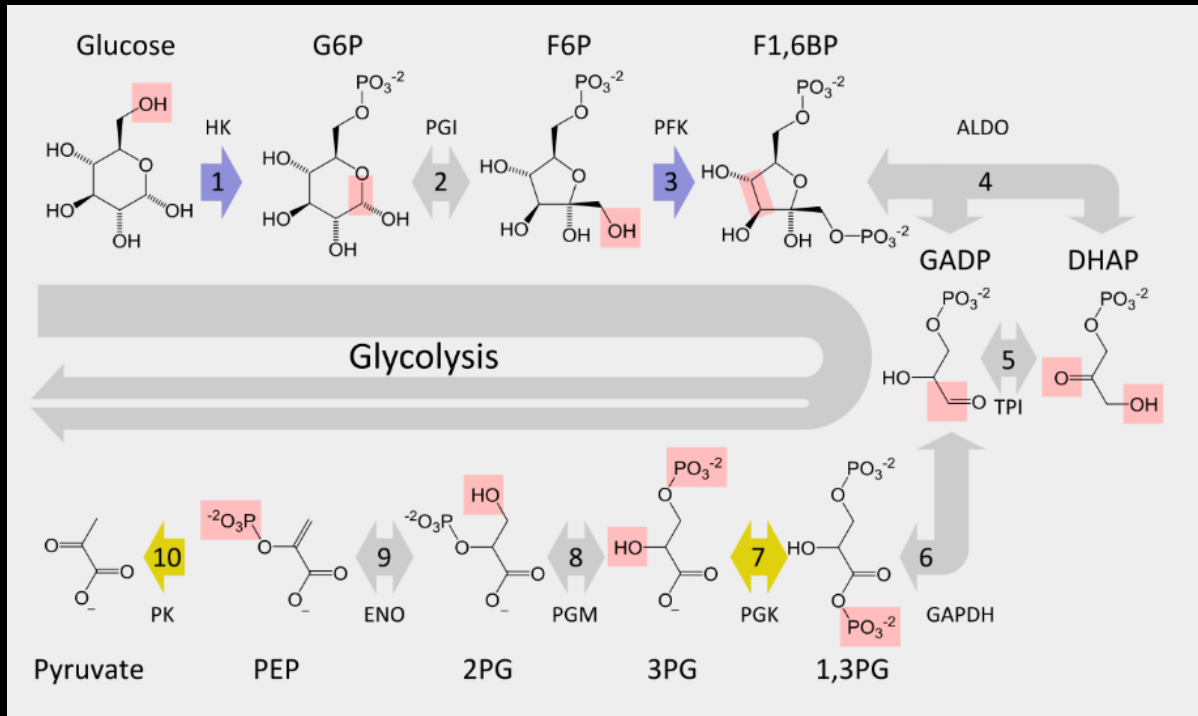


Image Alt Text Viewer for Chrome

- [Image Alt Text Viewer for Chrome](#)
- No copy/ paste
- Created by someone else
- Jump off point
- "Good" AI = \$\$\$\$\$\$\$
- I am a lowly professor

Yes, I Wrote This Out



The metabolic pathway of glycolysis converts glucose to pyruvate via a series of intermediate metabolites. Each chemical modification (red box) is performed by a different enzyme. Steps 1 and 3 consume ATP (blue) and steps 7 and 10 produce ATP (yellow). Since steps 6 through 10 occur twice per glucose molecule, this leads to a net production of energy.

An image should have sufficient alternative text that the learner **does not have to rely on surrounding text**, including **image captions**, to **perceive its purpose** *and* it **should not be redundant** to the same information as **text near the image**.

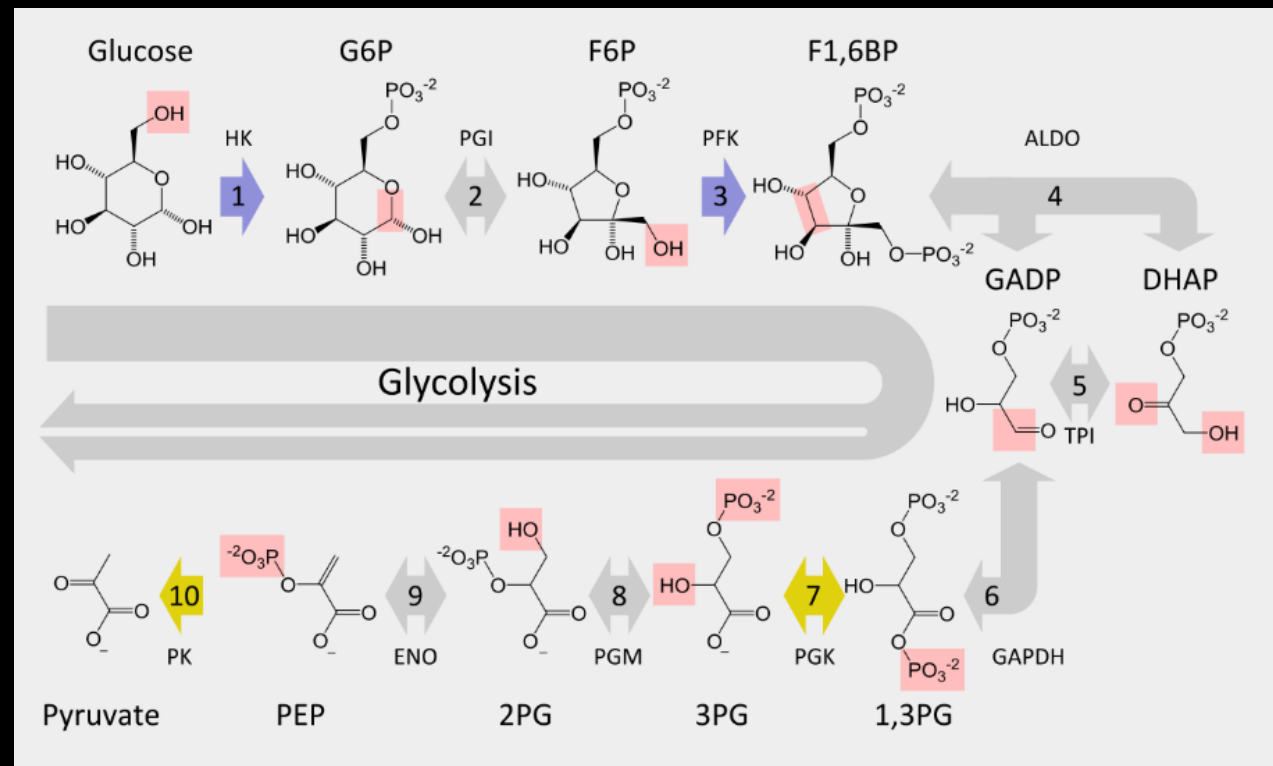
So why alt text?

"Okay, well if the text around it does explain the image, why does it need alt text?"

My challenge to you....



Why do we use this in the first place?



This vs. That

Outcomes of Glycolysis

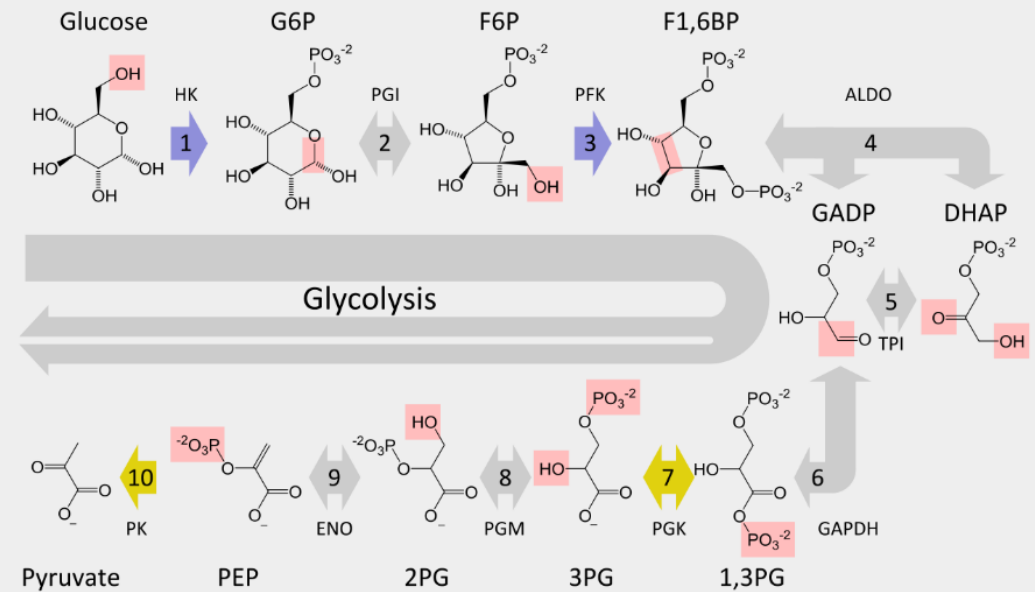
Glycolysis starts with glucose and ends with two pyruvate molecules, a total of four ATP molecules and two molecules of NADH. Two ATP molecules were used in the first half of the pathway to prepare the six-carbon ring for cleavage, so the cell has a net gain of two ATP molecules and two NADH molecules for its use.

If the cell cannot catabolize the pyruvate molecules further, it will harvest only two ATP molecules from one molecule of glucose. Mature mammalian red blood cells are not capable of **aerobic respiration**—the process in which organisms convert energy in the presence of oxygen—and glycolysis is their sole source of ATP. If glycolysis is interrupted, these cells lose their ability to maintain their sodium-potassium pumps, and eventually, they die.

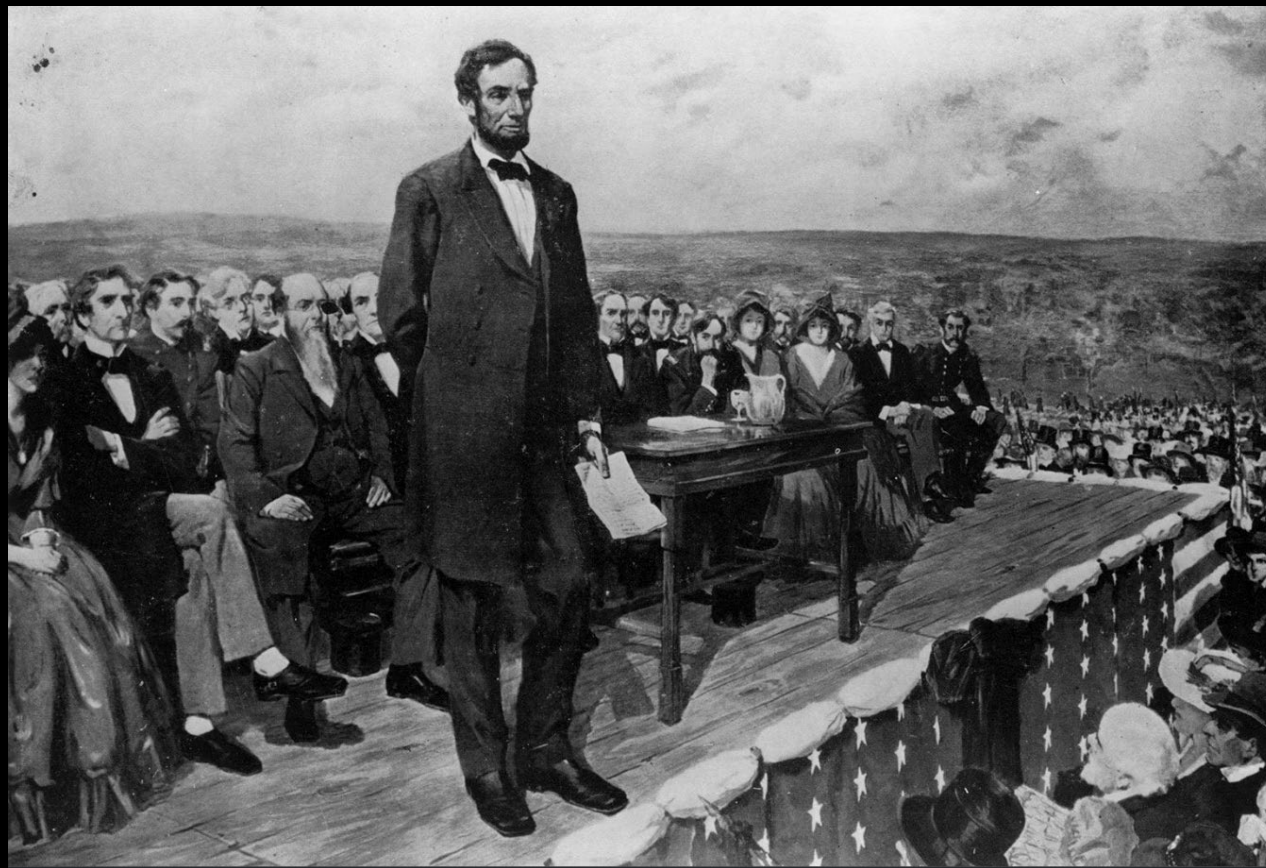
The last step in glycolysis will not occur if pyruvate kinase, the enzyme that catalyzes the formation of pyruvate, is not available in sufficient quantities. In this situation, the entire glycolysis pathway will proceed, but only two ATP molecules will be made in the second half. Thus, pyruvate kinase is a rate-limiting enzyme for glycolysis.

Glycolysis is the first pathway used in the breakdown of glucose to extract energy. It was probably one of the earliest metabolic pathways to evolve and is used by nearly all of the organisms on earth. Glycolysis consists of two parts: The first part prepares the six-carbon ring of glucose for cleavage into two three-carbon sugars. ATP is invested in the process during this half to energize the separation. The second half of glycolysis extracts ATP and high-energy electrons from hydrogen atoms and attaches them to NAD^+ . Two ATP molecules are invested in the first half and four ATP molecules are formed by substrate phosphorylation during the second half. This produces a net gain of two ATP and two NADH molecules for the cell.

Figure 4 shows the entire process of glycolysis in one image:

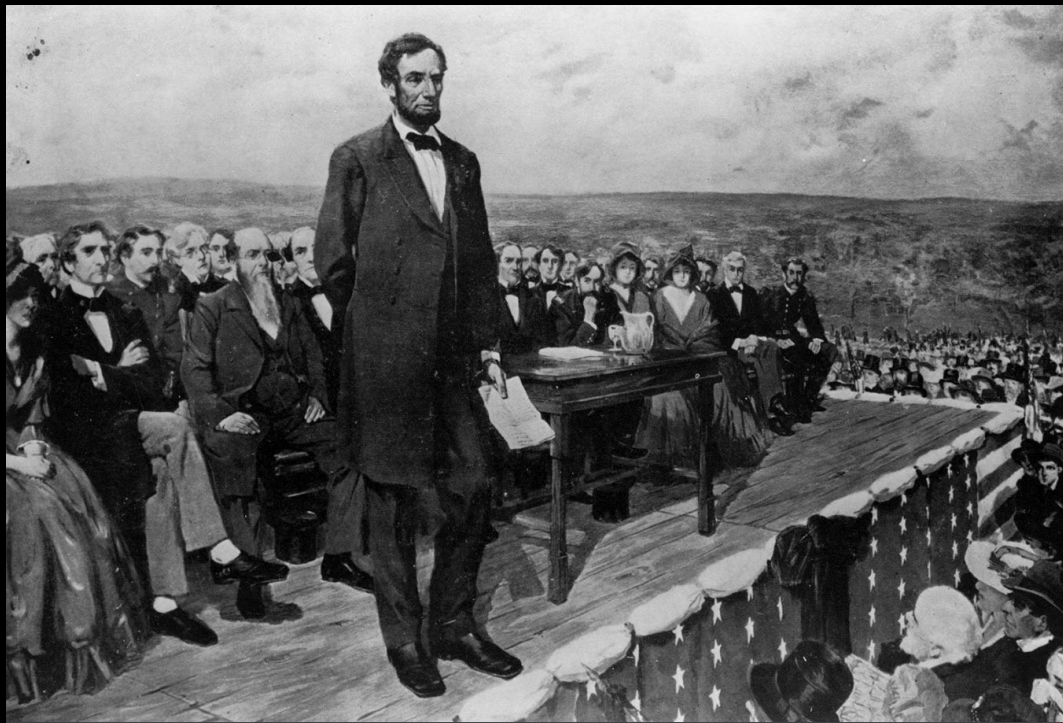


Alternative way to *perceive* information

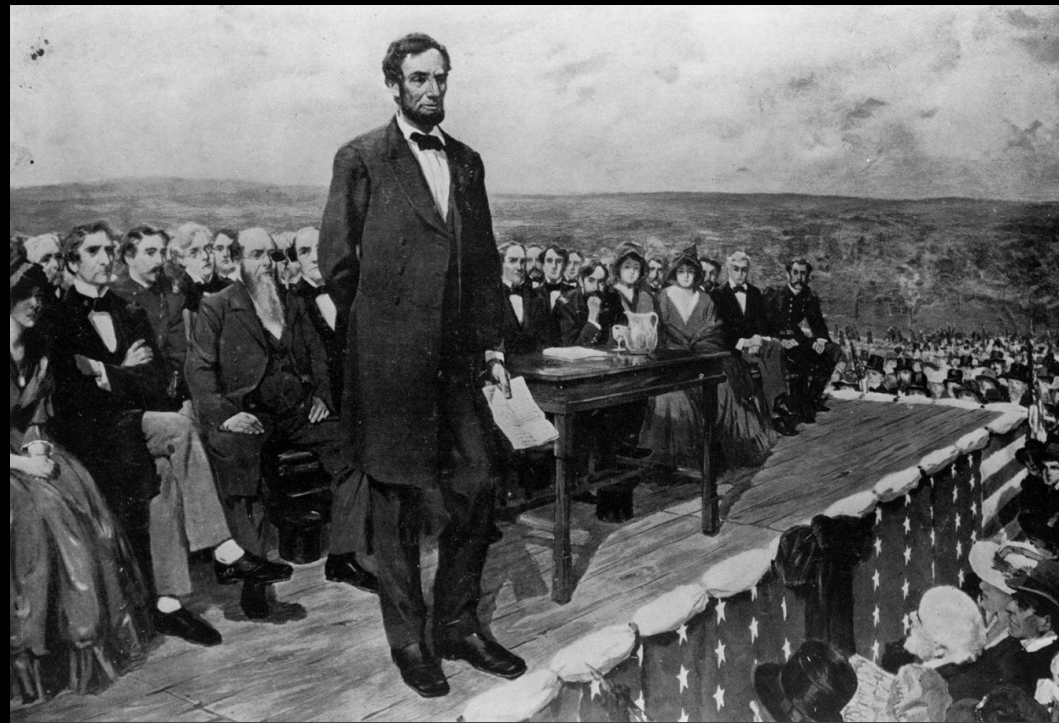


Tell an educator to describe this in 1 sentence

American History



Art History





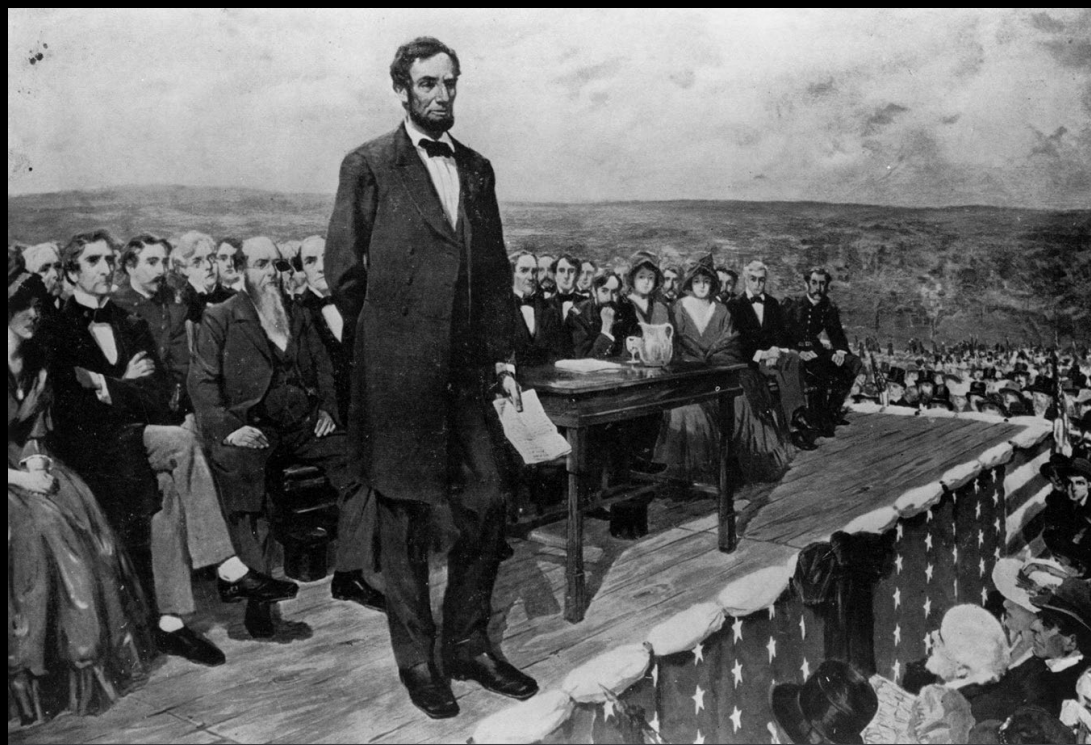
Low tech alternative to AI

- Just Press Record app
 - Pretend I'm in the classroom
 - Converts speech to text file
 - Clean it up/ endeavor to be succinct.

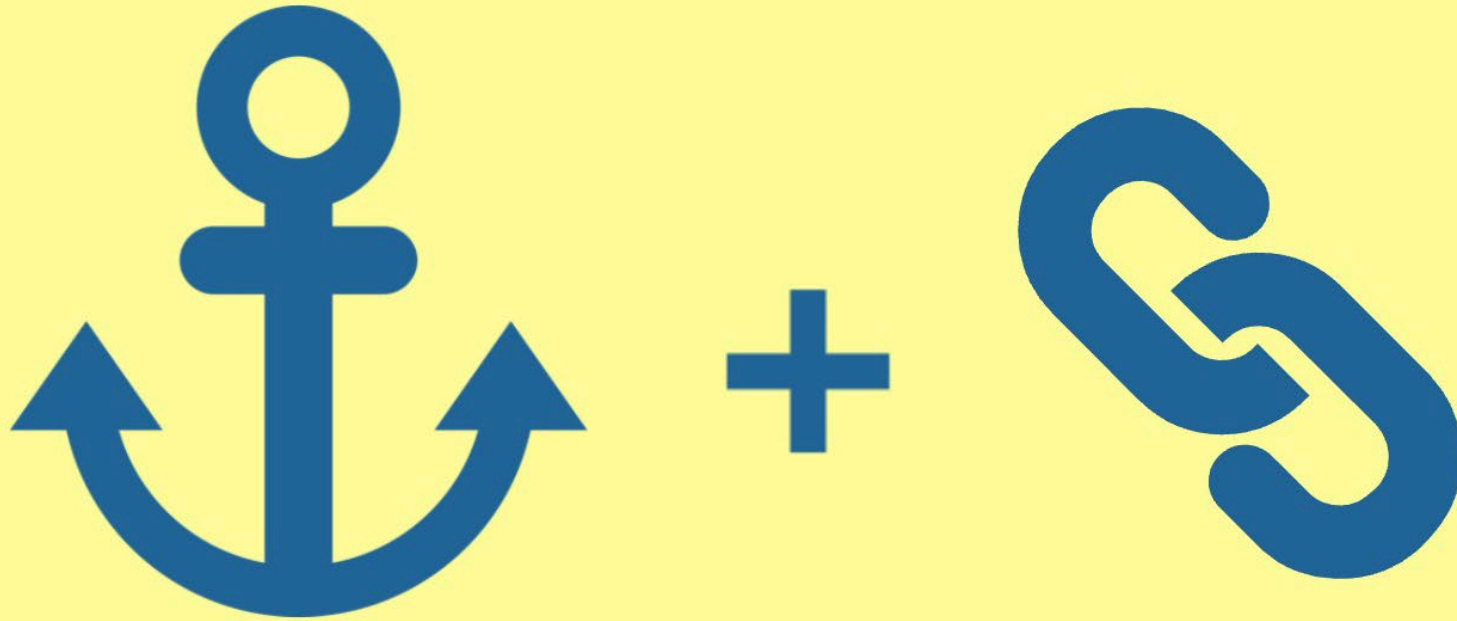
Don't do this

- Start with "image of"
- The screen reader already does this

It would sound like this...

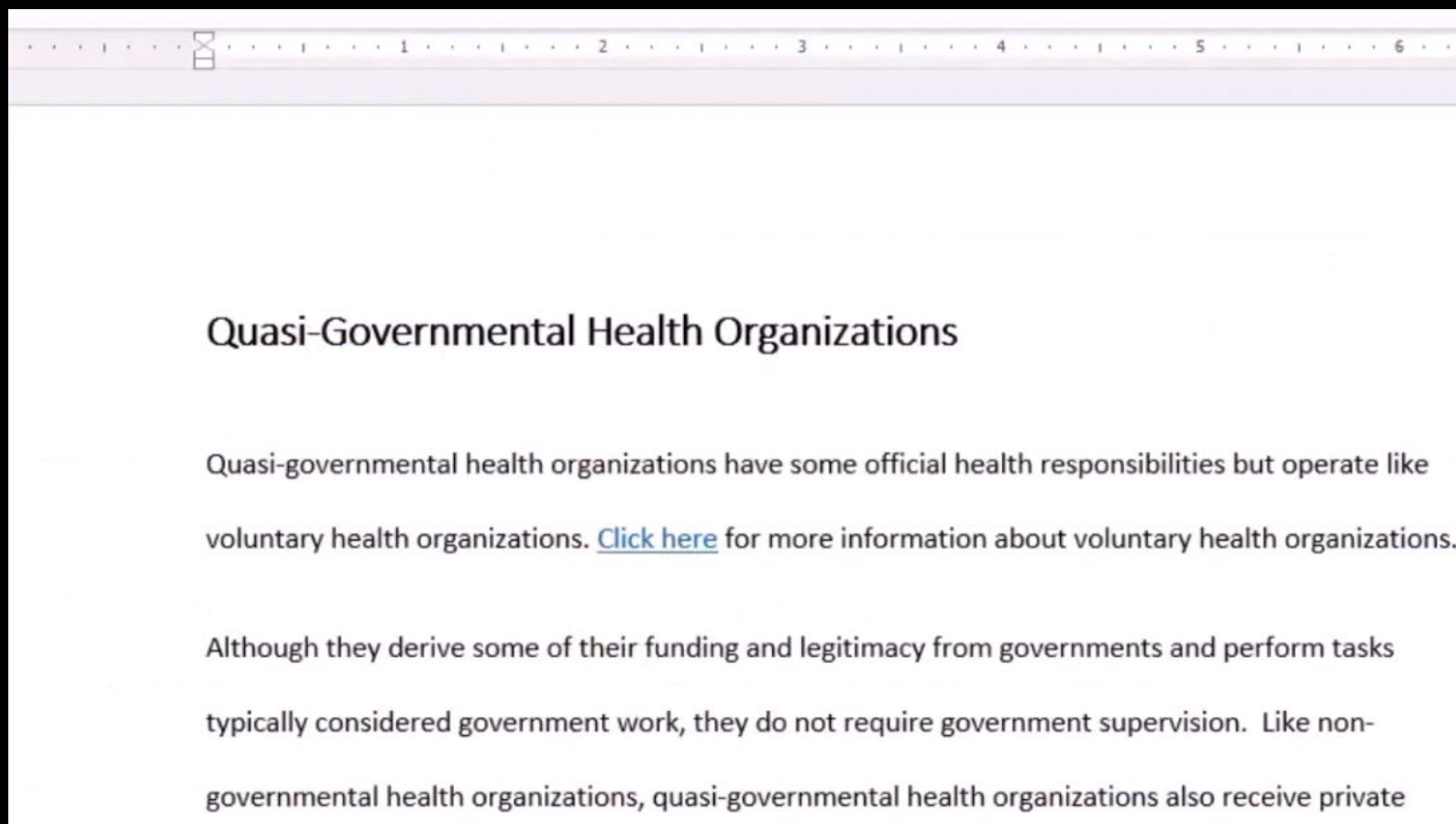


Graphic image of image of Abraham Lincoln standing on a raised platform while delivering the Gettysburg Address. Politicians are seated behind him. A crowd of citizens stand below him.



Anchor Text

Break this bad habit



The image shows a screenshot of a presentation slide. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a list of numbers from 1 to 6, where '1' is highlighted. Below the navigation bar, the slide content is displayed on a white background. The title 'Quasi-Governmental Health Organizations' is centered. The first paragraph explains that these organizations have official health responsibilities but operate like voluntary health organizations, with a blue link 'Click here' for more information. The second paragraph states that although they receive funding and legitimacy from governments and perform government-like tasks, they do not require government supervision and also receive private funding.

Quasi-Governmental Health Organizations

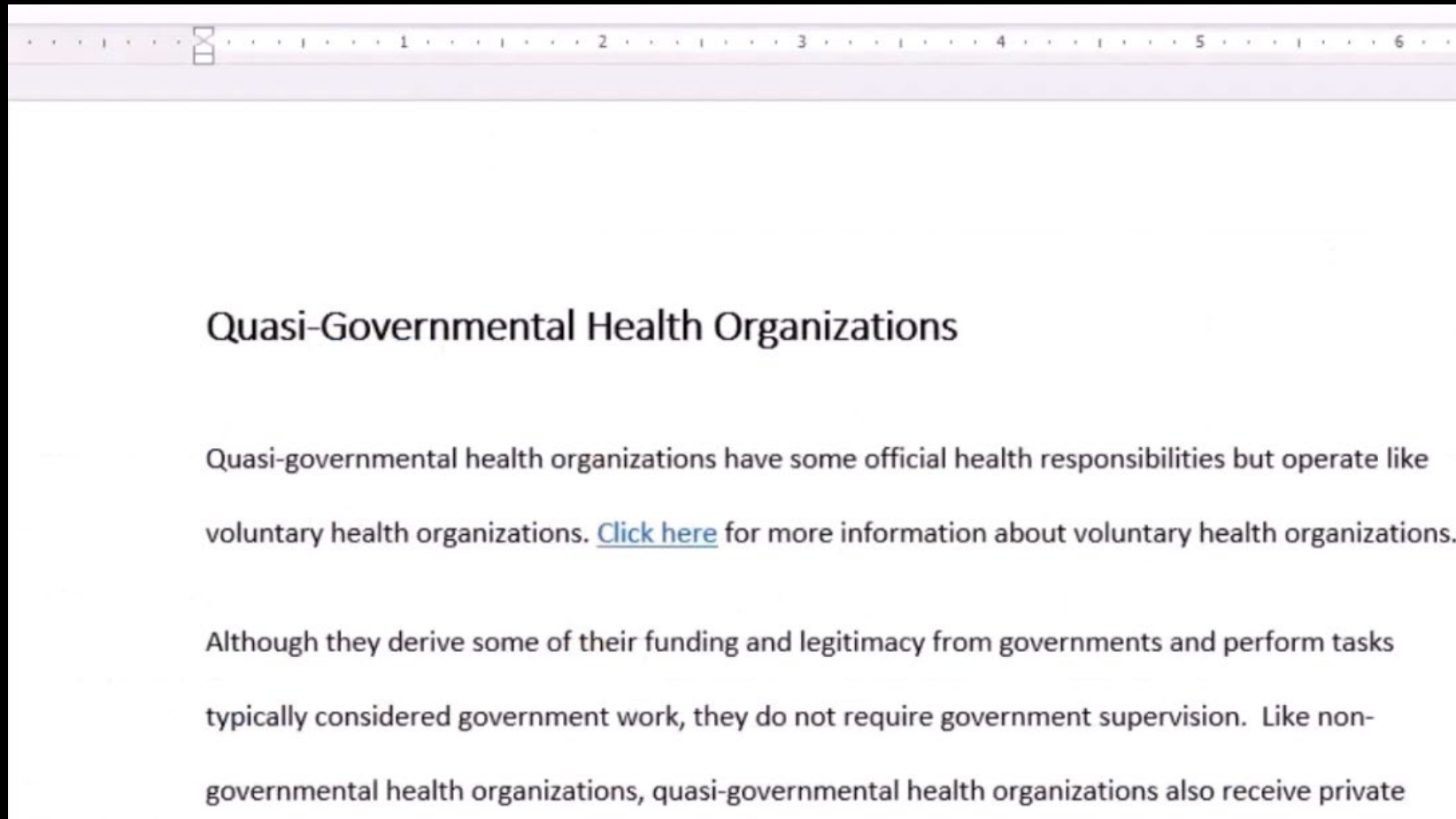
Quasi-governmental health organizations have some official health responsibilities but operate like voluntary health organizations. [Click here](#) for more information about voluntary health organizations.

Although they derive some of their funding and legitimacy from governments and perform tasks typically considered government work, they do not require government supervision. Like non-governmental health organizations, quasi-governmental health organizations also receive private

Reasons

- Not all learners use a mouse
- Where does *here* take me?

Sounds like this



The image shows a screenshot of a presentation slide. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a search icon and a list of numbers from 1 to 6. The slide content is as follows:

Quasi-Governmental Health Organizations

Quasi-governmental health organizations have some official health responsibilities but operate like voluntary health organizations. [Click here](#) for more information about voluntary health organizations.

Although they derive some of their funding and legitimacy from governments and perform tasks typically considered government work, they do not require government supervision. Like non-governmental health organizations, quasi-governmental health organizations also receive private

Not sure why this pops up from time to time

Quasi-Governmental Health Organizations

Quasi-governmental health organizations have some official health responsibilities but operate like voluntary health organizations. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12318296/> Although they derive some of their funding and legitimacy from governments and perform tasks typically considered government work, they do not require government supervision. Like non-governmental health organizations, (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23745379> quasi-governmental health organizations also receive private donations.



Quasi-Governmental Health Organizations

Quasi-governmental health organizations have some official health responsibilities but operate like voluntary health [organizations](#). Although they derive some of their funding and legitimacy from governments and perform tasks typically considered government work, they do not require government supervision. Like non-governmental health [organizations](#), quasi-governmental health organizations also receive private donations.



"Link..."

Quasi-governmental health organizations have some official health responsibilities but operate like

voluntary health organizations. Although they derive some of their funding and legitimacy from

governments and perform tasks typically considered government work, they do not require government

supervision. Like non-governmental health organizations, quasi-governmental health organizations also

receive private donations.



Do these 3 things

- Fix your auto-caption errors.
 - Punctuation
 - Spelling
- Provide meaningful alternative text.
 - Concise
 - Context
- Avoid ambiguous anchor text.
 - Meaningful independent of surrounding text

Keep in touch

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