

ASD-Fotoalbum

16. Juni 2026, Aula Universität Graz









HFDT Human Factor in Digital Transformation

Ein interdisziplinäres
Forschungsnetzwerk
der Universität Graz

- Unser gemeinsames Thema
ist die Digitale Transformation mit
ihren Bedingungen und Folgen
- Wir fördern den Aufbau
interdisziplinärer Expertise in der
internationalen Scientific Community
- Wir haben
am
Erste





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Human Factor
in Digital
Transformation

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Wir fördern den Aufbau
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internationaler Netzwerke.

Wir betonen



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Innovating how standardisation is
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5 Pilot Programmes

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16. Juni 202









Mag. (FH) Cornelia Stumptner

Diagnostic & Research Institute of Pathology Medical University of Graz

Pre-Analytical Quality Standard for Microbiome Samples

Summary: The pre-analytical quality standard for microbiome samples is a critical factor for the success of microbiome research. This standard covers the entire process from sample collection to storage and transport, ensuring that the samples are of high quality and free from contamination. The standard is based on the principles of good laboratory practice (GLP) and is designed to be flexible and adaptable to different types of samples and research goals. The standard is implemented through a series of steps, including the selection of appropriate collection and storage methods, the use of appropriate transport containers, and the implementation of strict quality control measures. The standard is also supported by a series of guidelines and best practices that are designed to ensure the highest possible quality of the samples. The standard is a key component of the overall quality management system of the Diagnostic & Research Institute of Pathology at the Medical University of Graz.

EFMD
Equipe

**Improving
Transparency
Through
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& Change**

5

Transparency 2022



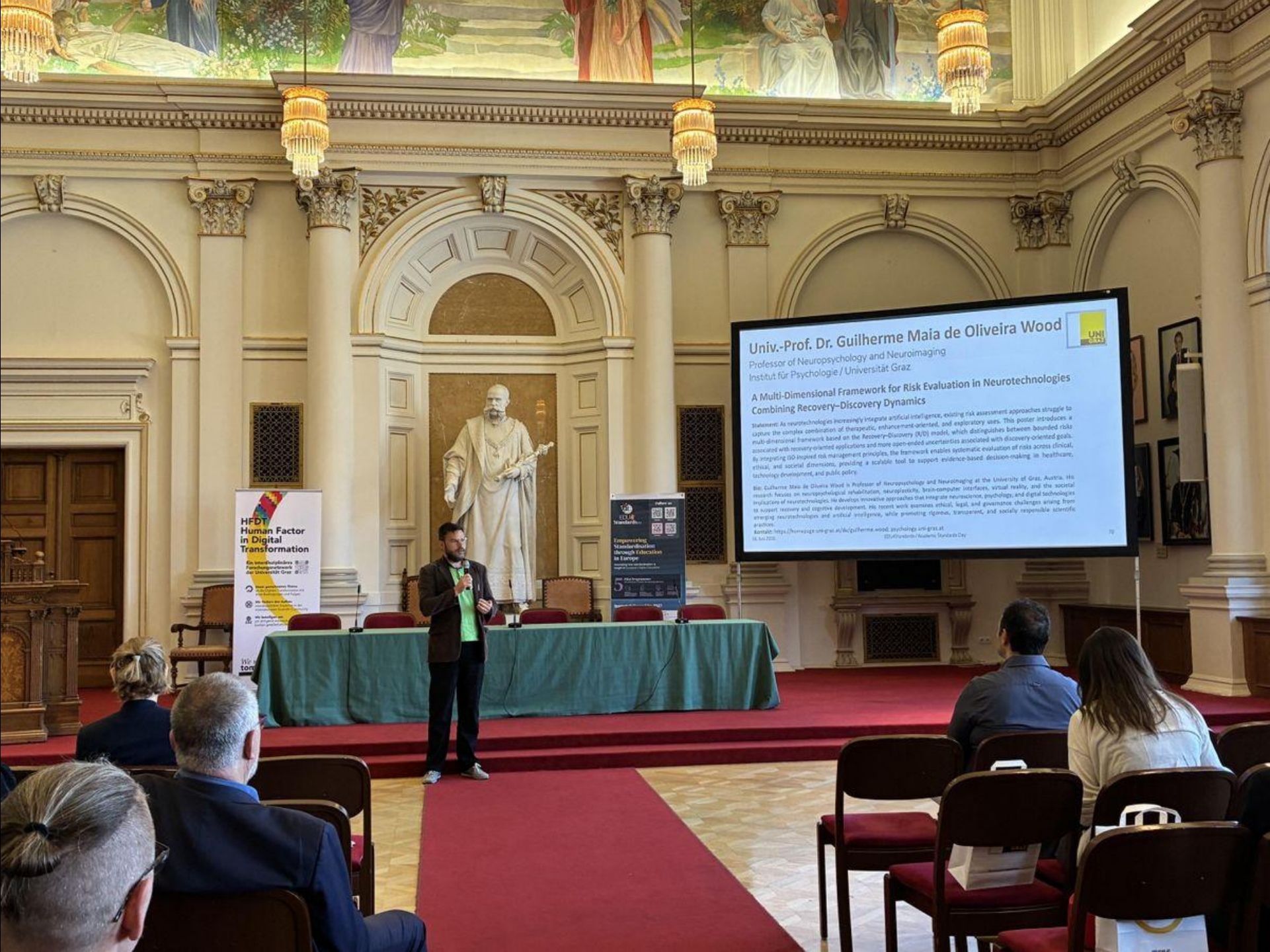












Univ.-Prof. Dr. Guilherme Maia de Oliveira Wood

Professor of Neuropsychology and Neuroimaging
Institut für Psychologie / Universität Graz

A Multi-Dimensional Framework for Risk Evaluation in Neurotechnologies Combining Recovery-Discovery Dynamics

Statement: As neurotechnologies increasingly integrate artificial intelligence, existing risk assessment approaches struggle to capture the complex combination of therapeutic, enhancement-oriented, and exploratory uses. This poster introduces a multi-dimensional framework based on the Recovery-Discovery (RD) model, which distinguishes between bounded risks associated with recovery-oriented applications and more open-ended uncertainties associated with discovery-oriented goals. By integrating RD inspired risk management principles, the framework enables systematic evaluation of risks across clinical, ethical, and societal dimensions, providing a scalable tool to support evidence-based decision-making in healthcare, technology development, and public policy.

Bio: Guilherme Maia de Oliveira Wood is Professor of Neuropsychology and Neuroimaging at the University of Graz, Austria. His research focuses on neurophysiological rehabilitation, neuroplasticity, brain-computer interfaces, virtual reality, and the societal implications of neurotechnologies. He develops innovative approaches that integrate neuroscience, psychology, and digital technologies to support recovery and cognitive development. His recent work examines ethical, legal, and governance challenges arising from emerging neurotechnologies and artificial intelligence, while promoting rigorous, transparent, and socially responsible scientific practices.

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Dr. phil. Barbara Reiter
Senior Lecturer, Institut für Philosophie, Universität Gießen

Die Ordnung des Zitiert

Indem wir die Ordnung des Zitiert als ein zentraler Bestandteil der akademischen Arbeit betrachten, wollen wir die Bedeutung des Zitiert für die akademische Arbeit hervorheben. Das Zitiert ist nicht nur eine Form der Kommunikation, sondern auch eine Form der Reflexion. Es ist eine Form der Reflexion, die die akademische Arbeit in die Welt einbettet und sie in einen Kontext setzt. Das Zitiert ist eine Form der Reflexion, die die akademische Arbeit in die Welt einbettet und sie in einen Kontext setzt.

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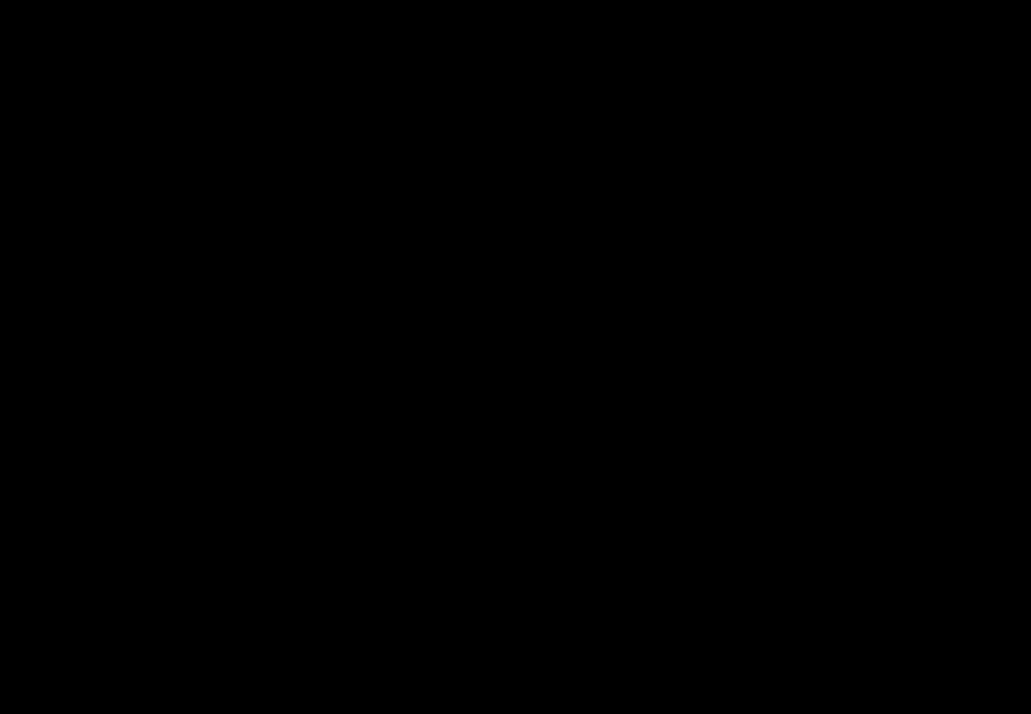
03

Podium

Warum Normung und wenn
wie?







Lunch, Poster-Session und World Café













































Andreas D'Aquino

A Multi-Dimensional Framework for Risk Evaluation in Neurotechnologies Combining Recovery-Discovery Dynamics

Guilherme Wood¹
¹University of Graz, Graz, Austria

Core Problem

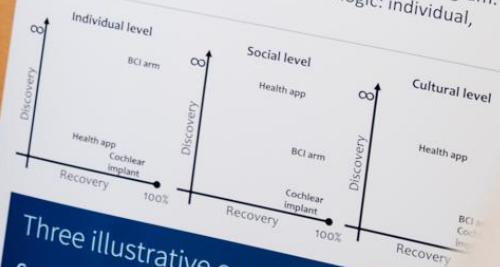
AI-enhanced neurotechnologies increasingly combine therapeutic, diagnostic, enhancement, and surveillance functions. Existing risk frameworks manage bounded medical-device risks well, but they are less suited to hybrid technologies whose purposes, users, and consequences may shift over time.

The Recovery

Dimension	Recovery
Orientation	Restoration, r
Temporal logic	Return to a fa state
Aim	Regain lost fun coherence
Risk profile	More bounded compensatory
Evaluation	Clinical and ISO-s procedures
Examples	Stroke BCI; cochle

The R/D map

The horizontal axis represents Recovery: from minimal restorative value to maximal therapeutic orientation. The vertical axis represents Discovery: from low exploratory value to open-ended uncertainty. Technologies can be positioned differently at the individual, social, and cultural levels, revealing how the same device may carry different meanings and risks in different contexts. This would sit next to or below the main Recovery-Discovery diagram. Figure 1 already uses this three-level logic: individual, social, and cultural.



Four risk layers

Known vs. unknown risks: existing categories, or do
Severity: A
poten

Three illustrative cases

Cochlear implant: High Recovery, low
restorative; risks are con
assessable





MICROBE
the Microbiome
Biobanking (EU)
Leader



<https://www.microbiomebiobanking.eu>

Healthcare Europe

AIT

EMBL

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CE

Lessons from the human microbiome Pre-analytical variables for reliable biobanking and research

Cornelia STUMPTNER*, Tanya KOSTIC*, and members of the MICROBE Consortium† and EPIC‡ WU (Vienna)
*Medical University of Graz, Diagnostic & Research Center for Molecular Biobanking, SNP Institute of Pathology, Austria; †AIT Austria
Center for Health & Biotechnology, Austria; ‡European MICROBE Bio. (2019-2021) (https://www.microbiomebiobanking.eu) *Stumpner
Organization's (EPIC) Working Group: Plants and Microbiome (https://www.epic-eu.org/working-groups/plants-and-microbiome/)

Introduction & Problem

Microbiome research increasingly relies on the availability of high-quality biobanked microbiome samples and metadata, as well on the reuse of samples, metadata and analysis data. The pre-analytical phase is a vulnerable and decisive part of microbiome research, strongly affecting sample, data reliability and comparability, as well as sample and data reuse.

Aim

The aim was to identify the pre-analytical workflows and define potential sample-type-specific, pre-analytical variables and metadata for non-human sample types by transferring concepts from human microbiome standardization to environmental microbiome research.

Results

- Pre-analytical workflows for plant, soil and marine microbiome samples were defined covering multiple steps from the in situ location to long-term storage.
- Across variables that microbiome and biomarker (DNA) profile
- Pre-analytics can profoundly distort microbiome data through microbial shifts, degradation, contamination, extraction bias, inhibition, and host DNA interference.

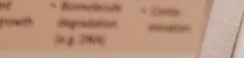
Examples of pre-analytical variables for in situ (pre-collection)



Major pre-analytical factors (in situ)



Major pre-analytical factors (in lab)



Mag. (FH) Cornelia Stumpner

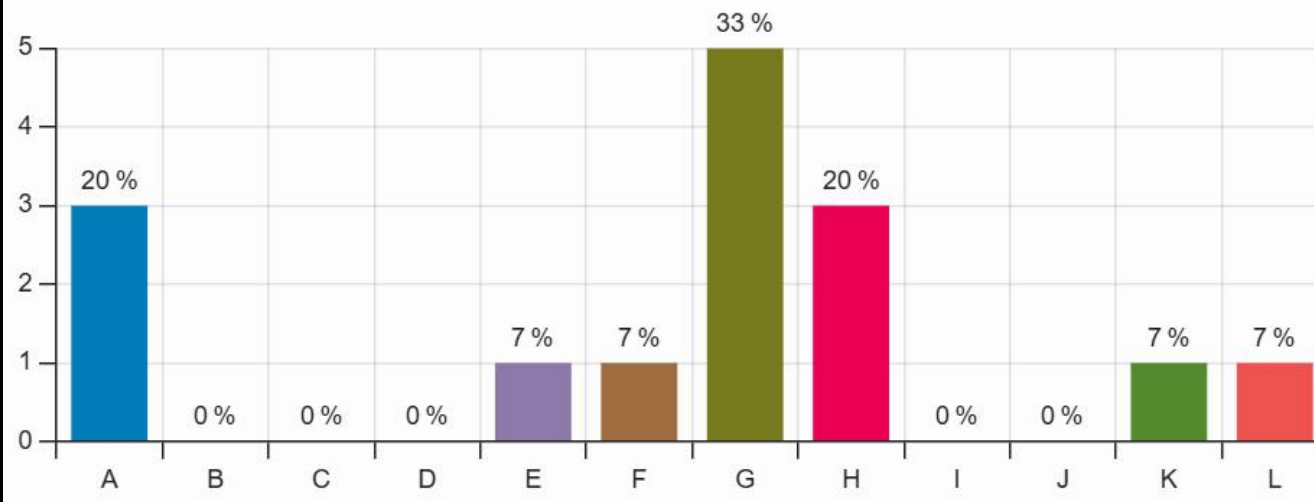
Video Competition ...



... Voting ...



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Awards & Certificates (anonymised)



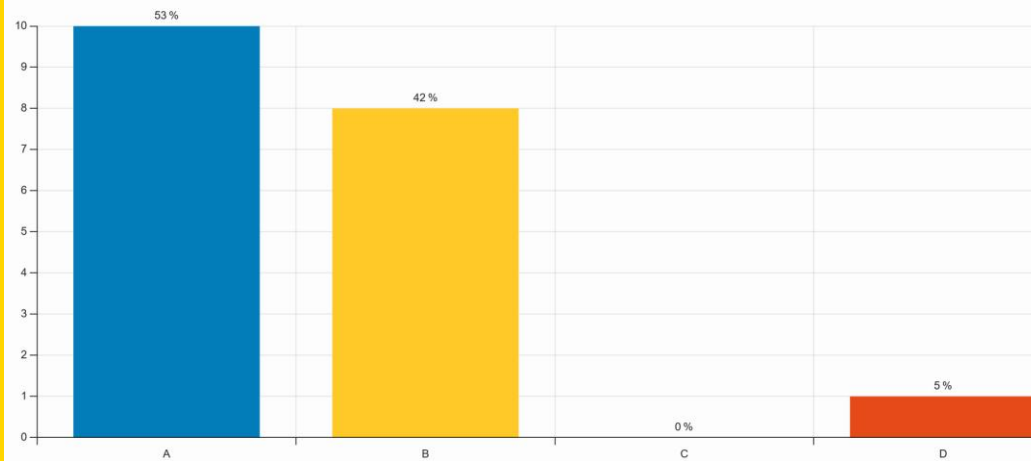




Feedback



Hat der Academic Standards Day dein Verständnis von Standards und Standardisierung verbessert?



A Ja, deutlich

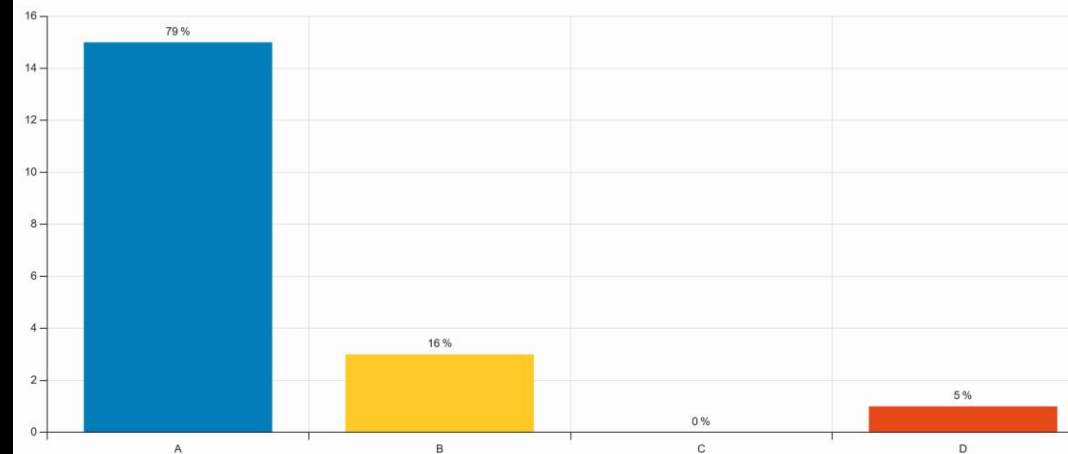
B Etwas

C Kaum

D Nein



Kannst du dir vorstellen, dich künftig näher mit Standards oder Standardisierung zu beschäftigen?



A Ja

B Vielleicht

C Eher nicht

D Nein