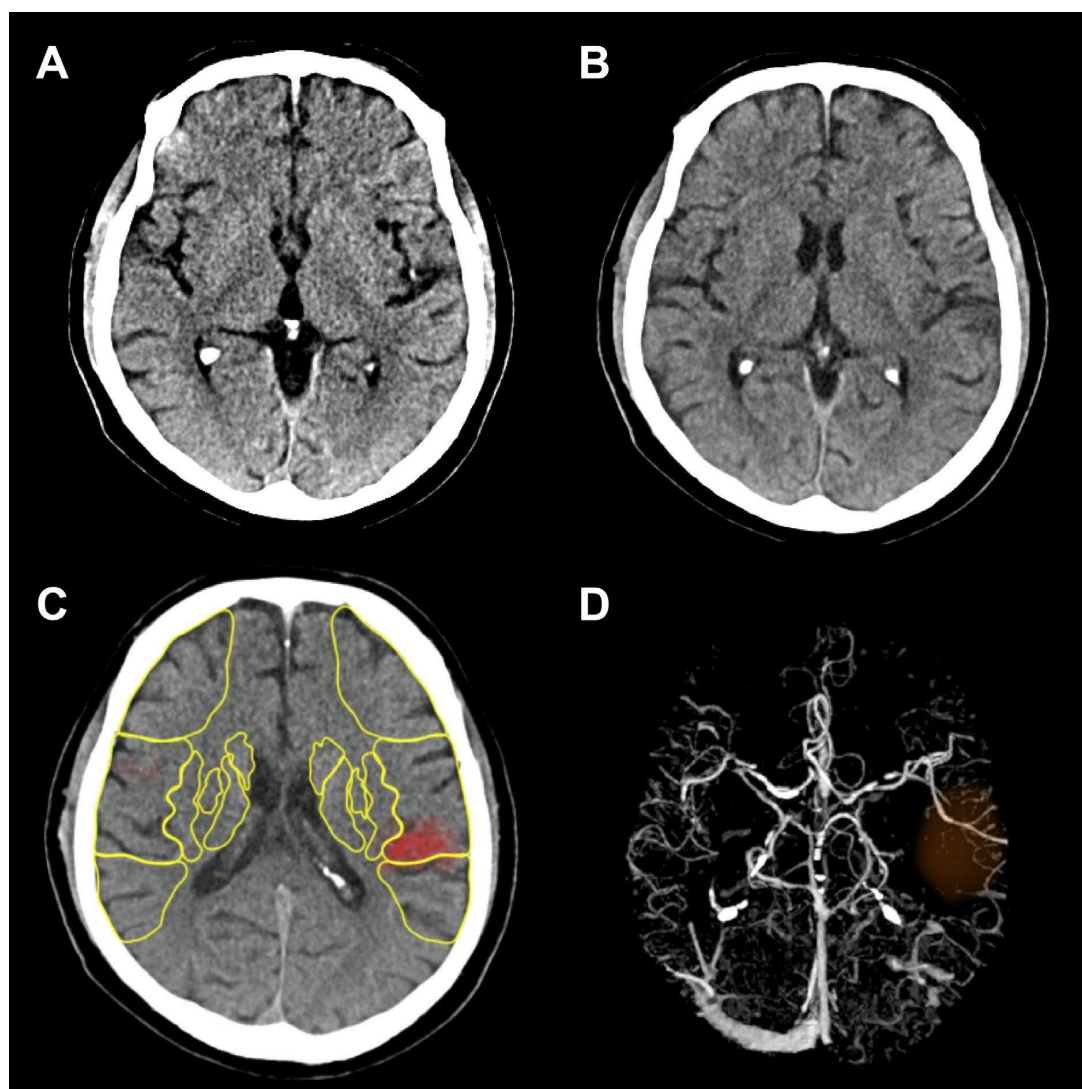
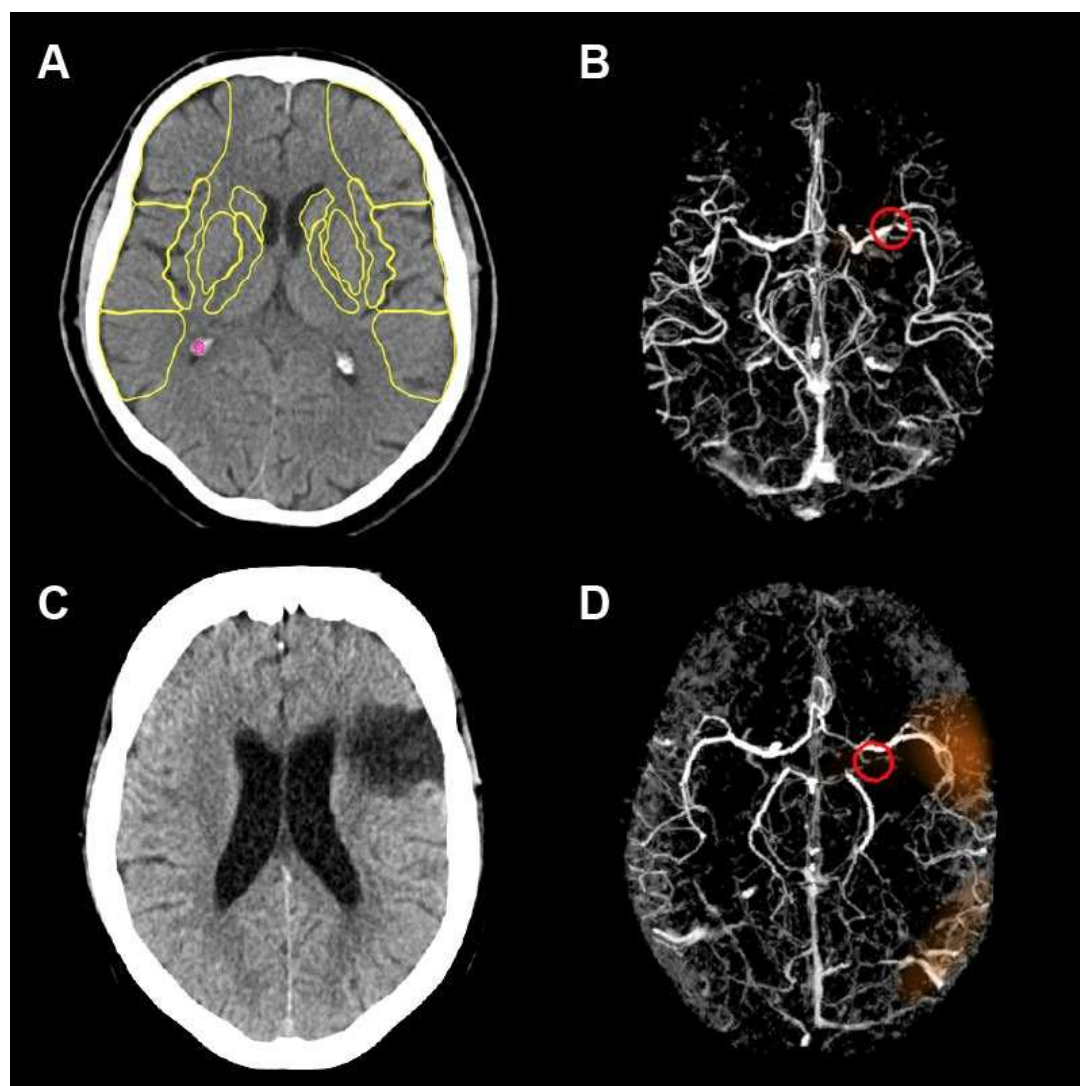


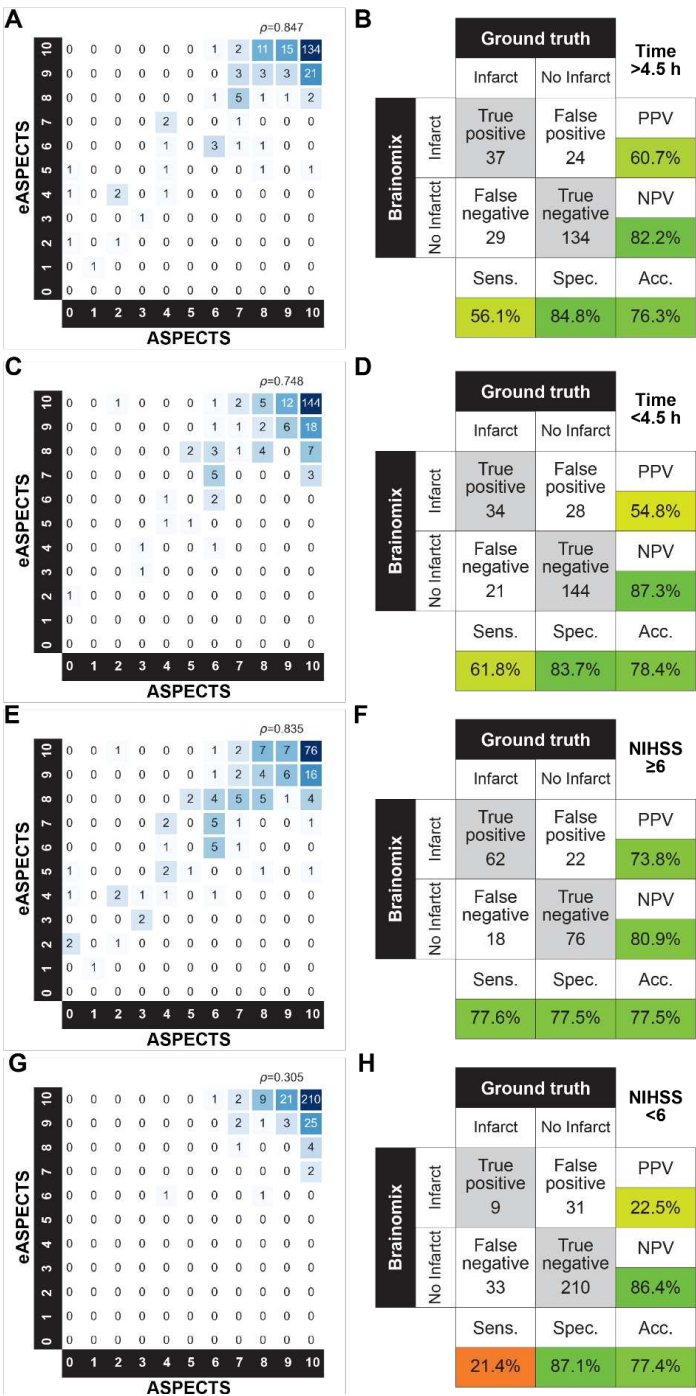
Supplementary material



Supplementary Figure 1: Example of a hyperdense left M2 middle cerebral artery (**A**) and acute perisylvian ischaemia (**B**). e-ASPECTS and e-CTA highlighted this area as possible ischaemia (**C**, red shading) and hypoenhancement (**D**, orange shading) but not with sufficient confidence to register as an e-ASPECTS of less than 10 or as a vessel occlusion.



Supplementary Figure 2: **A** Example of a false positive haemorrhage caused by hyperdense choroid plexus calcification. **B** Example of a false positive large vessel occlusion on e-CTA (labelled by the software with red circles) due to a severe atherosclerotic stenosis in the left MCA (**B**) and an old area of infarction (**C** and **D**).



Supplementary Figure 3: Heatmaps of the neuroradiologist-derived ASPECTS score and e-Stroke derived e-ASPECTS and diagnostic statistics for patients where imaging was performed after 4.5 hours (A and B) from symptom onset, before 4.5 hours from symptom onset (C and D), with a National Institute of Health Stroke Score (NIHSS) of ≥ 6 (E and F) or < 6 (G and H). Data for time of onset and NIHSS at presentation was available for 451 (92%) and 461 (94%) out of 492 patients, respectively.