

Table 1 Vision, aphasia, neglect emergent large vessel occlusion screening tool

Stroke VAN

- How weak is the patient? ☐ Mild (minor drift)
- Raise both arms ☐ Moderate (severe drift - touches or nearly touches ground)
- ☐ Severe (flaccid or no antigravity)
- ☐ Patient shows no weakness.
- Patient is VAN negative

(exceptions are confused or comatose patients with dizziness, focal findings, or no reason for their altered mental status then basilar artery thrombus must be considered; CTA is warranted)

- Visual disturbance ☐ Field cut (which side) (4 quadrants)
- ☐ Double vision (ask patient to look to right then left; evaluate for uneven eyes)
- ☐ Blind new onset
- ☐ None
- Aphasia ☐ Expressive (inability to speak or paraphasic errors); do not count slurring of words (repeat and name 2 objects)
- ☐ Receptive (not understanding or following commands) (close eyes, make fist)
- ☐ Mixed
- ☐ None
- Neglect ☐ Forced gaze or inability to track to one side
- ☐ Unable to feel both sides at the same time, or unable to identify own arm
- ☐ Ignoring one side
- ☐ None

Patient must have weakness plus one or all of the V, A, or N to be VAN positive. VAN positive patients had 100% sensitivity, 90% specificity, positive predictive value 74%, and negative predictive value 100% for detecting large vessel occlusion.

CTA, CT angiography; VAN, vision, aphasia, and neglect.