**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.