
Central Virginia VAN Online Training Quiz

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Please ensure you have reviewed all of the website material under “LEARN MORE” prior to taking this quiz. To submit this quiz to your EMS agency, print it, complete it, scan your completed quiz and email it to your agency designee.

1. VAN stands for:
 - a. Vision, apnea, neglect
 - b. Voice, apnea, neglect
 - c. Vision, aphasia, neglect
 - d. Voice, aphasia, neglect
 - e. Voice, anorexia, neglect

2. VAN is a validated screening tool for which type of stroke?
 - a. Large vessel occlusion (LVO)
 - b. Lacunar stroke
 - c. Hemorrhagic stroke
 - d. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
 - e. Transient ischemic attack (TIA)

3. You have a 52 year-old female patient who was witnessed by her family to have sudden onset of left-sided weakness and difficulty speaking just prior to calling 911 (15 min ago). Per ODEMSA guidelines, to screen this patient for stroke, you should:
 - a. Transport the patient directly to a primary stroke center
 - b. Conduct a RACE screening exam and if positive, a VAN exam and notify the hospital of your findings
 - c. Proceed directly to a VAN exam, and if positive, take the patient to the closest stroke-capable facility
 - d. Perform a Cincinnati Prehospital Stroke Scale (CPSS) or a FAST screening, and if positive, proceed to a VAN exam
 - e. Perform only a Cincinnati Prehospital Stroke Scale (CPSS)

4. After conducting a VAN test on your patient with a FAST that was positive for facial droop, you note the patient has normal vision, no neglect, and can speak clearly, but cannot seem to understand the questions you ask. This patient’s VAN test is:
 - a. Positive
 - b. Negative
 - c. Indeterminate

5. Large vessel occlusions (LVOs) are often treated with:
 - a. tPA alone
 - b. Blood pressure control
 - c. Physical exam by a Neurologist
 - d. Thrombectomy (clot retrieval) by a Neurosurgeon, Neuro-Interventionalist or Interventional Radiologist
 - e. There is no treatment for an LVO.