**Supplemental Digital Content: Prevalence of Traumatic Brain Injury among Prisoners in South Carolina**

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*Method Note #2*.

For TBI coding, two study investigators (PF and EP) reviewed all injury descriptions, independently determining whether it appeared head injury was possible. Then all injury descriptions were identified in which there was alteration of consciousness (either dazed/confused, amnesia for the event, or LOC) and in which at least one investigator felt there was little likelihood of head injury. The investigators reviewed these cases together. If there was little evidence of a strong force to the head either by impact or rapid acceleration/deceleration, and no mention of head injury, it was decided it was unlikely the alteration of consciousness was secondary to TBI, and these cases were not included as TBI. Participants who reported explosive events near their heads were considered to have significant pressure wave force to the head. Report of a mechanism that could result in TBI (e.g., car crash or physical abuse), or insult to the head (or diagnostic tests of the head), with a resultant alteration of consciousness, was a minimum requirement for a TBI definition. For instance, 'car wreck' with alteration of consciousness was considered positive for this minimal definition of TBI. If it appeared that there was the probability of significant force to the head, and the person reported at least some type of alteration of consciousness, but the interviewer commented to the effect that there was no known head trauma, it was still considered TBI, since the individual may not have been aware of an injury to the head. However, individuals who reported an alteration of consciousness with no evidence of injury and significant force to the head, and who reported another injury or insult that might have caused the alteration of consciousness, were not considered to have a TBI. These included instances in which there was clearly a cause other than TBI that caused the alteration of consciousness (e.g., near drowning), there was another traumatic injury that could have caused alteration of consciousness without any mention of head injury (e.g., shot in stomach), or there was an extremely painful injury to the head but no force to the head and/or extremely emotional occurrence but no force to the head (e.g., pencil poked in eye, passing out after being bitten on the face by a dog). One inmate was included as having a TBI who reported a TBI diagnosis (i.e., ‘skull fracture’) as an infant and was hospitalized, but responded ‘no’ to loss of consciousness. The inmate was considered unable to answer questions on alteration of consciousness due to being so young at time of injury.