

**NINDS CDE Notice of Copyright  
Video Social Inference Test (VSIT)**

<b>Availability:</b>	<b>Please email the author for information about obtaining the instrument:</b> <a href="mailto:lsturkstra@wisc.edu">lsturkstra@wisc.edu</a>
<b>Classification:</b>	Supplemental for Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)
<b>Short Description of Instrument:</b>	<p>In the VSIT, the subject is presented with video vignettes and must respond to questions about the social interactions with occurred. This assesses the subject’s ability to make social inferences, such as detecting sarcasm and identifying aberrant social behavior. It has been used in adolescents and adults with TBI.</p> <p>The subject views 16 pairs video vignettes of conversations between two people on a computer, each less than 30 seconds in length, and responds to questions.</p>
<b>Scoring:</b>	Scores are given for (1) the number of correct social inferences on the first item in each pair (maximum of 16), (2) the number of correct inferences for the items requiring an immediate prediction (maximum of 8) and (3) the number of correct inferences for items requiring a delayed prediction (maximum of 8).
<b>References:</b>	<p>Turkstra, L. (2008). Conversation-based assessment of social cognition in adults with traumatic brain injury. <i>Brain Inj</i> 22(5), 397-409.</p> <p>Stronach, S., and Turkstra, L. (2008). Theory of mind and use of cognitive state terms by adolescents with traumatic brain injury. <i>Aphasiology</i> 22(10), 1054-1070.</p> <p>Turkstra, L., McDonald, S., and DePompei, R. (2001). Social information processing in adolescents: data from normally developing adolescents and preliminary data from their peers with traumatic brain injury. <i>J Head Trauma Rehabil</i> 16(5), 469-483.</p> <p>Turkstra, L., Williams, W., Tonks, J., and Frampton, I. (2008). Measuring social cognition in adolescents: Implications for students with TBI returning to school. <i>NeuroRehabilitation</i> 23(6), 501-509.</p>