# Identifying and Correcting Fragments

Directions: The following news article contains 8 sentence fragments.

1. Work with the tutor on identifying the 8 fragments (underline them).
2. On your own, work to correct the fragments (you may combine sentences, add/remove/change words, etc.). Remember to try to preserve the original meaning of the sentences.

**Social media brings academic journals to general readers**

A University of Colorado Cancer Center study that was recently published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association: Dermatology.* It shows that a handful of academic journals have successfully used social media to reach many times the readers of the journals themselves. But the majority of journals have yet to embrace social media. And they lag behind professional organizations and patient advocacy groups in their ability to disseminate information in a culturally relevant way."If a journal wants to educate people, this is a way to do it," says Robert Dellavalle, MD, PhD, MSPH, investigator at the CU Cancer Center and associate professor of dermatology at the University of Colorado School of Medicine. Also manages the Facebook page for the *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*.

Fittingly, Dellavalle worked on the project remotely.  Collaborating with a handful of medical students now included as co-authors.

The study evaluated the social media presences of 102 dermatology journals and also dermatology organizations and patient-advocacy groups. The social media followings of the most popular patient advocacy networks were about double the followings of the most popular professional organizations. Which they were about double the followings of the most popular journals. For example, at the time of study the Skin Cancer Foundation had 20,119 Facebook followers, the Dermatology Network had 11,251 Facebook followers, and Dellavalle's *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology* Facebook page had 5,286 followers. That said, "you look at the *New England Journal of Medicine* and they're getting hundreds of thousands of reads through their social media presence. They're not getting nearly that many reads on the journal itself," Dellavalle says.

The study also showed that more prominent journals tend to have stronger social media followings. "Especially in terms of Facebook followings, the journals with the highest impact factors have the most followers," Dellavalle says.

At the time of study, the *New England Journal of Medicine* had 439,022 Facebook followers. However, there's a steep decline in the usage and success of lesser-known journals. Even though the leading journals undoubtedly are good at creating and managing social media presences. Of the 102 dermatology journals studied, only 12.7 percent had a Facebook presence. And 13.7 percent had a Twitter presence.

**References**

University of Colorado Denver. (2013, November 14). Social media brings academic

journals to general readers. *ScienceDaily*. Retrieved October 29, 2014 from [www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/11/131114155840.htm](http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/11/131114155840.htm)

**Answer Key:**

Note: There are multiple possibilities to correct each fragment, not all of which may be shown here.

**Social media brings academic journals to general readers**

A University of Colorado Cancer Center study that was recently published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association: Dermatology.* (1. combine sentences: ...*Dermatology* shows that… 2. Delete “that”: ...study was recently...) It shows that a handful of academic journals have successfully used social media to reach many times the readers of the journals themselves. But the majority of journals have yet to embrace social media. (1. Delete “but”: The majority of... 2. Change “but” to a transition: However, the majority…) And they lag behind professional organizations and patient advocacy groups in their ability to disseminate information in a culturally relevant way. (1. Delete “and”: They lag… 2. Combine with previous sentence: embrace social media, and they… 3. Change “and” to a transition: Additionally, they...)

"If a journal wants to educate people, this is a way to do it," says Robert Dellavalle, MD, PhD, MSPH, investigator at the CU Cancer Center and associate professor of dermatology at the University of Colorado School of Medicine. Also manages the Facebook page for the *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*. (missing subject: 1. add “He”/”Dellavalle” 2. combine with previous sentence: ...School of Medicine, who also manages.../Medicine, and manager of the...)

Fittingly, Dellavalle worked on the project remotely. Collaborating with a handful of medical students now included as co-authors. (1. combine with previous sentence: project remotely, collaborating with…. 2. Add subject/modify sentence: He collaborated with...)

The study evaluated the social media presences of 102 dermatology journals and also dermatology organizations and patient-advocacy groups. The social media followings of the most popular patient advocacy networks were about double the followings of the most popular professional organizations. Which they were about double the followings of the most popular journals. (1. combine sentences: ...organizations, which were about double… 2. delete “which”: They were about double…). For example, at the time of study the Skin Cancer Foundation had 20,119 Facebook followers, the Dermatology Network had 11,251 Facebook followers, and Dellavalle's *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology* Facebook page had 5,286 followers.

That said, "you look at the *New England Journal of Medicine* and they're getting hundreds of thousands of reads through their social media presence. They're not getting nearly that many reads on the journal itself," Dellavalle says.

The study also showed that more prominent journals tend to have stronger social media followings. "Especially in terms of Facebook followings, the journals with the highest impact factors have the most followers," Dellavalle says.

At the time of study, the *New England Journal of Medicine* had 439,022 Facebook followers. Even though the leading journals undoubtedly are good at creating and managing social media presences (1. delete “even though”: The leading journals… 2. combine sentences (delete ‘however’): media presences, there’s a steep…). However, there's a steep decline in the usage and success of lesser-known journals. Of the 102 dermatology journals studied, only 12.7 percent had a Facebook presence. And 13.7 percent had a Twitter presence. (1. delete “and”: 13.7 percent had… 2. combine with previous sentence: ...presence, and 13.7 percent had...)