

~~Generally~~In general, stress fracture (SF) of forefoot is ~~considered~~expected to ~~behave~~ a good ~~prognosis~~outcome. However, symptoms ~~are~~ occasionally ~~persisted~~persist. We ~~analysed~~analyzed the features of this SF, ~~discussing about and~~discussed the methods for ~~detecting earlier~~early detection in ~~any sports situation~~sporting situations. Subjects were ~~60 feet of~~ 56 patients (60 feet) who ~~were radiographically~~ diagnosed with SF of the forefoot ~~radiographically during from~~ April 2010 to March 2013. ~~It was found that~~ 15~~Fifteen~~ feet (25~~-percent~~-%) ~~were~~ not diagnosed with SF in the initial radiogram, and ~~were so confirmed~~the diagnosis was made after 1 week or longer ~~instead~~. The fracture sites ~~include~~included the second metatarsus (N=22), third metatarsus (N=19), fourth metatarsus (N=9), fifth metatarsus (N=6), and proximal phalanx of the hallux (N=4). ~~And these~~These fractures ~~were~~ occurred along the line between the ~~centre~~center of the metatarsophalangeal joint of the hallux and ~~centre~~the center of the fifth metatarsus. ~~It was suggested~~We suggest that ~~checking~~examination for ~~the~~ tenderness in ~~the said that~~ region ~~is beneficial for~~would aid early diagnosis.