



Figure 2 Dorsoplantar (A) and lateral (B) weightbearing radiograph 12 months after surgery.

A 54-year-old woman was treated for a metatarsalgia in 2008 with a proximal extension osteotomy of the second metatarsal without fixation. The operative records reviewed showed no early complication. One year later she was referred to our clinic for a deformity in hyperextension of the second metatarsal and persistent pain, worsening during walking. There was no history of trauma. First-line conservative strategy, consisting in physical therapy, active and passive mobilization and foot orthosis failed. Physical examination showed an evident antalgic gait. Plantar callosities were present under the third

successfully treated with bone graft and plating. The radiographic examination did not show an atrophic nonunion, suggesting that excessive motion can be considered the main etiologic factor for nonunion rather than impaired vascularity. Stable fixation is mandatory in the salvage procedure and lead to complete symptoms remission. Currently, no widely accepted treatment for metatarsalgia and its complications are accepted. In this case report, treatment of metatarsal non-union with bone graft and plating after prior failure of the procedure without stable fixation