

SEVER'S DISEASE



Sever's disease, also known as calcaneal apophysitis, is painful inflammation of the calcaneal apophysis. It is the most common cause of heel pain in growing children.

PRESENTATION

- Pain with heel compression
 - Worsens with weight bearing, running, or jumping
 - Pain resolves with rest
 - No pain in the morning
- No swelling, erythema, or skin changes
- Tight Achilles tendon
- May have limp
 - Can be unilateral or bilateral

PHYSICAL EXAM

- **SEADS**: inspection for swelling, erythema, atrophy, **d**eformity, and **s**cars
- Tenderness on palpation of heel
- Worse heel pain standing tiptoe
- Decreased dorsiflexion
- Biomechanical abnormalities
- Gait assessment; assess for limp







PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

- Affects active children. especially during pubertal growth spurt or at the start of the sports season
- Caused by repetitive microtrauma on the unossified apophysis
- Due to traction of the Achilles tendon at the apophysis

RISK FACTORS

- High physical activity
- Running on hard surfaces
- Poor footwear
- Genu varum, pes cavus, or pes planus
- Weak dorsiflexion
- Achilles tightness
- Obesity

DIAGNOSIS

Sever's disease is a CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS

Generally, investigations are unnecessary; however, in situations where a diagnosis is not certain, the following imaging studies can be considered:

- X-ray: exclude other trauma
- Ultrasonography: can reveal fragmentation of the calcaneal growth plate. Can exclude Achilles tendinopathy and bursitis.
- MRI: can localize inflammation to the calcaneal apophysis

MANAGEMENT

- Stop or modify activities that cause pain
- RICE: rest, ice, compression, and elevation
- Taping the arch and heel
- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) PRN
- Silicone heel cup
- Shoes with good medial arch support or arch support cushions
- Over the counter **orthotics** to correct secondary foot malalignment

