Haglund’s deformity can also be caused by repetitive trauma to the bursa, such as in sports or occupations that involve frequent kneeling or squatting.

**Introduction**

Haglund’s deformity is a well-recognized cause of retrocalcaneal bursitis, which can lead to significant pain and disability.

**Case Report**

**Patient:** A 33-year-old female suffering from a right ankle Haglund’s deformity. She presented with symptoms of pain, swelling, and restricted range of motion. Radiographic evaluation confirmed the diagnosis of Haglund’s deformity.

**Mechanism of Injury:** The patient reported a history of high-impact sports, including running and jumping.

**Clinical Examination:** The patient presented with a palpable bony prominence in the back of the heel, and limited range of motion at the ankle joint.

**Radiographic Findings:** Radiographs showed a posterior prominence of the calcaneus and signs of retrocalcaneal bursitis.

**Treatment:** The patient was treated with conservative management, including rest, ice, anti-inflammatory medication, and activity modification.

**Rehabilitation:** The patient was referred to physical therapy for a strengthening and flexibility program.

**Discussion and Summary**

Haglund’s deformity is associated with significant pain and disability, and conservative management is often successful. However, surgical intervention may be necessary in some cases.

**References**


