Title: Cracked tooth syndrome

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Abstract: Cracked Tooth Syndrome (CTS) is both a transient and progressive condition. CTS is a frequent reason that patients change clinician. Patient reports pain, and often the dentist relies on a periapical radiograph to determine the origin of the pain. Because the CTS is a vital pulp condition, the periapical radiograph is of limited value as a diagnostic test for CTS. Diagnosis of CTS can be difficult, appropriate treatment is necessary to prevent further damage to the tooth, and the failure to diagnose this condition can result in the eventual loss of the affected tooth. Symptomatic, incompletely fractured teeth can be a great source of anxiety for both the dental patient and dental operator. A lack of awareness of the condition coupled with its varied clinical features can make diagnosis of CTS difficult. Common symptoms include an uncomfortable sensation or pain from a tooth that occurs while chewing hard foods and which ceases when the pressure is withdrawn. The patient is often unable to identify the offending tooth or quadrant involved, and may report a history of numerous dental procedures with unsatisfactory results. Successful diagnosis and management requires an awareness of the existence of CTS and the appropriate diagnostic tests. Management options depend on the nature of the symptoms and extent of the lesion. These options include routine monitoring, occlusal adjustments, placement of a cast restoration and endodontic treatment. this article will present a classification system for CTS and discuss how to accurately diagnose and treat this clinical condition.

Cracked tooth syndrome(CTS);fracture;endodontic treatment;restoration;diagnosis

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