Identifying and Reducing Risks for Potential Fractures in Endodontically Treated Teeth

**Arezoo Hasanpour Kashani**, **Majid Jafari**

Endodontist, Assistant Professor of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

Assistant Professor, Department of Operative Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Ahwaz University of Medical Sciences

Although long-term functional survival rates can be high for initial endodontically treated permanent teeth, they are generally more susceptible to fracture than teeth with vital pulps. This article presents an overview of the risk factors for potential tooth fractures in endodontically treated teeth on the basis of literature retrieved from PubMed and selected journal searches. Postendodontic tooth fractures might occur because of the loss of tooth structure and induced stresses caused by endodontic and restorative procedures such as access cavity preparation, instrumentation and irrigation of the root canal, obturation of the instrumented root canal, post-space preparation, post selection, coronal restoration and inappropriate prostheses. Potential tooth fractures might be reduced by practitioners being aware during dental treatments of controllable and noncontrollable risks.