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 visual examination and periapical radiograph to determine the origin of the pain. Because the CTS often is a vital pulp condition, the periapical radiograph is of limited value as a diagnostic test for CTS. As a result, lack of treatment, or inappropriate treatment, will not resolve the symptoms, often causing the patient to seek help from another clinician. 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. This lecture provide details relating to the background of CTS including the epidemiology, patho-physiology, aetiology, classification and diagnosis of the syndrome, together with a consideration of factors which may influence the prognostic outcome of teeth affected by incomplete, symptomatic fractures. Also, focus on the immediate and intermediate management of cracked teeth, and also provide a detailed account of the application of both direct and indirect restoration and restorative techniques used respectively in the management of teeth affected by this complex syndrome.