CRACKED TOOTH SYNDROME

Cracked Tooth Syndrome (CTS) is typically characterized by pain when releasing biting pressure on an object. This is because when biting down the segments are usually moving apart and thereby reducing the pressure in the nerves in the dentin of the tooth. When the bite is released the "segments" snap back together sharply increasing the pressure in the intradentin nerves causing pain.

The pain is often inconsistent, and frequently hard to reproduce. If untreated, CTS can lead to severe pain, possible pulpal death, abscess, and even the loss of the tooth.

**Signs and Symptoms:**

- Sharp pain[^1] when biting on a certain tooth[^2], which may get worse if the applied biting force is increased[^1]. Sometimes the pain on biting occurs when the food being chewed is soft with harder elements, e.g. seeded bread[^2].

- "Rebound pain" i.e. sharp, fleeting pain occurring when the biting force is released from the tooth[^1], which may occur when eating fibrous foods.

- Pain when grinding the teeth backward and forward and side to side.[^1]

- Sharp pain when drinking cold beverages or eating cold foods, lack of pain with heat stimuli.[^1]

- Pain when eating or drinking sugary substances.[^1]

- Sometimes the pain is well localized, and the individual is able to determine the exact tooth from which the symptoms are originating, but not always.[^1]