

1 . 1 . 1 . 2 . 3

1  
2  
3

I.

sanguinarine

가

12)

sodium lauryl sulfate

가

가 ,

13-14).

가

15-16)

가

bisguanides

1-4).

가

chlorhexidine

,

, water

가

17-21).

jet 1

5-

가

7).

, chewing gum,

8-9).

가

chlorhexidine bisguanides , hexidine

pyrimidine , sanguinarine

alkaloid , 4

(Theae folium), (Myrrha),

(Mori radice cortex),

(Cimicifugae rhizoma), (Ginseng

Saponine)

10-11).

가

4

22-23).

가

alkaloid

가

23),  
 Sanggenon C S. mutans (1)  
 glucan , 1  
 folium) polyphenol 24) (Theae (Pulsatilla Koreana)  
 가 25). (2)  
 26) Zea  
 Mays L.(ZML) ascorbic acid  
 , ,  
 ZML , 가 27)  
 28) ZML 가 , ,  
 元村洋一 29)  
 Chung 30)  
 Scutellaria baicalensis

Table 1  
 KCTC(Korean  
 Collection for Type Culture),  
 KCCM(Korean Culture Center of  
 Microorganism) ATCC  
 . BHIA(Brain Heart  
 Infusion Agar, supplemented by Vit. K and  
 Hemin Sol. DIFCO, USA)  
 5% defibrinated sheep blood(DIFCO, USA)  
 BHIA

2.  
 (白頭翁, Pulsatilla koreana Nakai et  
 Mori) (ranunculaceae) (1)  
 , , , , ,  
 , , , , ,  
 , , , , ,  
 31 - 35)  
 가

(Figure 1)  
 150 mg homogenizer  
 (ether) 100%  
 (MeOH) 100 ml 3  
 (TYPE N - N, EYELA, Japan)  
 (MeOH) A  
 (MeOH)  
 (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) & (H<sub>2</sub>O)

가 , B  
 /  
 II.  
 1. C  
 /

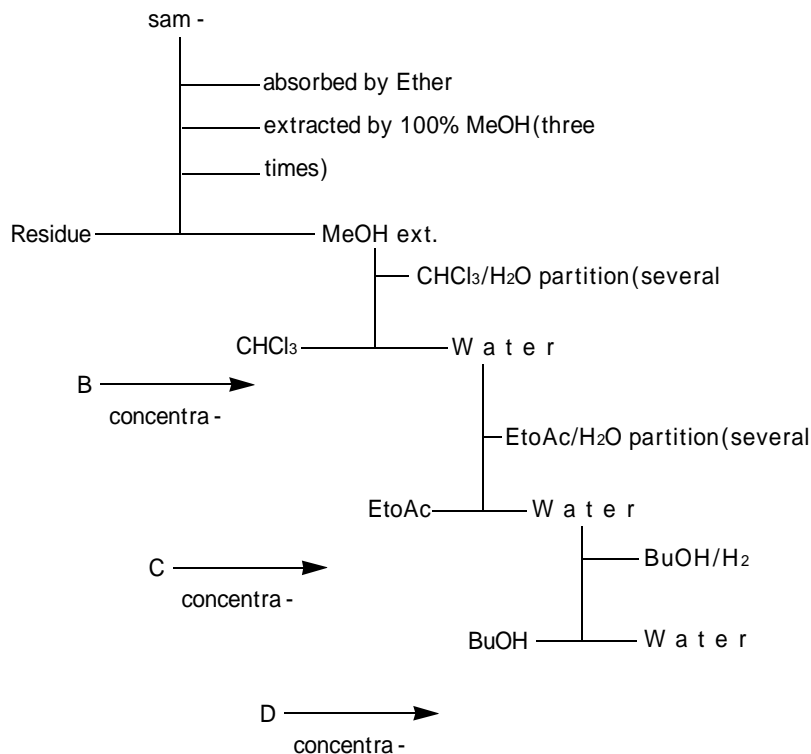


Figure 1. The extracts process of Pulsatilla koreana

Table 1. Periodontopathic bacteria for antimicrobial experiment

Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans (ATCC 33384)
Actinomyces viscosus(ATCC 15987)
Rothia dentocariosa(ATCC 17931)
Porphyomonas gingivalis(ATCC 33277)
Streptococcus sanguis(ATCC 10556)
Streptococcus mutans(ATCC 25175)
Fusobacterium nucleatum(ATCC 25586)
Eikenella corrodens(ATCC 23834)
Bacteroides forsythus(ATCC 43037)
Prevotella intermedia(ATCC 25611)
Prevotella nigrescens(ATCC 33563)
E. coli(ATCC 8739)
Staphylococcus aureus(ATCC 65389)
Pseudomonas aeruginosa(ATCC 9027)

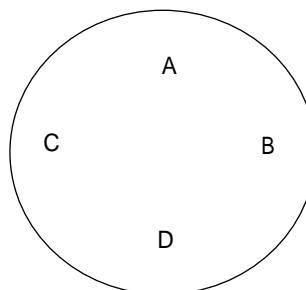
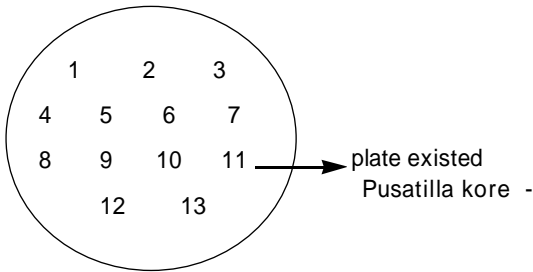


Figure 2. Arrangement of testing material(A, B, C, D)

(2) A, B, C, D

D

(MIC)



3. Arrangement of MIC testing bacteria

1. Bacteroides forsythus, 2. Streptococcus mutans,
3. Streptococcus sanguis, 4. Porphyromonas gingi - valis, 5. Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans, 6. Eikenella corrodens, 7. Prevotella intermedia, 8. Actinomyces viscosus, 9. Prevotella nigrescens, 10. Rothia dentocariosa, 11. Fusobacterium nucleatum, 12. Pseudomonas aeruginosa, 13. Staphylococcus aureus

i. (A, B, C, D)

fraction (A: , B: , C: , D: ).

ii.

Figure 1

47가 (A, B, C, D)  
147가 (Table 1)  
147가

가

(Kirby - Bauer method)

6 mm paper disk

iii. (MIC)

A, B, C, D

(MIC)

NCCLS REFERENCE

AGAR DILUTION PROCEDURE

(0.9% NaCl) Mℓ 10<sup>4</sup> - 10<sup>6</sup>  
CFU (colony forming unit)

(Figure 3).

20 μℓ/Mℓ

2

20 μℓ

(spreading) 30

multipoint

inoculator (Bootles, England)

1

μℓ

(Figure 4).

Anaerobic System™ (DIFCO, USA)

CO<sub>2</sub> 가 7 - 10%

anaerobic jar (DIFCO, USA)

37 24

III.

1. (Anti - microbial effects)

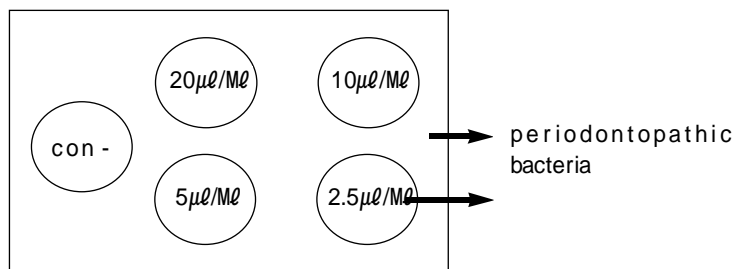


Figure 4. Arrangement of plate for MIC testing

Table 2. The results of antimicrobial susceptibility testing

bacteria	substance	A	B	C	D
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>		-	-	-	8
<i>E. coli</i>		-	-	-	9
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>		-	-	-	8
<i>Rothia dentocariosa</i>		-	-	-	8
<i>Actinomyces viscosus</i>		-	-	-	8
<i>Prevotella intermedia</i>		-	-	-	7
<i>Prevotella nigrescens</i>		-	-	9	8
<i>Eikenella corrodens</i>		-	-	-	7
<i>Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans</i>		-	-	-	7
<i>Bacteroides forsythus</i>		-	-	7	-
<i>Porphyromonas gingivalis</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Streptococcus mutans</i>		-	8	8	8
<i>Streptococcus sanguis</i>		-	11	10	8
<i>Fusobacterium nucleatum</i>		-	-	-	8

(unit : mm, paper disk : 6mm)

4 가 (A, B, C, D)                      14 가                      D                      *P. gingivalis*  
 Table 2                      가                      13가                      가  
 A                      14 가                      B                      가  
 가                      ,                      , B, C, D                      paper disk                      6 mm  
 B                      *P. nigrescens*, *S. mutans*, *S. sanguis*  
 ,                      C                      *S. mutans*, *S. sanguis*  
 가                      .

Table 3. Anti - microbial activity of A, B, C, D(MIC)

bacteria	substance	A	B	C	D
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>		>20	>20	>20	20
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>		>20	>20	>20	>20
<i>Rothia dentocariosa</i>		>20	>20	>20	20
<i>Actinomyces viscosus</i>		>20	>20	>20	20
<i>Prevotella intermedia</i>		>20	>20	>20	>20
<i>Prevotella nigrescens</i>		>20	20	20	>20
<i>Eikenella corrodens</i>		>20	>20	20	>20
<i>Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans</i>			>20	>20	>20
			>20		
<i>Bacteroides forsythus</i>		>20	>20	>20	>20
<i>Porphyromonas gingivalis</i>		>20	>20	>20	>20
<i>Streptococcus mutans</i>		>20	>20	>20	20
<i>Streptococcus sanguis</i>		>20	>20	>20	10
<i>Fusobacterium nucleatum</i>		>20	>20	>20	20

sample A (B), (C), (D) B, C, D A (Kirby - Bauer method) 20µl/Me 가 B, C, D (The National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards) 가

forsythus, P. gingivalis (20µl/Me), P. aeruginosa, R. dentocariosa, A. viscosus, P. nigrescens, S. mutans MIC 20µl/Me, S. sanguis MIC 10µl/Me B C P. nigrescens MIC 20µl/Me C 가 S. sanguis 20µl/Me 50% (Kirby - Bauer method) MIC A 가 B, C 가

2.

14 가 4 가 (A, B, C, D) MIC Table 3 A (20µl/Me) B MIC 20µl/Me P. nigrescens (20µl/Me) A. viscosus, R. dentocariosa, F. nucleatum 20µl/Me 50% C 가 S. sanguis 20µl/Me 80%

IV.

Streptococcus, Actinomyces Streptococcus 가 Centella asiatica L Urban 가 29)

D S. aureus, P. intermedia, E. corrodens, A. actinomycetemcomitans, B.

가

Sanguinaria

26, 27, 37 - 43).

Sanguinarine Sanguinaria Canadensis  
benzophenan - thridine  
quaternaryiminum

54 - 58).

Thymol

가

in vivo in vitro

Sanguinaria

in vitro

가

.44) Sanguinaria

53).

45) (Rhizoma coptidis)

, IL - 6

46)

59).

(Magnoliac cortex) Magnolol Honokiol  
cytokines

S. mutans

가

47)

, P. gingivalis

in vitro

가

60).

가

chlorhexidine

sanguinarine

가

48).

chlorhexidine

Listerine

49)

Magnolol

Holokiol

60).

chlorohexidine

가

Phenolic compound

Triclosan

59).

50)

Zinc

copolymers 가

가

가

58),

Zinc cit -

, zinc citrate

rate

가

51).

가

. Phenol

triclosan

52)

가

zinc citrate

61).

Mannitol Xylitol

(Myrrha),

(Mori radice cor -

Streptococcus

PH

tex),

(Cimicifugae rhizoma)

가

가

chewing gum

53).

가

Chlorhexidine

62).

Martin <sup>71-73</sup>) Pulsatilla  
alpina가 in vitro ,  
Shashi <sup>74</sup>) triterpenoid saponin  
가  
triterpenoid saponin  
가  
20μl/ml  
가 MIC 1-  
63-66) 10μl/ml  
67) ameba , chlorhexidine 5-20μl/ml  
sanguinarine  
MIC level Honokiol Listerine  
saponin 9% 가 MIC가 20-160μl/ml,  
triterpen genin, glucose, MIC가 80-640μl/ml  
rhamnose  
anemonin 가 P.  
gingivalis Staphylococcus aureus  
E. coli  
13가  
68) 11-hoxadecnoic acid, 14-methylpentadecanoic acid, 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 6-octadecenoic acid, 15-methyl-heptadecanoic acid  
가  
69) SB-31 가 anemonin 가 (13가 )  
methanol alloxan 가  
가 total cholestrol  
Friese <sup>70</sup>) Pulsatilla 가  
saponin D가



V.

(*Persatilla koreana*)

1. 가 P. nigrescens, S. mutans, S. sanguis B S. mutans, S. sanguis 가 D P. gingivalis 13 가 가
2. 가
3. (20µl/ml) S. aureus, P. intermedia, E. corrodens, A. actinomyces, B. forsythus, P. gingivalis, P. auruginosa, R. dentocariosa, A. viscosus, P. nigrescens, S. mutans MIC 20µl/ml, S. sanguis MIC 25µl/ml
4. A 가 MIC 가

VI.

1. Le, E., Theilade, E., and Jensen, B.: Experimental gingivitis in man. J Periodontol 1965; 36: 177.
2. Ellison, S. A.: Oral bacteria in periodontal disease. J Dent Res 1970; 49: 198.
3. Socransky, S. S.: Microbiology of periodontal disease: Present status and future considerations. J periodontol 1977; 48: 497.
4. Listgarten, M. A.: The role of dental plaque in gingivitis and periodontitis. J Clin periodontol 1988; 15: 485.
5. Massler, M.: Gingivitis in young adult males. Lack of effective use of a permissive program of tooth brushing. J Periodontol 1957; 28: 111.
6. Lindhe, J. and Koch, G.: The effect of supervised oral hygiene on the gingivae of children. Lack of prolonged effect of supervision. J periodont Res 1967; 2: 215.
7. Khocht, A., Spindel, L., and Person, P.: A comparative clinical study of the safety and efficacy of three toothbrushes. J Periodontol 1992; 63: 603.
8. Newman, H. N.: Modes of application of anti-plaque chemicals. J Clin Periodontol 1986; 13: 965.
9. Wennström, J. L.: Mouthrinses in "experimental gingivitis" studies. J Clin Periodontol 1988; 15: 511.
10. Addy, M.: Chlorhexidine compared with other locally delivered antimicrobials. A short review. J Clin Periodontol 1986; 13: 957.

11. Hull, P. S.: Chemical inhibition of plaque. *J Clin Periodontol* 1980; 7: 431.
12. Goodsen JM. Pharmacokinetic principles controlling efficacy of oral therapy. *J Dent Res* 1989; 68: 1625.
13. Johnson JR, Gjermo P, Eriksen HM. Effect of 2 years' use of chlorhexidine - containing dentifrices on plaque, gingivitis and caries. *Scand. J dent Res* 1975; 83: 288.
14. Van der Ouderaa FJ, Cummins D. Delivery systems for agents in supra - and sub - gingival plaque control. *J Dent Res* 1989; 68: 1722.
15. Goodson, J. M. and Tanner, A.: Antibiotic resistance of the subgingival microbiota following local tetracycline therapy. *Oral Microbiol Immunol* 1992; 7: 113.
16. Rames, T. E., Balbaola, O. O., and Slot, J.: Subgingival occurrence of enteric rods, yeasts and Staphylococci after systemic doxycycline therapy. *Oral Microbiol Immunol* 1990; 5: 166.
17. Gusberti, F. A., Sampathkumar, P., Siegrist, B. E., and Lang, N. P.: Microbiological and clinical effects of chlorhexidine digluconate and hydrogen peroxide mouthrinses on developing plaque and gingivitis. *J Clin periodontol* 1988; 15: 60.
18. Moran, J., Addy, M., and Newcombe, R.: A clinical trial to assess the efficacy of Sanguinarine - zinc mouthrinses (Veadent) compared with chlorhexidine mouthrinse (Corsody). *J Clin periodontol* 1988; 15: 612.
19. Edwardsson, S. , Collaert, B., Attstr m, R. , haes, J. C. , and Mover, R.: Rinsing with delmopinol 0.2% and chlorhexidine 0.2%: Shortterm effect on salivary microbiology , plaque and gin - givitis. *J periodontol* 1992; 63: 618.
20. Greensteun, G. , Berman, C. , and Jaffin, R.: Chlorhexidine an adjunct to periodontal therapy. *J Periodontol* 1986; 57: 370.
21. Eriksen, H. M., Nordbo, H., Kantanen, H., and Ellingsen, J. E.: Chemical plaque control and extrinsic tooth discoloration. *J Clin Periodontol* 1985; 12: 345.
22. . . . . 1987; 45, 76, 189, 248, 338.
23. . . . . 1983; 385.
24. . . . . Sanggenon C Streptococcus . . . . . 1990; 34: 434.
25. Silness P, L e H.: Periodontal dis - ease in pregnancy. *Acta Odontol Scan* 1964; 22: 121.
26. , : Ascorbic acid Zea Mays L. . . . . 1988; 18(2): 6 - 23.
27. , , : Zea Mays L. . . . . 1989; 19(1): 63 - 70.
28. , , , , , : Zea Mays L. . . . . 1991; 21(2): 225 - 234.
29. 元村洋一, 宮田 隆, 荒木久生, 申 基喆, 本傳宣, 花?重正, 北野?雄, 池田克己: 生薬の 歯周ポケット改善教果 に及ぼす 影響 (第

- 1) 日齒周誌. 1994; 36: 474 - 479.
30. Chung, CP, Park, JB and Bae, KH: Pharmacological effects of flavonoids from *Scutellaria baicalensis* to human gingival fibroblasts. *Planta medica* 1995; 61: 11 - 14.
31. 難汲恒雄: 和漢藥百科圖鑑.(株)保育社. 大阪. 1980; 462 - 463
32. 赤松金芳: 新訂 花漢藥. 醫齒藥出版株式會社. 東京. 1980; 57 - 58
33. H.M. Chang and P.P.H But: Pharmacology and applications of chinese materia medica. *Oriental Healing Arts Institute*. Long Beach. 1986; 226.
34. 王浴生: 中藥藥理與應用. 人民生出版社. 北京. 1983; 330 - 337
35. 上海科學誌技術: 中藥大辭典(第3卷).(株)小學館. 東京. 1985; 2084 - 2087.
36. Savitt E. D, Socransky S. S.: Distribution of certain subgingival microbial species in selected periodontal conditions. *J Periodont Res* 1984; 19: 111 - 123.
37. Morgues F: A double blind study of Insadol. *Minerva Stomat* 1970; 19(7 - 8): 293 - 298.
38. Chaput A, Krikorian K, Brion M, Labie C, Perrault M: Effect of Insadol on experimental periodontal disease in hamster. *Revue Francaise d'odontostomatologiques* 1971; 189: 1145 - 1154.
39. Porte J, Durand B, Libourel P, Perdrix G, Parret J: Clinical and ultrastructural study of the action of unsaponifiable comseed oil in a case of periodontolysis in man. *Osteocytic balance. Actual Odontostomatol(Paris)* 1978; 121: 125 - 139.
40. Chaput A: Insadol and parodontolyses. *L'Information Dentaire*. 1964; 23: 2148 - 2153.
41. Tecucianu J: Double blind clinical trial of titrated extract of the unsaponifiable fractions of *Zea Mays L.* on gingival inflammation. *Inf Den* 1975; 57:27
42. Son S: Influence of standard extract of the unsaponifiable fraction of *Zea Mays L.* on periodontal disease. *Quintessence Int'l* 1982; 8: 1 - 7.
43. Kopczyk RA, Abramas H, Brown AT, Mateny JL, Kaplan AL: Clinical and microbiological effects of a *Sanguinaria*-containing mouthrinse and dentifrice with and without during 6 months of use. *J Periodontol* 1991; 62: 612 - 622.
44. Scheie, A. Aa: Modes of action of currently known chemical antiplaque agents other than chlorhexidine. *J Den Res* 1989; 68(Special Issue): 1609 - 1617.
45. , , , :  
lipopolysaccharide  
IL - 6  
, Vol. 26, NO. 3,  
641 - 654, 1996
46. , , , :  
Magnolol Honokiol ,  
, cytokine  
. 1993; 23: 145 - 158.
47. Bae K. H.: The antibacterial activities of the components isolated from the stem bark of *Magnolia Obovata* against a cariogenic bacterium, *Streptococcus mutans* OMZ 176. 1987; 7th Symposium on organic Chemistry Abstract: 34.

48. Chang BS, Lee YM, Ku Y, Bae KH, Chung CP: The antibacterial activities of Magnolol and Honokiol against peri-odontopathic microorganism. *Planta Med* 1998; 64: 367 - 369.
49. , , , ,
50. Jones C. L, Ritichie J. A, March P. D. and Van der Ouderaa F.: The effect of longterm use of a dentifrice containing zinc citrate and a non - ionic agent on the

- oral flora J. Dent. 1988; 67: 46 - 50.
51. Saxton C. A.: The effect of dentifrice containing zinc citrate and 2, 4, 4' trichloro - 2' - hydroxydiphenyl ether J Periodontol 1986; 9: 555 - 561.
  52. Saxton C. A. and Van der Ouderaa F. J.: The effect of dentifrice containing zinc citrate and triclosan on developing gingivitis J Periodont Res 1989; 24: 75 - 80.
  53. Assv S, Scheie A, A.A and Rolla G.: Potential of xylitol, mannitol and sorbose to inhibit metabolism in Streptococcus sobrinus OMZ 176 J Dent Res 1989; 68: 1729 - 1731.
  54. Gjermo P. and Rolla G.: The Plaque inhibition effect of chlorhexidine containing dentifrice Scan J Dent Res 1971; 79: 126.
  55. Scheie A, A.A.: Modes of action of currently known chemical antiplaque agents other than chlorhexidine J Dent Res 1989; 68: 1609 - 1616.
  56. Moran J., Addy M., Newcombe R.: Comparison of an herbal tooth paste with a fluoride tooth paste in plaque and gingivitis. Clin prev Dent 1991; 13: 12 - 15.
  57. Gjermo P. & Rolla G.: The plaque - inhibiting effect of chlorhexidine - containing dentifrices. Scan J Den Res 1971; 79: 126 - 132.
  58. Gjermo, P.: Chlorhexidine and related substances. J Den Res 1989; 68(Special Issue): 1602 - 1608.
  59. , , :  
1995; 25 (3 ): 469 - 477.
  60. Bae KH and Oh, HR: synergistic effect of lysozyme on bacterial activity of Magnolol and Honokiol against a cariogenic bacterium, Streptococcus mutans OMZ 176. Arch Pharm Res 1990; 13: 117 - 119.
  61. Skjorland K., Gjermo, P. & Rolla, G.: Effect of some polyvalent cations on plaque formation in vivo. Scan J Den Res 1978; 86: 103 - 107.
  62. Ryu, S., Ahn, B, and Pack, M.: The cytotoxic principle of Scutellarise Radix against L1210 cell. Planta Medica 1985; 51: 462.
  63. :  
. 1975.
  64. : Pulsatillae Radix  
. 1975.
  65. : 가 mouse  
. 1989.
  66. : (SB - 31 )  
. 1995.
  67. , : , 1990; 495.
  68. , , : (Pulsatilla koreana Nakai)  
. 1996; 9: 47.
  69. S. Y. Kim and S. B. Kim: Anti - tumor effects of extracts of Pulsatilla koreana(SB -

- 31 ) in vitro. J. Kor. Cancer. 1994; 26(6): 959 - 963.
70. K.H. Friese, S. Kruse, R. Ludtke and H. Moeller: The homeopathic treatment of otitis media in children - comparisons with conventional therapy. Int J Clin Pharmacol Ther 1997; 32(7): 296 - 301.
71. M.L. Martin, L. San Roman and A. Dominguez: In vitro activity of protoanemonin, an antifungal agent. Planta Med 1990; 56(1): 66 - 69.
72. M.L. Martin, A.V. Ortiz de Urbina, M.J. Montero, R. Carron and L. San roman: Pharmacologic effects of lactones isolated from Pulsatilla alpina subsp. apiifolia. J Ethnopharmacol 1988; 24(2 - 3): 185 - 191.
73. M.L. Martin, A. Moran and L. San Roman: Pharmacologic screening of Pulsatilla alpina subsp. J Ethnopharmacol 1987; 21(2): 201 - 206.
74. S.B. Mahato, S.K. Sarkar and G. Podder: Triterpenoid saponins. Phytochemistry. 1988; 27(10): 3037 - 3067.

## The Antimicrobial Effect of Pulsatilla Koreana Extracts to Oral Micro - Organism

Sung - Wha Chung<sup>1</sup>, Chin - Hyung Chung<sup>1</sup>,  
Sung - Bin Lim<sup>1</sup>, Jung - Keun Kim<sup>2</sup>, Eun -  
Hee So<sup>3</sup>

Department of Periodontology, College of  
Dentistry, Dankook University<sup>1</sup>  
Department of Oral Biochemistry, College  
of Dentistry, Dankook University<sup>2</sup>  
The national crop experiment  
station(NCES) Soybean breeding<sup>3</sup>

Gingivitis and periodontitis are infectious diseases in that microorganisms are the primary extrinsic cause of the diseases. the occurrence of gingivitis has been associated clearly with the presence of microorganisms at the disease site, and the histologic nature of the tissue involved is indicative of an inflammatory response induced by microorganisms. additional evidence for the microbial etiology of periodontal disease is that numerous antimicrobial agents are effective in reducing plaque accumulation and periodontal diseases. the purpose of this article is to analyze the antimicrobial effects of Pulsatilla koreana.

Well - dried Pulsatilla koreana purchased from herbs distributor was ground and extracted into methanol(MeOH), ethylac -

etate(EtoAc), chlorform(CHCl<sub>3</sub>) and Butyl alcohol(BuOH).

we have then applied each solution to the bacteria samples(Bacteroides forsythus, Streptococcus mutans, Streptococcus sanguis, Porphyromonas gingivalis, Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans, Eikenella corrodens, Prevotella intermedia, Actinomyces viscosus, Prevotella nigrescens, Rothia dentocariosa, Fusobacterium nucleatum, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus) collected from several organizations.

To conduct susceptibility test(Kirby - Bauer method), plate contained each periodontopathic bacteria is spread extracted into methanol(MeOH), ethylacetate(EtoAc), chlorform(CHCl<sub>3</sub>) and Butyl alcohol(BuOH) and to measure the minimum inhibition concentration(MIC) of the bacteria against the solutions to ultimately determine antimicrobial effects of the solutions, insert bacteria sample into 20μl/Me, 10μl/Me, 5μl/Me, 2.5μl/Me of each solution and control group(not contained solution)

1. Solution extracted into methanol did not show clear zone against all bacteria samples. Only P. nigrescens, S. mutans and S. sanguis in solution extracted into ethylacetate, S. mutans and S. sanguis in solutions extracted into chlorform and Butyl alcohol showed clear zone against all bacteria samples. Solution extracted into Butyl alcohol showed clear zone against 13 types of bacteria, excluding P. gingivalis.
2. In Solution extracted into methanol, the bacteria samples grew in the highest

concentrated plate, showing minimal variation from control group.

3. In Solution extracted into Butyl alcohol, *S. aureus*, *P. intermedia*, *E. corrodens*, *A. actinomycetemcomitans*, *B. forsythus*, *P. gingivalis* et al. showed decreased growth in the highest concentrated plate. *P. auruginosa*, *R. dentocariosa*, *A. viscosus*, *P. nigrescens*, *S. mutans* et al. showed decreased growth at MIC  $20\mu\ell/\text{M}\ell$  and *S. sanguis* showed decreased growth at MIC  $10\mu\ell/\text{M}\ell$ .
4. By analyzing the MIC level through considering the results from Kirby - Bauer method, Solution extracted into methanol did not reveal any antimicrobial effects and Solution extracted into Butyl alcohol showed the highest antimicrobial effects

In conclusion, it can be used the extracts of *Pulsatilla koreana* as wide spectrum antimicrobial agent.