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THE MEDICINAL RELEVANCE OF USING "*OFFICINALE*" AND "*OFFICINALIS*" AS PLANT SPECIES NAMES IN ROMANIAN FLORA

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Abstract: The present study discusses the relevance of terms "officinale" and "officinalis" as plant species names in Romanian flora. Among the species identified in Romanian flora that bear these names and suggest medicinal properties, literature data confirm them for several species, while medicinal value of other herbals remains unclear.

Keywords: officinale, officinalis, medicinal properties, folk literature, review

Introduction

The name "*officinale*","*officinalis*" comes from the Latin *officina* (*-ae*) having the basic meaning of "a place where something is made, workshop, manufactory" (Oxford Latin Dictionary, 1968); later on, the term acquired a restricted sense, being used for (usually) an outdoor building in medieval monasteries where medical monks prepared medicines and pharmaceutical preparations to cure the sick (Pearn, 2010).

Medicinal plants contain in their organs various alkaloids, glycosides, carbohydrates, organic acids, essential oils, tannins, mucilaginous-emollient substances, vitamins, phytoncides and various other active principles with specific therapeutic, preventive or curative properties (Săvulescu, 1976).

They are used in the pharmaceutical industry for the extraction of various substances necessary for the preparation of different medicines.

A good part of these plants, known and used for a long time by the Romanian people, are used externally or internally as infusions, decoctions, alcoholic extracts, etc., obtained from stems, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds, roots or rhizomes (Săvulescu, 1976). These plant organs, in pharmacology, are also known as: herba, flos, folium, radix, rhizome, fructus etc.

It is, as far as we know, the first study that aims to verify the medicinal properties and uses of plants bearing the species name "*officinale*", and "*officinalis*" found in Romanian flora.

Material and methods

A search was carried out in the Romanian Flora (*Flora R.P.R./R.S.R.*, 1952-1976, 13 volumes) for plants containing the terms "*officinale*","*officinalis*" in their scientific names.

Within *Flora R.P.R./R.S.R.*, the following data were extracted: names of plant species containing "officinale","officinalis", number of volume and page in which the mention is made; if available in *Flora R.P.R./R.S.R.*, medical properties have been mentioned in our results. In order to maintain the consistency of our study, the nomenclature has been kept and presented

here in its genuine state, as occurring in *Flora R.P.R/R.S.R*; the actual nomenclature has been also indicated, following Sârbu *et al*. (2013) and checking the The World Flora Online (2023).

Then, a review was made in the folk medical literature checking for the medical properties of the plants extracted from the Romanian flora in order to determine their folk uses and properties.

From modern Romanian literature dealing with medicinal properties of plants, several data were selected: the plant organs with medicinal properties and their medical uses and properties.

A search on PubMed and ScienceDirect platforms was also performed to identify recent studies on the medicinal properties and use of these species. The search terms were: scientific plant name and one of the terms: "properties","uses","effects".

The criteria for selecting studies were that the year of publication of the research was greater than or equal to 2010. Therefore, our major scope was to validate or not the relevance of "*officinale*","*officinalis*" used as species names, thus in respect with their scientific validated medicinal properties.

Results and discussions

Following the search in the *Flora R.P.R/R.S.R.*, 51 taxa with species with "*officinalis*", "*officinale*" names have been identified and included in our list in alphabetical order (Table 1); by exception, a species named "*officinarum*" (*Ceterach officinarum* (L.) Willd) has been also extracted. According to our analysis, most of the species have properties confirmed by modern specialized literature, both Romanian and international. However, several taxa could be clustered as follow:

- *Betonica officinalis* L., *Dactilon officinale* Vill., *Euphrasia officialis* L., *Peucedanum officinale* L., *Sanguisorba officinalis* L. (no information was found in Romanian Flora, nor in modern Romanian literature)
- *Androsaemum officinale* All., *Jasminum officinale* L., *Levisticum officinale* Koch., *Paeonia officinalis* L., *Pulmonaria officinalis* L., *Sisymbrium officinale* (L.) Scop., (no information was found in Romanian Flora)
- *Cochlearia officinalis* Heuff. (no information was found in Romanian Flora, nor in modern international literature)
- *Cornus officinalis* Sieb. et Zucc. (no information was found in folk or modern Romanian literature)
- *Anchusa officinalis* L., *Ceterach officinarum* (L.) Willd. (no information was found in scientific literature)
- *Galega officinalis* L. (no information was found in folk Romanian literature)
- *Gratiola officinalis* L., *Polygonatum officinale* All. (no information was found in modern Romanian literature)
- *Laurocerasus officinalis* Rhoem. (information was found only in modern international literature)
- *Asarum officinale* Mnch., *Vincetoxicum officinale* Mnch. (information was found only in modern literature)
- *Alliaria officinalis* Andrz. (information was found only in folk literature)

Table 1. Occurrence of "*officinalis*","*officinale*", and "*officinarum*" as plant species names (in aphabetical order) from Romanian flora (*Flora R.P.R/R.S.R*)

Species name with mention of *officinalis*, *officinale*, or *officinarum* in Romanian flora[1]	Medicinal properties mentioned in *Flora R.P.R./R.S.R.*	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian folk medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian modern medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in world medicine
Alliaria officinalis Andrz. – 3, 133; accepted name: *Alliaria petiolata* (M.Bieb.) Cavara & Grande	-	Plant organs with medicinal properties: leaves Leaves: put on blisters and bumps;for syphilis. (Butură, 1979)	-	-
Althaea officinalis L. – 6, 33; accepted name: *Althaea officinalis* L.	Plant organ with medicinal properties: leaves, flowers and roots Properties: emollient, expectorant. Uses: abdominal colic, inflammations of the respiratory organs.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: roots and leaves Uses: cough, hoarseness, stomach ulcer, colic, cold. (Butură, 1979)	Plant organs with medicinal properties: roots, leaves and flowers Properties: emollient, antidiuretic, soothing. (Temelie, 2006)	- Managing cough and other respiratory problems (Mahboubi *et al.,* 2020)
Anchusa officinalis L. – 7, 294; accepted name: *Anchusa officinalis* L.	-	-	-	-
Androsaemum officinale All. – 4, 46 as synonym of *Hypericum androsaemum* L.; accepted name: *Hypericum androsaemum* L.	-	Plant organs with medicinal properties: flowers, flower stems Used as: butter - used for cuts, wounds, sores, eczema, lumbago, burns; tea - against cough,	Plant organs with medicinal properties: upper air organs Properties: antibacterial, antidepressant, anti-inflammatory, antiviral,	- Antidepressive-like effects - Antioxidant activity (Nabavi *et al.,* 2018) - It inhibits CNS enzymes (López *et al.,* 2016)

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		respiratory issues, colds, gut pain, kidney diseases, mitral pain; decoction - against injury, dysentery and leucorrhea. Uses: against pathological mental states, gall bladder diseases and jaundice; as a stimulant for cleansing the blood and preventing rheumatism. (Butură, 1979)	astrigent, hepatoprotector, sedative. Uses: internally - against colitis, cholecystitis, exogenous / endogenous depressive states; externally - healing, disinfectant. (Bojor, 2003)	- It inhibits the growth of breast, lung, cervical, hepatocellular carcinoma - It is an indicator of anti-inflammatory potential (Jabeur *et al.,* 2016)
Angelica officinalis Moench. Meth. (1794) – 6, 560 (and *Archangelica officinalis* Hoffm. – 6, 560) as synonyms for *Angelica archangelica* L.; accepted name: *Angelica archangelica* L.	Properties: gastric tonic Plant organs with medicinal properties: seeds, leaves and root Properties: stimulant, tonic, stomachic, carminative.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: rhizome with root, seeds and leaves Properties: stimulant, tonic, stomachic, carminative. Uses: against back and rheumatic pains; soothes stomach pains. (Butură, 1979)	Plant organs with medicinal properties: rhizome with root Properties: tonic in anorexia, dispepsy; antispasmodic. (Temelie, 2006) -	- Antidiabetic and anti-inflammatory (Kaur and Bhatti., 2021) - Anti-anxiety activity, anticonvulsant, antiviral activity (Paun *et al.,* 2020)
Asarum officinale Moench – 3, 122; (as a synonym of *Asarum europaeum* L.);	The etheric oil of the poisonous plant contains a	Plant organs with medicinal properties: root	-	-

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accepted name: *Asarum europaeum* L.	substance with irritating action on the mucous membranes and emetocathartic, producing vomiting and diarrhea.	Root and rhizome decoction is taken against coughing, muscle weakness, but it is also drunk against stomach aches; macerated in borscht or yeast brandy is drunk as a purgative and vomitive. Other popular uses: against malaria; against spleen inflammation; against hernia; the plant boiled in milk is taken against pellagra. (Butură, 1979)		
Asparagus officinalis L. – 11, 373 accepted name: *Asparagus officinalis* L.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: rhizomes and young shoots Uses: ascites, jaundice, rheumatism, lung diseases, kidney disease; for urinary tract, stomach and intestinal colic.	Plant organs with medical properties: aerial part Uses: kidney diseases. Properties: diuretic. (Butură, 1979)	Plant organs with medical properties: the aerial part Properties: depurative; hepatic, biliary, pulmonary drainer. Uses: diabetes, gout; diuretic. (Temelie, 2006)	- Anti-tumorigenic and anti-metastatic in ovarian cancer (Xu *et al.,* 2021)

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			Plant organs with medical properties: the underground part Properties: diuretic Uses: against dropsy; against jaundice; to combat various heart diseases. (Radu and Andronescu, 1984)	
Betonica officinalis L. – 8, 234; (accepted name: *Stachys officinalis* (L.) Trevis.	-	Plant organs with medicinal properties: flowering stem Flowering stem: tea was made for coughing up blood and chest pains. Decoction: headache washes and with leftover were made bandages. Other popular uses: crushed with garlic was put on snake bites; the plant is crushed and the	-	- Antioxidant properties (Šliumpaitė *et al.,* 2013b) - Anti-diabetic potential (Paun *et al.,* 2016)

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		sap is squeezed into the ears for headaches. (Butură, 1979)		
Borago officinalis L. – 7, 289; accepted name: *Borago officinalis* L.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: whole plant Uses: as a diuretic; against cold, bronchitis, hoarseness, stomach diseases.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: leaves, flowers, roots Uses: against cough; against vomiting; against scarlet fever; against colds; against hoarseness; blood cleansing. (Butură, 1979)	Plant organs with medical properties: aerial part during flowering Properties: diuretic, sudorific. Uses: in colds and bronchitis. (Temelie, 2006) Properties: sudorific, pectoral. Uses: as a cough suppressant; against vomiting; against scarlet fever. (Radu and Andronescu, 1984)	- Prevention of gastric ulcers; anti-ulcer activity (Di Cerbo *et al.,* 2020)
Calamintha officinalis Moench . – 8, 280; accepted name: *Clinopodium nepeta* subsp. *glandulosum* (Req.) Govaerts	Properties: stimulating, antispasmodic.	-	-	- Antihypertensive and vasorelaxant agent (Azzane *et al.,* 2022) - Gastroprotective activity (Monforte *et al.,* 2012)

Species name with mention of *officinalis*, *officinale*, or *officinarum* in Romanian flora[1]	Medicinal properties mentioned in *Flora R.P.R./R.S.R.*	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian folk medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian modern medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in world medicine
Calendula officinalis L. – 9, 593; accepted name: *Calendula officinalis* L.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: flowers Properties: healing, diuretic; treating infectious diseases. Uses: liver diseases, sores.	Uses: against skin diseases, jaundice, duodenal ulcer, uterine lesions. (Butură, 1979)	Plant organs with medicinal properties: inflorescences Properties: emmenagogue action; choleretic, antispasmodic, healing, anti-inflammatory. Uses: hyperacid gastritis, cholecystitis. (Temelie, 2006) Uses: against skin diseases; against jaundice; for duodenal ulcer; in uterine lesions. (Radu and Andronescu, 1984)	- Against venous leg ulcers (Buzzi *et al.,* 2016)
Ceterach officinarum (L.) Willd. – 1, 124; accepted name: *Asplenium ceterach* L.	-	-	-	-
Cochlearia officinalis Heuff., Schur., non L. – 3, 379 (as synonym for *Cochlearia pyrenaica* DC.); accepted name: *Cochlearia pyrenaica* DC.	-	Plant organs with medicinal properties: tender leaves Uses: antiscorbutic, scrofulous; pulmonary catarrh; cough, skin diseases, colds.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: buds and tender leaves Properties: laxative, diuretic, antiseptic, disinfectant.	-

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		(Butură, 1979)	Uses: in the treatment of gout; in rheumatism. (Temelie, 2006)	
Cornus officinalis Sieb. et Zucc. – 6, 318 (and its synonym: *Macrocarpium officinale* Nakai – 6, 318); accepted name: *Cornus officinalis* Siebold & Zucc.	Plant organ with medicinal properties: fruit Properties: The juice extracted from the fruit is used to prepare a syrup with tonic and astringent properties.	-	-	- Selective therapeutic potential through the control of hyperglycemia, and the protection of pancreas and kidney against diabetic damage (Han *et al.,* 2014)
Cynoglossum officinale L. – 7, 322; accepted name: *Cynoglossum officinale* L.	Uses: in the treatment of pulmonary catarrh, in pulmonary hemorrhages, against dysentery, against hemorrhoids, calming effect.	Roots Uses: as treatment for: pulmonary catarrh, pulmonary hemorrhages, dysentery, hemorrhoids; as tea: against tummy ache, diarrhea. (Butură, 1979)	Plant organ used: roots Properties: narcotic, sedative, soothing, expectorant, emollient. (Temelie, 2006)	- Antimicrobial activity (Merlani *et al.,* 2022)
Dactilon officinale Vill. – 12, 136 (as synonym of *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers; accepted name: *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.	-	Plant organs with medicinal properties: rhizomes, roots Uses: as tea against indigestion, diarrhea; decoction: diuretic properties, against malaria; brandy decoction: against dropsy. (Butură, 1979)	-	- Antibacterial activity against *Enterobacter cloacae*, *Staphylococcus haemolyticus*, *Staphylococcus petrasii subsp. pragensis, Bacillus cereus* (Vinayagam *et al.,* 2021)

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Euphrasia officinalis L. – 7, 589 (currently unresolved status) as synonym of *Euphrasia rostkoviana* Hayne Arzneigew. IX (1823) - currently unresolved status)	-	Decoction: it was used against leucorrhea. (Butură, 1979)	-	- Positive effects against UVB induced oxidative stress and inflammation and may be useful in protecting corneal epithelial cells from UVB exposure (Bigagli *et al.,* 2017)
Foeniculum officinale All. – 6, 531 as synonym of *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. Gard.; accepted name: *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.	Properties: carminative, diuretic, emmenagogue, febrifuge, sudorific, laxative, stomachic. As decoction: against cough, against stomachal cramps; against intestinal and stomach gases; a lactation stimulant for women.	Fruits Uses: stomachic, aperitive, carminative, emmenagogue. (Panțu, 1906) Plant organs with medicinal properties: fruits, seeds Fruits Uses: oil – carminative, diuretic, stomachic properties. Seeds Uses: as decoction; diuretic properties; as tea: a lactation stimulant for women. (Butură, 1979)	Plant organs with medicinal properties: the fruits Properties: antispasmodic, carminative, stimulates lactic secretion, fluidifies bronchial secretions, sedative. Uses: against bronchitis; in aromatherapy. (Bojor, 2003)	- Antidepressant properties (Zirak *et al.,* 2019) - Used to treat certain forms of anxiety (Russo *et al.,* 2014) - Antioxidant activities (Abdellaoui *et al.,* 2017) - It alleviates symptoms of PMS (premenstrual Syndrome) (Maleki-Saghooni *et al.,* 2018) - Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antimutagenic, antinociceptive,

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				antipyretic, antispasmodic, antithrombotic, apoptotic, cardiovascular, chemomodulatory, antitumor, hepatoprotective, hypoglycemic, hypolipidemic, memory enhancing property (Badgujar *et al.,* 2014) - Effective for dysmenorrhea, premenstrual syndrome, amenorrhea, menopause, lactation polycystic ovary syndrome (Mahboubi, 2019)
Fumaria officinalis L. – 3, 96; accepted name: *Fumaria officinalis* L.	Uses: to cure some skin diseases; against stomach and spleen diseases.	Decoction: in the treatment of stomatitis. Other popular uses: in skin diseases, stomach diseases; tea is taken to cleanse the blood; boiled in milk is used for dental diseases; boiled in water for syphilis.	Properties: diuretic-depurative biliary and general spasmolytic; choleretic and cholagogue, anti-allergic, antidermatopathic and anti-acne; hypotensive, antispasmodic action; respiratory and cardiac	- Antidiabetic, antineuropathic, anti-inflammatory (Raafat and El-Zahaby., 2020) - Reducing eczema symptoms and its problems (Iraji *et al.,* 2022)

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		(Butură, 1979)	stimulant; serotonin antagonist. Uses: in hepatobiliary diseases; as a diuretic-depurative; in allergies, in dermopathies. (Bojor, 2003)	
Galega officinalis L. – 5, 242; accepted name: *Galega officinalis* L.	Properties: lowers blood sugar content and can be used in diabetes; diuretic; diaphoretic; stimulation of milk production in breastfeeding women.	-	Plant organs with medicinal properties: aerial parts of the plant Properties: blocks the activity of oxidative enzymes in the Krebs cycle (succinic dehydrogenase and cytochrome oxide): glycogenesis is reduced and anaerobic glycolysis is increased, favoring the transfer of glucose from blood into the tissues. Uses: in the treatment of type II diabetes. (Bojor, 2003)	- Exhibit beneficial antioxidative and Methylglyoxal trapping effects (Bednarska *et al.,* 2020) - Immunocorrective effect under the conditions of diabetes mellitus (Nagalievska *et al.,* 2018)
Gratiola officinalis L. – 7, 500; accepted name: *Gratiola officinalis* L.	Uses: diuretic, cardiac, vomiting, purgative.	Leaves: the watered leaves were taken in the	-	- Antioxidant properties (Šliumpaitė *et al.,* 2013a)

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		morning in stomach diseases. Decoction: against infectious eczema, skin disease. Other popular uses: as cough medicine; stomach pain; against malaria; put in honey mixed with horseradish, basil and pennyroyal, taken against tuberculosis; taken by women who couldn't have children; against a depressive or traumatic mental disorder. (Butură, 1979)		
Hyssopus officinalis L. – 8, 298; accepted name: *Hyssopus officinalis* L.	Properties: tonic, aperitive, anticataral. Uses: in the treatment of inflammations of the respiratory tract, intestine and the urinary tract, asthma, catarrh.	Used as: tea against cough and lung diseases, as well as in rheumatism, scrofula (Butură, 1979) Tea against chest pain, rheumatism, scrofula. (Borza ,1968)	Plant organs with medicinal properties: aerial parts Properties: expectorant, antiseptic, bitter-tonic, mildly astringent, antiviral, bactericid, healing, digestive, diuretic, emmenagogue,	- Hypoglycemic effects - Source of natural antioxidant (Abdel-Megeed *et al.,* 2020) - Antioxidant activities: caftaric, chlorogenic, rosmarinic acids (Guerrini *et al.,* 2021)

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			febrifuge, hypertensive, sedative, tonic, vermifuge. Used in: respiratory disorders, such as asthma, cough, bronchitis, tonsillitis, convulsive cough digestive disorders; skin disorders such as burns, cuts, dermatitis, eczema, inflammation; genito-urinary disorders, such as amenorrhea, leucorrhea; immune system (catarrh, flu); nervous system disorders: anxiety, fatigue, nervous tense, stress. (Bojor, 2003)	- In cardiovascular therapy (the compound diosmin) (Soheilikhah *et al.,* 2021)
Jasminum officinale L. – 8, 519; accepted name: *Jasminum officinale* L.	-	Plant organs with medicinal properties: root, bark Uses: against colds and neuralgia. (Butură, 1979)	Plant organs with medicinal properties: flowers Properties: antimigraine , antispasmodic, antirheumatic. (Temelie, 2020)	- Antioxidant activity (El-Hawary *et al.,* 2021) - Antiinflammatory activity (Lu *et al.,* 2019)

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				- Allelopathic, decomposition and cytogenetic activity (Teerarak *et al.,* 2010)
Lappa officinalis All. – 9, 625 (as synonym of *Arctium lappa* L.); accepted name: *Arctium lappa* L.	Roots used as: infusion; decoction; powdered form; tincture; juice. Uses: treating skin diseases treating urinary and respiratory diseases against stomach colic.	Leaves: raw put on wounds, sores, swellings, bruises; coocked with wild teasel (*Dispacus silvester* Huds.), used against malaria for severe skin inflammation green leaves were put on the skin (children were wrapped in leaves when they had colic); leaves soaked in vinegar were a cure for back pain; smeared with butter or grease for chest pain; with roasted dandelion root and mixed with sour cream for rheumatic pain. As decoction: based on the root, it was drunk against venereal diseases and skin rashes washing the malignant pustules of anthrax.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: the roots Properties: antibacterial, antifungal, diuretic-depurative, sudorific, antitumoral, weak hypoglycemic, stimulant of hepatobiliary functions. Uses: in the treatment of kidney and skin diseases; against gout and rheumatism; in the treatment of open wounds; in the treatment of alopecia. (Temelie, 2006)	- The oligosaccharides posses various activities, such as antitumor, antioxidant, modulate the gut microflora, anti-inflammatory, anti-infection, and immune-regulatory activities (Liu *et al.,* 2021) - Useful for body weight management (Kuo *et al.,* 2012) - In the root, the active ingredients have been found to ”detoxify” blood, (...) and promote blood circulation to the skin surface, improving the skin quality/texture and curing skin disease like eczema - In the seeds, some active compounds possess anti-

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		The root: crushed, sprinkled with salt against injuries on the feet; plained in brandy against hernia. Other popular Uses: against chest pain; the seeds mashed in yeast brandy or in water, were drunk for hernia. (Butură, 1979)		inflammatory effects and potent inhibitory effects on the growth of tumors such as pancreatic carcinoma - In the leaf extract, active compounds isolated can inhibit the growth of microorganisms in the oral cavity - Medical uses: in treating diseases like cancers, diabetes and AIDS (Chan *et al.,* 2011)
Laurocerasus officinalis M. Rhoem. – 4, 878 as synonym for *Padus laurocerasus* (L.) Mill. Gard. accepted name: *Prunus laurocerasus* L.	-	-	-	- Wound healing effects - Has antioxidants antimicrobial activities, promotes wound healing and increases granulation tissue, epidermal regeneration and angiogenesis (Ayla *et al.,*2019) - Used in treatment of diabetes (Aktan *et al.,* 2014) - Neuroprotective effects

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				(Orhan and Akkol., 2011)
Lavandula officinalis Chaix – 8, 125; accepted name: *Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.	Properties: stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic, vermifuge, vulnerary. Uses: in the treatment of rheumatism.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: flowers Used as: essential oil: it has stimulent, antispasmodic, tonic effects and alleviates respiratory diseases; compresses to relieve pain from falls and bruises, burns and wounds; against hair loss. (Butură, 1979)	Plant organs with medicinal properties: flowers Properties: sedative, antiflatulent, choleretic-cholagogue. Uses: against insomnia; irritations of a nervous stomach nature; Roemheld syndrome; meteorism; intestinal discomfort; functional circulatory disorders. (Bojor, 2003)	- Reduces serum and ovarian cholesterol level -Elicits estrogenic an anti-inflammatory properties (Slighoua *et al.,* 2022) - The essential oil is used in aromatherapy, in particular by therapeutic techniques such as massage, inhalation, or bath (Diass *et al.,* 2021) - Neuprotective activities (Tayarani-Najaran *et al.,*2021)
Levisticum officinale Koch. – 6, 553; accepted name: *Levisticum officinale* W.D.J.Koch	Properties: diuretic and expectorant.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: the roots Uses: against typhoid fever. (Panțu, 1906) Plant organs with medicinal properties: roots, leaves, seeds	Plant organs with medicinal properties: leaves, rhizomes, roots Properties: diuretic, tonic-aperitive, carminative, sedative (it calms the NS after a log time of stress), hypotensive, expectorant, emmenagogue, cardiac and nervous stimulant.	- Antimicrobial, antioxidant activities (Venskutonis, 2016) - Neuroprotective effects - Neurotrophic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant properties (Amraie *et al.,* 2020)

Species name with mention of *officinalis*, *officinale*, or *officinarum* in Romanian flora[1]	Medicinal properties mentioned in *Flora R.P.R./R.S.R.*	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian folk medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian modern medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in world medicine
		Leaves: in bandages against headaches; against anthrax and urticaria; in crushed form, put on wounds; as tea: against cough (caused by colds) and convulsions as decoction: diuretic properties, and used against typhoid fever. Roots: crushed and mashed against back pain. Seeds: as tea: against stomach ache and indigestions. (Butură, 1979)	Uses: internally: in treatment of hypertension, anorexia, constipation, diarrhea, bronchitis, tracheitis, cough (including convulsive cough), cardiac and renal edema, nitrogen retention, menstrual cycle disorders, abdominal colic; externally: against rheumatic pain. (Temelie, 2020)	
Lithospermum officinale L. – 7, 210; accepted name: *Lithospermum officinale* L.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: leaves and inflorescence Properties: diuretic.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: aerial parts Used as: tea - antidiuretic properties. (Butură, 1979)	Plant organs with medicinal properties: aerial parts Properties: diuretic; against gout; febrifuge; anti-inflammatory of the urinary tract. (Temelie, 2006)	- Wound healing and rapid epithelization effects (Mohtasham Amiri *et al.,* 2017)
Melilotus officinalis (L.) Medik. – 5, 138; accepted name: *Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Pall.	Used in the form of: flower tea - wash for sick	Plant organs with medical properties: flowers	Properties: diuretic; increases venous and	- Anti-inflammatory and anti-tumour activities

Species name with mention of *officinalis*, *officinale*, or *officinarum* in Romanian flora[1]	Medicinal properties mentioned in *Flora R.P.R./R.S.R.*	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian folk medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian modern medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in world medicine
	eyes and taken internally has calming properties; the plant infusion was used to treat festering wounds.	Flowers: flower tea is taken in neuropsychiatric diseases and insomnia; drink it in water or wine against respiratory issues. Decoction: boiled with Lady's bedstraw (*Galium verum*) to make washes against headaches and eye pain. Other popular uses: preparing washing solutions against headaches, boiled in water was taken against vomiting, and in borscht or wine against leukorrhea. (Butură, 1979)	lymphatic flow; astringent; anti-inflammatory; antispasmodic; anticoagulant; decreases capillary permeability; stimulates the reticulo-endothelial system; simulates RNA synthesis and proteolytic power of macrophages; hepatoprotective action. Uses: in treating jaundice; varicose veins; thrombophlebitis; circulatory disorders; fragility of superficial capillary vessels; digestive disorders. (Bojor, 2003)	(Liu *et al.,* 2018) - Protective effect of *Melilotus officinalis* extract on the brain tissues in acute cerebral ischemia (Zhao *et al.,* 2017) - *Melilotus officinalis* extract, such as Semelil, may promote wound healing in patients with diabetes (Chorepsima *et al.,* 2013)
Melissa officinalis L. – 8, 275; accepted name: *Melissa officinalis* L.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: flowering buds, leaves. Leaves: fresh leaves heal bruises caused by contusions.	Used in the form of: tea and leaves and flowering stems decoction for toothaches, stomach aches, colic, diarrhea and chest pains; wine used in asthma; plant extract	Properties: sedative action, digestive action; carminative, antispasmodic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic.	- Antioxidant activity (Miraj *et al.,* 2017) - Neuroprotective properties (Bayat *et al.,* 2012)

Species name with mention of *officinalis*, *officinale*, or *officinarum* in Romanian flora[1]	Medicinal properties mentioned in *Flora R.P.R./R.S.R.*	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian folk medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian modern medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in world medicine
	Used in the form of: tea that alleviates dysentery, stomach pains caused by indigestion, colic, nervous breakdowns, insomnia, heart palpitations, anemia, migraines, etc; externally, poultice with the plant mixed with chamomile flowers, soothes stomach cramps in children, softens swellings, and relieves the pain in gout cases.	made from one part flowers and 3 parts alcohol in used to massage against rheumatic pains. (Butură, 1979)	Uses: for gastric pain; against insomnia; against gastrointestinal functional disorders; good antiviral activity on *Herpes simplex*, stimulates appetite. (Bojor, 2003)	- Gastroprotective effect (Saberi *et al.,* 2016)
Nasturtium officinale R. Br. – 3, 254; accepted name: *Nasturtium officinale* R. Br	It has been known as a medicinal plant since ancient times.	Properties: diuretic, stomachic, antiscorbutic. (Panțu, 1906) Properties: diuretic, stomachic, antiscorbutic. Uses: in the treatment of skin diseases; as fresh juice, syrup, salad, leaf mince. (Butură, 1979)	Plant organs with medicinal properties: leaves Properties: antiscorbutic, diuretic, depurative, expectorant, stomachic. (Temelie, 2006)	- Antioxidant, anticancer, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective properties (Klimek-Szczykutowicz *et al.*, 2018) - Neuroprotective and anti-neuroinflammatory effects (Lee *et al.,* 2019)

Species name with mention of *officinalis*, *officinale*, or *officinarum* in Romanian flora[1]	Medicinal properties mentioned in *Flora R.P.R./R.S.R.*	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian folk medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian modern medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in world medicine
Paeonia officinalis L. – 2, 407; accepted name: *Paeonia officinalis* L.	-	Plant organs with medicinal properties: flowers, leaves, roots Flowers used as: tea: against chest pain, women's diseases, against headache. Roots used as: juice - against epilepsy, muscle thickness and against worms. Leaves: against leg pain and swelling. (Butură, 1979)	Plant organ used: flowers (the petals) Properties: analgesic, antiseptic, diuretic, antispasmodic, emollient. (Temelie, 2020)	- It reduces the frequency and duration of the seizures in childhood intractable epilepsy (Zangooei Pourfard *et al.,* 2021) - Effective on the agitated behavior of older people with and without dementia (Watson *et al.,* 2019) - It possess abortifacient, antihypertensive and antiulcer activity (Ahmad and Tabassum, 2013) - The roots and leaves have antioxidant compounds (Dienaitė *et al.,* 2019)
Papaver officinale Auct. rom. et hung. – 3, 80 as synonym of *Papaver somniferum* L.; *Papaver officinale* C.C.Gmel. is an unresolved name	Plant organs with medicinal properties: immature poppy capsules Uses: alkaloids and opium can be extracted.	Uses: *Opium* is extracted from unripe capsules by incision; leaves: narcotic properties; flowers: soothing and narcotic properties.	Plant organs used: capsules Properties: emollient; antitussive; mild sedative; slightly narcotic.	- Physicochemical properties (Yesilyurt and Cesur., 2022)

Species name with mention of *officinalis*, *officinale*, or *officinarum* in Romanian flora[1]	Medicinal properties mentioned in *Flora R.P.R./R.S.R.*	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian folk medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian modern medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in world medicine
		(Panțu, 1906) Plant organs with medicinal properties: seeds, flowers, root, stem Seeds: narcotic properties; used as decoction - against toothaches, sore throats, aches and pains; in powder form - on blisters; against hernia, against malaria. (Butură, 1979)	Uses: as expectorant, for the treatment of cough (especially convulsive cough), acute bronchitis, flu, cold, hoarseness, laryngitis (acute forms); in the treatment of measles; decongestant action, against sore throat. (Temelie, 2020)	- An efficient corrosion inhibitor (Haldhar *et al.,* 2021)
Parietaria officinalis L. – 1, 356; accepted name: *Parietaria officinalis* L.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: aerial parts Properties: emollient, cooling. Used as: infusion, decoction, syrup, juice. Used against: kidney diseases, blister, cough, hoarseness.	Flowers: sudorific, diuretic, emmenagogue properties. Roots: vermifuge, sudorific, astringent properties. (Panțu, 1906) Properties: emollient. Uses: against cough, kidney diseases, blisters. Used as: tea - against hematuria; syrup -	Plant organs with medicinal properties: aerial parts Properties: diuretic, depurative, emollient, antitussive, antirheumatic, vulnerary. (Temelie, 2006)	- Combined with *Parietaria judaica* (cross-reactivity between them) treats allergic rhinitis, bronchial asthma, in immunotherapy (Cancelliere *et al.,* 2020)

Species name with mention of *officinalis*, *officinale*, or *officinarum* in Romanian flora[1]	Medicinal properties mentioned in *Flora R.P.R./R.S.R.*	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian folk medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian modern medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in world medicine
		treatment for cough, hoarseness. (Butură, 1979)		
Petasites officinalis Mnch. – 9, 487, as synonym of *Petasites hybridus* (L.) G. M.; accepted name: *Petasites hybridus* (L.) G.Gaertn., B.Mey. & Scherb.	Properties: pectoral, sudorific, diuretic and emmenagogue. Fresh leaf poultices are used to treat wounds and boils.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: root, leaves The root is used: against headache; as decoction, to wash the eye affected by cataract. (Butură, 1979)	Plant organs with medicinal properties: rhizomes, leaves Properties: hypotensive, antispasmodic, antiasthmatic. Uses: against catarrhal bronchitis. (Bojor, 2003)	- Antimigraine, antiallergic effects - Treatment for CNS, cardiovascular, malignant or microbial diseases - A root compound (benzofuran derivative) has moderate inhibitory activity on human breast cancer (Kulinowski *et al.,* 2022)
Peucedanum officinale L. – 6, 579; accepted name: *Peucedanum officinale* L.	-	Properties: diuretic. Uses: decoction of flowering stems - against injury; against venereal diseases. (Butură, 1979)	-	- Against cough, cramps, pain, rheumatism, asthma, angina (Sarkhail, 2014)
Polygonatum officinale All. – 11, 386 (as synonym of *Polygonatum odoratum* (Mill.) Druce; accepted name: Polygonatum *odoratum* (Mill.) Druce	Plant organs with medicinal properties: fruits, rhizome Proprieties: emetic and purgative from fruits; hemolytic action of rhizome.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: rhizome Rhizome: mashed, macerated in sour cream to be applied on the face against spots and eczema; boiled in milk was used	-	- Potential hypoglycemic effects (Deng *et al.,* 2012)

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		against lumbar pain or hernia; boiled and mixed with pork lard to be put on the boils, speeding up the breaking; in baths against rheumatism; in brandy is drunk against gout. (Butură, 1979)		
Primula officinalis L. Hill – 7, 89; accepted name: *Primula verris* L.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: flowers, roots, rhizomes and leaves Uses: emollient and expectorant in all respiratory tract diseases; it has sudorific and diuretic action and is recommended in arthritis, rheumatism, nephritis, cystitis. Properties: cardiaotonic, against migraines, as a nerve strengthener, against insomnia, against dizziness, against apoplexy.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: flowers, roots Flowers: flower tea is used against headaches; swallowing 3 flowers of cowslip gets rid of tonsillitis; its flower mixed with elderflower was made into a tee for respiratory issues, most likely asthma; to drink with water against malaria; the infusion of the flower mixed with the roots of sweet violet is drunk as a cure for typhoid fever, catarrh,	Plant organs with medicinal properties: flowers, rhizome with roots Uses: expectorant and bronchial secretion thinner. Properties: antitussive, painkillers and antispasmodics, sudorific, diuretic, mildly laxative. Used in the form of: tea (infusion or decoction) - against acute colds, digestive disorders, in the treatment of kidney and bladder disorders; flower	- Anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antimicrobial effect (Bączek *et al.,* 2017) - Increases the myocardial contractility (Latypova *et al.,* 2019) - Antiviral activity (Glatthaar-Saalmüller *et al.,* 2011)

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		chest pain, respiratory issues, tuberculosis. Root: sap from the crushed roots was taken against malaria; 3 cups per day of boiled root is against kidney diseases, especially kidney stones. Decoction of the plant: washing with decoction of the plant against eye pain. Other popular uses: washing the swellings with the boil from the cowslip and with the plants were made bandages. (Butură, 1979)	infusion - soothes bronchitis, laryngitis, pneumonia, dry cough; warm compresses with concentrated root decoction, applied to painful places, contusions, bruises - soothing, healing and hemostatic action. (Temelie, 2006)	
Pulmonaria officinalis L. – 7, 257; accepted name: *Pulmonaria officinalis* L.	Used in the form of: powder, tea or syrup, as tonic, soothing, and astringent in lung diseases, bronchitis, haemoptysis, haematuria.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: leaves, roots Leaves: tea used against cough and other lung diseases.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: leaves Properties: diuretic action; properties of adding minerals into body; healing action.	- Antioxidant activity, acetylcholinesterase and tyrosinase inhibitory potential (Neagu *et al.,* 2018)

Species name with mention of *officinalis*, *officinale*, or *officinarum* in Romanian flora[1]	Medicinal properties mentioned in *Flora R.P.R./R.S.R.*	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian folk medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian modern medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in world medicine
		Root: tea used for stomach and liver diseases. (Butură, 1979)	Uses: in respiratory tract diseases by soothing cough and hoarseness; in kidney and bladder diseases; it is taken in convalescence and demineralization states; in gastric ulcer; in diarrhea. (Temelie, 2006)	
Rheum officinale Baillon – 1, 478; accepted name: *Rheum officinale* Baill.	Properties: laxative, purgative, stomahic, tonic.	Uses: as a stimulant to ease digestion; in higher doses: as a purgative. (Butură, 1979)	Plant organs with medicinal properties: rhizomes, roots Properties: tonic, laxative, purgative. Uses: against constipation. (Constantinescu, 1986)	- It exerts strong bactericidal activity against six aquatic pathogens (Kuo *et al.,* 2020) - Efficient against *Campylobacter jejuni* (Yosri *et al.,* 2020)
Rosmarinus officinalis L. – 8, 108 accepted name: *Rosmarinus officinalis* L.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: leaves Properties: stimulating, tonic, diuretic, vermifuge.	Tea - against dandruff (Borza ,1968) Rosemary flowering branches - stomachic, stimulant and emmenagogue properties; Rosemary steeped in	Plant organs with medicinal properties: leaves Properties: choleretic - cholagogue, antiseptic, diuretic; improves cerebral irrigation and oxygenation.	- Antioxidant and antiproliferative activity - Cytotoxic and immunomodulating activity (Kontogianni *et al.,* 2013) - Antitumor

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	Used in the form of: tea acts favorably in diseases of the stomach and intestines; leaf baths for debilitating conditions in children; macerated in alcohol and distilled to obtain an aromatic spirit used to heal wounds; goes into the composition of Opodeldoch balm.	yeast brandy is drunk by women against hernia. (Panțu, 1906)	Uses: in vascular disorders; in states of asthenia; after heavy physical exertion; after pneumonia; contagious diseases. (Temelie, 2020)	(González-Vallinas *et al.,* 2014) - Antibacterial activity (Jordán *et al.,* 2013) - Ameliorates intestinal inflammation (Medicherla *et al.,* 2016)
Salvia officinalis L. – 8, 239; accepted name: *Salvia officinalis* L.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: whole plant Used in the form of: tea; powder. Properties: diuretic, digestive, vulnerary, carminative, tonic. Uses: against colds, tonsillitis.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: leaves Leaves: crushed and mixed with butter in the treatment of tonsillitis and other swellings of the neck; the raw leaves were put on the blisters; it was used in baths for weak children and against rheumatism; tea from the leaves was taken to strengthen sight and hearing, and compresses to unclog the nose. It was also taken for hoarseness,	Plant organs with medicinal properties: leaves Properties: choleretic, carminative, against hyperhidrosis (excessive sweating), mildly astringent and antibacterial; also have fungistatic and virusostatic action. Uses: inflammatory conditions of the mucous membranes; in stomatitis; gingivitis; pharyngitis; in inflammations or lesions	- Antioxidant and anti-proliferative activity (Kontogianni *et al.,* 2013) - Possibly beneficial for diabetic patients to reduce 2HPP and cholesterol (Behradmanesh *et al.,* 2013) - Antihyperlipidemic effects (Kianbakht *et al.,* 2011)

Species name with mention of *officinalis*, *officinale*, or *officinarum* in Romanian flora[1]	Medicinal properties mentioned in *Flora R.P.R./R.S.R.*	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian folk medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian modern medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in world medicine
		sore throat from syphilis and against coughing. Plant decoction: gargle was made as cure for sore throats; held in the mouth for dental pain; rinse the mouth with it in case of stomatitis; the stems were boiled and a glass of the decoction was drunk for respiratory issues (asthma). (Butură, 1979)	caused by dentures; in combination with other herbs, in hepato-biliary disorders. (Bojor, 2003)	
Sanguisorba officinalis L. – 4, 703 (and a synonym: *Poterium officinalis* A. Gray – 4, 703); accepted name: *Sanguisorba officinalis* L.	-	Plant organs with medicinal properties: aerial parts, rhizome Flowers and branches: boil in brandy and drink against abdominal cramps. Rhizome: macerated in brandy is taken against stomach pain. Other popular uses: tea from aerial parts was used	-	- Anti-tumor and immunomodulatory effects (Cai *et al.,* 2012) - Antioxidant and antimicrobial effects (Gawron-Gzella *et al.,* 2016) - Antiallergic effect (Su *et al.,* 2018)

Species name with mention of *officinalis*, *officinale*, or *officinarum* in Romanian flora[1]	Medicinal properties mentioned in *Flora R.P.R./R.S.R.*	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian folk medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian modern medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in world medicine
		for diarrhea and dysentery in children, but also for bleedings and hernia. (Butură, 1979)		
Saponaria officinalis L. – 2, 293; accepted name: *Saponaria officinalis* L.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: leaves, flower tips, plant root Properties: sudorific, depurative. Used in the form of: tea, brewing, syrup. Uses: pulmonary catarrh, cough, various skin diseases, gout; rheumatism, scrofula.	The leaves and roots have aperitive, sudorific and depurative properties. (Panțu, 1906)	Plant organs with medicinal properties: root Properties (due to saponosides): strong irritant action on tissues; reduces surface tension; modifies cell membrane permeability; increases fluid secretion, bile secretions and other digestive secretions; saponosides, generally administered parenterally, have toxic effects. Uses: for expectorant properties, but only in precisely dosed preparations; in the pharmaceutical industry it is used as an emulsifier and facilitates the resorption of some drugs. (Bojor, 2003)	- Antioxidant, antimicrobial activity (Sengul *et al.,* 2011) - Stimulates the phagocytic, bactericidal, and adhesion activities of polymorphonuclear leukocytes (Kuznetsova *et al.,* 2014)

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Sisymbrium officinale (L.) Scop. – 3, 119; and its synonyms: *Velarum officinale* Schur. – 3, 119 and *Erysimum officinale* L. ; accepted name: *Sisymbrium officinale* (L.) Scop.	-	Plant organs with medicinal properties: leaves Leaves properties: astrigent, vulnerary, depurative, diuretic. Used as juice: to dress wounds; against bad ulcers; exciting effect. (Panțu, 1906)	Plant organs with medicinal properties: aerial parts, the seeds Properties: anti-inflammatory, emollient, antimicrobial. (Temelie, 2006)	- It possess interesting therapeutic properties, especially for throat diseases (aphonia, hoarseness) (Zorzan *et al.,* 2020) - In treating airways ailments - It has antimutagenic activity (it has anticancer properties) (Di Sotto *et al.,* 2010) - Antioxidant, antimicrobial, anticancer activities (Khalid *et al.,* 2022)
Symphytum officinale L. – 7, 276 accepted name: *Symphytum officinale* L.	Used as: extract, infusion or distillate, as a hemostatic and astringent; internally in diarrhea, dysentery. Uses: as a hemostatic; in the treatment of wounds and fractures; respiratory and stomach diseases.	Plant organs with medicinal properties: roots Uses: for healing wounds (Panțu, 1906) Plant organ used: roots Uses: in treatment of twists, fractures; shredded	Plant organs with medicinal properties: the root Properties: anti-inflammatory, healing. Uses: (only externally) as decoction: in treatment of gingivitis, stomatitis, dental abscesses and	- Anti-inflammatory activity (Mahmoudzadeh *et al.,* 2022)

Species name with mention of *officinalis*, *officinale*, or *officinarum* in Romanian flora[1]	Medicinal properties mentioned in *Flora R.P.R./R.S.R.*	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian folk medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian modern medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in world medicine
		and plained in brandy, used against hernia; against gastroenteritis, as decoction: against stomach ulcer, toothaches; cooked and put into bandages against back pain, mitral pain; cooked against headache; against abdominal, spleen, kidney pain. (Butură, 1979)	(closed) wounds; as tincture: in treatment of gingivitis, stomatitis, dental abscesses, (closed) wounds. (Bojor, 2003) Plant organs with medicinal properties: roots Properties: emollient, expectorant, hemostatic soothing, healing. Use (only externally): against bronchitis, cough; stomach and duodenal ulcer, gastritis, enteritis, diarrhea. Used as: baths, concentrated decoction, tincture. (Temelie, 2006)	
Taraxacum officinale Weber – 10, 114; accepted name: *Taraxacum officinale* Weber	Uses: eaten raw it eases digestion and purifies the blood; boiling cures liver	Plant organs with medicinal properties: flowers, leaves, roots	Plant organs with medicinal properties: leaves, roots	- Antitumor effects on pediatric cancer cells - Enhances mistletoe therapy

Species name with mention of *officinalis*, *officinale*, or *officinarum* in Romanian flora[1]	Medicinal properties mentioned in *Flora R.P.R./R.S.R.*	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian folk medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian modern medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in world medicine
	and gall bladder diseases and has a diuretic effect.	Flowers used: against dermatophytosis caused by *Trichophyton*; as tea - against liver pain; as decoction - against jaundice. Leaves used: against anthrax; as tea - against liver diseases and for blood circulation, against colds. Roots used: against rheumatic pain; as tea - against liver diseases, kidney diseases and hemorrhage. Dandelion juice used: against chest pains and respiratory issues. (Butură, 1979)	Properties: laxative; stimulating on pancreatic secretion; general anti-cancer; diuretic. Uses: against hepato-biliary disorders (dyspepsia, liver failure, catarrhal, jaudice, cholecystis); against angiocholitis; against rheumatism; against eczema. (Temelie, 2006)	(Menke *et al.,* 2018) - Antidiabetic properties (Wirngo *et al.,* 2016) - It reduces the risk or the development of cancer obesity, hepatitis, arthritis, cardiovascular disease (Lis and Olas., 2019)
Valeriana officinalis L. – 8, 627; accepted name: *Valeriana officinalis* L.	Plant organs with medical properties: root (rich in valerian oil) Oil properties: tonic, sedative, antispasmodic.	Plant organs with medical properties: root Roots: tea used to calm nerves; the crushed root, mixed with the root of	Plant organs with medicinal properties: root, rhizomes Proprieties: sedative effects; valerianic acids	- Anxiolytic effects (Murphy *et al.,* 2010) - Modulates cortical excitatory circuits (Mineo *et al.,* 2017)

Species name with mention of *officinalis*, *officinale*, or *officinarum* in Romanian flora[1]	Medicinal properties mentioned in *Flora R.P.R./R.S.R.*	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian folk medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian modern medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in world medicine
	Use of valerian oil: particularly in the treatment of nervous disorders; internally as an astringent in intestinal ulcers as a stomachic and anthelmintic.	sweet rock fern is drunk as a strong tea for hypertension and enlarged heart; macerated in brandy was taken for neuropsychiatric diseases. Other popular uses: tea made from the whole plant - used against heart pains and typhoid fever (Butură, 1979)	increase the activity of gamma-aminobutyric acid (a neurotransmitter that inhibits the central nervous system); hypnotic action and on the sleep-inducing mechanism; on gastrointestinal smooth muscle, it has a spasmolytic and myorelaxant action. Uses: in insomnia, nervousness, motor and sensory hyperexcitability, in cardiac neurosis and as an antispasmodic. (Bojor, 2003)	
Verbena officinalis L. – 8, 78; accepted name: *Verbena officinalis* L.	Plant organ with medicinal properties: whole plant Uses: liver ailments, rheumatic pain, healing wounds.	Uses: headaches; liver, spleen, kidney pain. (Butură, 1979)	Properties: anti-inflammatory, analgesic, diuretic, pain reliever, tonic. Uses: against stress; relief of muscle inflammation. (Temelie, 2006) Uses: wounds, headaches, liver pain.	- Antioxidant, antibacterial, antifungal, anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, antiprofilerative, anti-cancer, analgesic, anticonvulsant, anxyolitic, antideppresant, sedative, hypnotic effects

Species name with mention of *officinalis*, *officinale*, or *officinarum* in Romanian flora[1]	Medicinal properties mentioned in *Flora R.P.R./R.S.R.*	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian folk medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in Romanian modern medicine	Medicinal properties mentioned in world medicine
			(Radu and Andronescu, 1984)	- Wound healing and gastro-potective properties (Kubica *et al.,* 2020)
Veronica officinalis L. – 7, 536; accepted name: *Veronica officinalis* L.	Plant organ with medicinal properties: herbaceous part Uses: biliary and renal lithiasis; neuralgia.	Properties: vulnerability, astringent. (Butură, 1979)	Properties: vulnerability, astringent. (Radu and Andronescu, 1984) Uses: in arthritis; gynecological diseases; gout; polyarthritis; respiratory diseases. (Temelie, 2006)	- Antioxidant and antimicrobial (Mocan *et al.,* 2015)
Vincetoxicum officinale Mnch. – 8, 489; *Antitoxicum officinale* (Mnch.) Pobed. as synonyms of *Cynanchum vincetoxicum* (L.) Pers.; accepted name: *Vincetoxicum hirundinaria* Medik.	-	-	Plant organs with medicinal properties: rhizomes, roots Properties: expectorant, depurative, diuretic, diaphoretic, vermifuge. (Temelie, 2006)	- Antioxidant capacity (Slapšytė *et al.,* 2019)

[1] (extracted from *Flora R.P.R./R.S.R.* – see the full bibliographic data in the Reference list); Within *Flora* the status of species has been indicated as originally occurring and extracted; at the end of the entrance, the actual `accepted name` is also given, according to Sârbu *et al.* (2013) and especially to WFO (2023): World Flora Online.

Conclusions

Overall, the vast majority of the selected plants have proven beneficial properties and thus can be used in various medical fields. Most of the archaic knowledge from traditional is still to be found, but in a different form, in contemporary medicine. Further studies will be needed to confirm the clinical value of the other "*officinale*" plant species.

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