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PRELIMINARY PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF CRUD EXTRACT FROM *TANACETUM CORYMBOSUM* (L.) SHI. BIP.

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Tanacetum corymbosum (Corymbflower tansy) is an herbaceous perennial plant growing solitary or in small groups in the spontaneous flora of the Republic of Moldova. This specie is used in digestive disorders, as antiprotozoal and antibacterial remedy. Unlike, its chemical composition is less studied and this study is a continuation of the previous works, when the elemental analysis of *T. corymbosum* plants [1], chemical composition of its essential oil and antimicrobial analysis of crud extract were reported [2].

The aim of the present research was to investigate phytochemical profile of *T. corymbosum* extract using GC-MS analysis. According to this, the chemical composition of the species is extremely varied and includes constituents of many and diverse classes of organic compounds. The aliphatic hydrocarbons are presented by higher alkanes (C_9-C_{21}), together with others cyclic, unsaturated or aromatic compounds. Also, a small number of alcohols (e.g. cetylic), aldehydes (e.g. caproic) and more numerous carboxylic acids (e.g. capric, myristic, stearic) and esters (e.g. methyl palmitate, ethyl linoleate, bornyl acetate) were detected.

However, terpene compounds determine the chemical profile of the species. The most numerous are monoterpenes, more exactly hydrocarbons (e.g. limonene, *p*-cymene) and oxygenated forms (e.g. linalool, camphor). They a followed by sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (e.g. caryophyllene, humulene) and oxygenated forms (e.g. farnesol). Other superior terpenes have been identified in smaller numbers: diterpene hydrocarbons (e.g. neophytadiene) and oxygenated forms (e.g. phytol), or tritepenes (e.g. squalene).

Based on the present investigation, we conclude that *T. corymbosum* species because of its active principles can be used for pharmaceutical purposes.

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