modelling and may provide a novel target for therapeutic intervention. The mechanism of action is poorly de-

Moreover, in isolated murine aortic VSMCs, SFN (2.5

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Among the 8 most cited plants, in decreasing frequency order, in

Methods: A sample of 253 centenarian individuals in Portugal, both sexes, median age 100 years, was studied, to verify past habits in relation to medicinal-interest plants use. It was compared with a control group median age 67 year, with a reduced theoretical probability of reaching 100 years.

Results: Among the 8 most cited plants, in decreasing frequency order, in centenarian’s group: Lemon-balm, barley, lemon-verbena, orange (leaf-flower), linden, whig-plant, pennyroyal and mount-carqueja (Pterospartum-tridentatum); in the control group: Lemon-balm, lemon-verbena, chamomile, linden, prince-herb, green-tea, lemon-tea and mint-tea. Whereas 28% of the control subjects reported not using infusion plants, in the centennial group, only 9.1% reported not routinely use them ($\chi^2 = 30.42$, p < 0.001). Among the 8 plants most marked by the centenarians that were not mentioned by the controls, they include barley, whig-plant, pennyroyal and mount-carqueja.

Conclusion: the high antioxidant power associated with the use of plants by centenarian individuals, determined by anti-free radical’s activity,