

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. Muhammad AA. Hadis 5688: Shahih Al-Bukhari 2 [internet]. Almahira;2016 [cited 2019 Jan 31]. Tersedia dari: <https://sunnah.com/bukhari/76>
2. Arici M, Sagdic O, Gecgel U. Antibacterial effect of Turkish black cumin (*Nigella sativa* L) oils. *Grasas y Aceites.* 2005;56(4):259–62.
3. KEPMENKES 381-2007 KEBIJAKAN OBAT TRADISIONAL.
4. Putra N. Review A. Effect Antimicrobacterial Nigella Sativa for Inhibits Growth of Bacteria. 2015 februari;4(4):70–3.
5. Asniyah. Efek Antimikroba Minyak Jintan Hitam (*Nigella Sativa*) terhadap Pertumbuhan Escherichia Coli In Vitro. *J Biomedika.* 2009;1(1):25–9.
6. Cita YP. Bakteri *Salmonella Typhi* dan Demam Tifoid. *J Kesehat Masy.* 2011;6(1):42–6.
7. Menteri Kesehatan RI. “Pengendalian demam tifoid.” 2006. Hal 20–35.
8. WHO. WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy. Essent Med Heal Prod [internet]. Tersedia dari: https://www.who.int/medicines/publications/traditional/trm_strategy14_23/en/
9. Foroughi A, Pournaghi P, Tahvilian R, Zangeneh MM, Zangeneh A, Moradi R. Ethnomedicinal plants: Study on the chemical composition and antibacterial activity of the *Nigella sativa* (black seed) oil's. *Int J Pharm Clin Res.* 2016;8(11):1528–32.
10. G.Katzung B. Basic and Clinical Pharmacology. 12th ed. Mc Graw Hill;2012. 923.
11. Muhammad A, Randhawa, Mastoor S, Al-ghamdi. A review of pharmacotherapeutics effects of *Nigella Sativa*. *Pakistan J. Med. Res.* 2002

- April;41(2). Tersedia dari: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/301689956_Pharmacological_Activity_of_Nigella_Sativa_A_Review
12. Amina B, Rachida A. Molecular composition and antibacterial effect of essential oil of Nigella sativa. 2013;12(20):3006–11.
 13. Sharma NK, Ahirwar D, Jhade D, Gupta S. Medicinal and Pharmacological Potential of Nigella sativa: review. Ethnobotanical. 2009 juli 1;13:946-55. Tersedia dari: <https://opensiuc.lib.siu.edu/ebl/vol2009/iss7/11/>
 14. Marga BV, Dharmana E, Hadi P. PENGARUH PEMBERIAN MINYAK Nigella sativa DAN KOMBINASINYA DENGAN SEFTRIAKSON TERHADAP JUMLAH KUMAN Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) PADA KULTUR OTAK MENCIT BALB/c. 2015 Okt;4(4).
 15. WHO. Guidelines for the Management of Typhoid Fever. WHO journals. 2011;3(July):2–39. Tersedia dari: <http://apps.who.int/medicinedocs/documents/s20994en/s20994en.pdf>
 16. Practices SS. Standard Safety Practices in the Microbiology Laboratory. :163–218. Tersedia dari: https://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/drugresist/WHO_CDS_CS_R_RMD_2003_6/en/
 17. Muhammad AM. Religionomik Hadits Al-Habbah As-Sauda'. 2017;05(02). Tersedia dari: http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:9xi7k8z_ghgJ:e-journal.metrouniv.ac.id/index.php/nizham/article/download/992/835+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=id
 18. E.Junaedi. S.Yulianti. S.Suty. E.Sri. Kedahsyatan habbatussauda.PT.Argo media pustaka, 2011.
 19. Jawetz. Medical Microbiology. 26th ed. Mc Graw Hill; 2013. 229-232

20. Aziz SA, Kurniawati A, Pascasarjana S, Pertanian F, Bengkulu UD, Pertanian F, et al. Pertumbuhan dan Produksi Habbatussauda (*Nigella sativa* L .) di Tiga Ketinggian di Indonesia Growth and Production of Black Cumin (*Nigella sativa* L .) at Three Altitudes in Indonesia. 2017;45(3):323–30.

21. Al-Qur'an