

Introduction

Bacterial Conjunctivitis is a big problem in Egypt, it spread during the four seasons of the year. These cases were and still treated by antibiotics. Antibiotics have many side effect especially on vital organs as liver and kidney (*Serra and Escola, 1995; Hegazi et al, 2000*). In recent years, many people use the natural product instead of antibiotic because they are safe than antibiotics. Antibiotics used to be one time miracle cures are also now less effective because bacteria have become more resistant (*Juliana et al., 2008*)

Propolis and bee venom considered now as most recent natural product. Propolis is a resinous substance collected by honey bees from buds and leaves of trees (*Kunimasa et al., 2009*), and has attracted much attention in recent years as a useful ingredient applied in medicine, domestic products , and food products (*Kunimasa et al., 2009*).

Propolis possesses various biological properties including antimicrobial, anti-oxidant and antitumor properties (*Matsuda, 1994*), (*Burdock, 1998*) and (*Marcucci, et al., 2004*).

The antimicrobial property of propolis has been widely reported (*Park et al., 2009*). It was reported that growth of bacteria of a dental pathogen was inhibited by ethanol extract of propolis and it suppresses angiogenesis through introduction of apoptosis in endothelial cells, (*Kunimasa et al., 2009*).

Bee venom is synthesized in the venom glands of worker and queen bees and stored in their venom sacs. It is a rich source of enzymes peptides and biogenic amines mixture. Bee venom also consists of a mixture of active peptides and important component which includes

milittin, apamin, and MCD-peptide, which are known to have all analgesic, anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial action, stimulate the secretion of pituitary hormones, and promote the blood circulation. The characteristic bee venom is of molecular weight 2.870, **Da (Dalton)** (*Ruëf et al., 2009*).