The effect of astaxanthin (AST) was examined in rat model of the endotoxin induced uveitis. As the result, the protein concentration in the hydatoid lowered obviously in the group which administered 10 (AST10) or 100mg/kg (AST100) of AST in comparison with control animals. The number of inflammatory cells was significantly decreased only in AST100 group. The effect of AST on protein concentration and cell numbers in the hydatoid in AST100 group was almost equivalent to those of 10mg/kg of prednisolone (PSL) administrated group. Any side effects by AST administration could not be observed. AST showed dose-dependent inhibitory effect in this model. Therefore, it was indicated that AST could be utilized as a new antiphlogistic for ophthalmia disease.