Purpose: To describe the epidemiological and clinical characteristics of severe eye injuries in children. Methods: Retrospective study by reviewing and analyzing records of 268 cases of severe pediatric eye injuries, admitted to the Eye Clinic, the Hospital of Lithuanian University of Health Sciences during the period 1999 – 2013. Data recorded included demographic findings, causes and types of injury and initial clinical features. Results: The average age was 10.1 ± 4.8 years. The male to female ratio was 3.8:1. Home remained the most common place of injury (58.2 %), followed by outdoors (29.1%). Blunt objects accounted for 40.3% of injuries and were more frequent in older children. Sharp objects caused eye injuries in 24.4% of cases and were more common for younger. Eye burns accounted for 9.3 %, explosions for 4.5 % and fireworks – for 4.1 % of injuries. Closed globe injury (53.4%) was more common type of injury related with better initial visual acuity. Open globe injury comprised of 28.7% cases and was more common for younger children. Initial good visual acuity (≥0.5) was in 29.5 %, satisfactory (0.03-0.4) in 31 % and poor (0-0.02) in 22.4 % of cases. Conclusion: This study has identified that serious eye injuries required admission in children remain a problem. Eye injuries occur most frequently in the home setting as the result from the use of blunt objects. Financial Disclosure: No