What is claimed is:

1. A brachytherapy system comprising a source of beta radiation for use in a method of preventing or reducing scar formation in a draining bleb in a human eye being treated or having been treated for glaucoma with a minimally invasive glaucoma surgery (MIGS) implant, characterized in that the composition is administered to the eye such that beta radiation from the source of beta radiation is applied to a target area of the eye, the target area is at least a portion of the bleb.

2. The brachytherapy system for use according to claim 1, wherein the source of beta radiation is in an annulus shape, and a dose at any point on the target is within 20% of a dose at any other point on the target.

3. The brachytherapy system for use according to any of claims 1-2, wherein the source of beta radiation comprises Strontium-90 (Sr-90), Phosphorus-32 (P-32), Ruthenium 106 (Ru-106), Yttrium 90 (Y-90), or a combination thereof.

4. The brachytherapy system for use according to any of claims 1-3, wherein the brachytherapy system comprises an applicator comprising a handle and a distal portion with a cavity or attachment site for the source of beta radiation, wherein the source of beta radiation is attached to the applicator.

5. The brachytherapy system for use according to claim 4, wherein the brachytherapy system further comprises a removable cap for temporarily shielding the source of beta radiation.

6. The brachytherapy system for use according to any of claims 1-5, wherein the target is an entire bleb, or the portion of the bleb that is the target is a perimeter of the bleb, or the portion of the bleb that is the target is a perimeter of the bleb and a portion of the bleb between a center and the perimeter, or the target area surrounds an end of the MIGS implant.

7. A method for preparing an applicator for emitting beta radiation, said method comprising: inserting a radioisotope that emits beta radiation into a cavity in an applicator, the applicator comprising a handle and a distal portion with the cavity, wherein the radioisotope that emits beta radiation is constructed in an annulus shape and a dose at any point on the target is within 20% of a dose at any other point on the target, optionally wherein the radioisotope that emits beta radiation comprises Strontium-90 (Sr-90),

Phosphorus-32 (P-32), Ruthenium 106 (Ru-106), Yttrium 90 (Y-90), or a combination thereof.

8. A kit for preventing or reducing scar formation in a draining bleb in a human eye being treated for glaucoma, said product comprising:

a. a beta radiation source for irradiating a target area of the eye, wherein the target area is at least a portion of the bleb; and

b. an implant for trans-scleral insertion, wherein said implant forms the bleb in the subconjunctival space of the eye or the space between the conjunctiva and Tenon's capsule.

9. The kit according to claim 8, wherein the implant is for insertion between an anterior chamber of the eye and either a subconjunctival space of the eye or a space between the conjunctiva and Tenon's capsule.

10. The kit according to claim 8 or 9, wherein the beta radiation source is in an annulus shape and a dose at any point on the target is within 20% of a dose at any other point on the target.

11. The kit according to any of claims 8-10, wherein the beta radiation source comprises Strontium-90 (Sr-90), Phosphorus-32 (P-32), Ruthenium 106 (Ru-106), Yttrium 90 (Y-90), or a combination thereof.

12. The kit according to any of claims 8-11 , wherein the implant is a minimally invasive glaucoma surgery (MIGS) implant, optionally wherein the MIGS implant is an implant in the eye that creates a bleb.

13. The kit according to any of claims 8-12 further comprising an applicator for applying the beta radiation source to the target area of the eye, optionally wherein the beta radiation source is removably attached to the applicator or wherein the beta radiation source is fixedly attached to the applicator.

14. The kit according to claim 13, wherein the applicator comprises a handle and a distal portion and a cavity or attachment site for the beta radiation source, optionally comprising a removable cap for temporarily shielding the beta radiation source.