

such that the recesses leave free space for eye muscles, blood vessels and/or nerves when the applicator is positioned on said area of the sclera.

47. The device of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the applicator comprises a base layer made from a material preferably being at least one of sterilisable and heat-resistant, for example medical steel or plastic, and is preferably impervious to light.

48. The device of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the applicator comprises one or more additional layers, wherein the base layer and the one or more additional layers are arranged as stacked layers with the base layer on the outer side of the applicator so as to support the additional layers, and wherein each of the one or more additional layers is preferably made from a plastic or a metal material, more preferably light-diffusing, light blocking and/or sponge like material.

49. The device of claim 48, wherein at least one of the additional layers is a diffuser adapted for diffusing electromagnetic waves, and wherein at least part of the distal openings are arranged within or at the outer side of the additional layer(s) being a diffuser.

~~50. A method of treating the sclera in a subject comprising the steps of~~

- ~~(i) placing of the applicator of the device of any of the preceding claims into the Tenon's space in the eye of the subject so that the first surface of the applicator is superficially in contact with a surface of an area of the sclera,~~
- ~~(ii) applying electromagnetic radiation to the sclera of the subject of a wavelength adapted for thermal treatment of the sclera by protein coagulation.~~

51. The method of claim 50, comprising the step of applying riboflavin to the sclera for crosslinking.

52. The method of claim 50 or 51, comprising applying electrical protein coagulation at a spot.