Claims:

1. A glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment and/or prevention of a stomach and bowel-related disorder in a human patient, wherein the GLP-2 analogue is represented by the formula:

R^1-Z^1-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-X5-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-X11-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Ile-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Z^2-R^2

wherein:
R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methyl), acetyl, formyl, benzoyl or trifluoroacetyl;
X5 is Ser or Thr;
X11 is Ala or Ser;
R^2 is NH_2 or OH; and
Z^1 and Z^2 are independently absent or a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid units of Lys;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or derivative thereof; and

wherein the method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue to the patient once or twice weekly.

2. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to claim 1, wherein the stomach and bowel-related disorder is ulcers, digestion disorders, malabsorption syndromes, short-gut syndrome, cul-de-sac syndrome, inflammatory bowel disease, celiac sprue (for example arising from gluten induced enteropathy or celiac disease), tropical sprue, hypogammaglobulinemic sprue, enteritis, regional enteritis (Crohn's disease), ulcerative colitis, small intestine damage, or short bowel syndrome (SBS).

3. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to claim 2, wherein the stomach and bowel-related disorder is short bowel syndrome.

4. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to claim 1, wherein the stomach and bowel-related disorder is radiation enteritis, infectious or post-infectious enteritis, or small intestinal damage due to toxic or other chemotherapeutic agents.

5. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment

according to claim 4, wherein treatment with the GLP-2 analogue is combined with one or more anti-cancer therapies.

6. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to claim 5, wherein treatment the anti-cancer therapy comprises adminstering one or more chemotherapeutic agent(s) to the patient or treating the patient with radiation therapy.

7. A glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment and/or prevention of a side effect of chemotherapy or radiation treatment in a human patient, wherein the GLP-2 analogue is represented by the formula:

R^1-Z^1-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-X5-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-X11-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Ile-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Z^2-R^2

wherein:
R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methyl), acetyl, formyl, benzoyl or trifluoroacetyl;
X5 is Ser or Thr;
X11 is Ala or Ser;
R^2 is NH_2 or OH; and
Z^1 and Z^2 are independently absent or a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid units of Lys;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or derivative thereof; and

wherein the method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue to the patient once or twice weekly.

8. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to claim 7, wherein the side effect of chemotherapy is diarrhoea, abdominal cramping, vomiting or structural and functional damage of the intestinal epithelium resulting from chemotherapy treatment.

9. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of claims 4 to 8, wherein the administration of the GLP-2 analogue is initiated 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 days prior to the initiation of the chemotherapy or radiation treatment.

10. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment

according to any one of claims 4 to 8, wherein the administration of the GLP-2 analogue is initiated the day before or same day as start of chemotherapy or radiation treatment and once or twice weekly thereafter.

11. A glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for increasing the longitudinal growth of the intestines in a human patient, wherein the GLP-2 analogue is represented by the formula:

R^1-Z^1-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-X5-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-X11-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Ile-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Z^2-R^2

wherein:
R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methyl), acetyl, formyl, benzoyl or trifluoroacetyl;
X5 is Ser or Thr;
X11 is Ala or Ser;
R^2 is NH_2 or OH; and
Z^1 and Z^2 are independently absent or a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid units of Lys;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or derivative thereof; and

wherein the method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue to the patient once or twice weekly.

12. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to claim 11, wherein the intestinal is increased by at least 30% compared to the control.

13. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to claim 11 or claim 12, wherein an increased of absorptive capacity after treatment has stopped is obtained.

14. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of claims 11 to 13, wherein the human patient is treated once or twice weekly for at least 1 to 3 years.

15. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of claims 11 to 14, wherein the human patient is a patient having

SBS-intestinal failure.

16. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of claims 11 to 14, wherein the human patient is a patient being on the border between being a patient having SBS-intestinal insufficiency and and SBS-intestinal failure.

17. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue to the patient once weekly.

18. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue to the patient twice weekly.

19. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the method comprises administering a plurality of doses of the GLP-2 analogue to the patient, wherein the doses are separated in time by one week, optionally wherein the doses are administered to the patient for 1 to 3 years.

20. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue in a dose in the range between 0.5 mg and 25 mg inclusive per patient once or twice weekly, optionally between 1 mg and 20 mg inclusive per patient once or twice weekly, optionally between 1 mg and 10 mg inclusive per patient once or twice weekly, optionally between 2 mg and 7 mg inclusive per patient once or twice weekly, optionally between 5 mg and 7 mg inclusive per patient once or twice weekly, or optionallly between 2 mg and 5 mg inclusive per patient once or twice weekly.

21. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue in a fixed dose of 5 mg, 6 mg, 7 mg, 8 mg, 9, mg, 10 mg, 11 mg, 12 mg, 13 mg, 14 mg or 15 mg, once or twice weekly.

22. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the method comprises administering

the GLP-2 analogue in a fixed dose of 10 mg, once or twice weekly.

23. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue by injection.

24. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the dose of the GLP-2 analogue is divided into two or three doses that are administered at spatially separated injection sites.

25. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to claim 23 or claim 24, wherein the method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue by intravenous injection, subcutaneous injection or intramuscular injection.

26. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein adminstration of the GLP-2 analogue causes formation of a subcutaneous depot from which the GLP-2 analogue, or metabolites thereof, are released.

27. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of claims 23 to 26, wherein the method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue using an injection pen.

28. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein X5 is Thr.

29. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein X11 is Ala.

30. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of the preceding claims which is:

ZP1848	H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKKKKKK-NH_2,
ZP2949	H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKKK-OH,
ZP2711	H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKK-OH,
ZP2469	H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDK-OH,
ZP1857	H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITD-NH_2, or

ZP2530 H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITD-OH.

31. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to claim 30 which is:

1848 H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKKKKKK-NH_2

32. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of claims 1 to 27, wherein X5 is Ser.

33. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of the claims 1 to 27 or 32, wherein X11 is Ser.

34. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to any one of claims 1 to 27, 32 or 33 which is:

ZP1846 H-HGEGSFSSELSTILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKKKKKK-NH_2,
ZP1855 H-HGEGSFSSELSTILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITD-NH_2, or
ZP2242 H-HGEGSFSSELSTILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDK-OH.

35. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment according to claim 34 which is:

1846 H-HGEGSFSSELSTILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKKKKKK-NH_2

36. Use of a glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue in the manufacture of a medicament for treating and/or preventing of a stomach and bowel-related disorder in a human patient, wherein the GLP-2 analogue is represented by the formula:

R^1-Z^1-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-X5-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-X11-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Ile-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Z^2-R^2

wherein:
R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methyl), acetyl, formyl, benzoyl or trifluoroacetyl;
X5 is Ser or Thr;
X11 is Ala or Ser;
R^2 is NH_2 or OH; and

Z^1 and Z^2 are independently absent or a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid units of Lys; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or derivative thereof; and

wherein the method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue to the patient once or twice weekly.

37. A method of treating and/or preventing a stomach and bowel-related disorder in a human patient, the method comprising adminstering to the patient a therapeutically effective amout of glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue represented by the formula:

R^1-Z^1-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-X5-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-X11-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Ile-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Z^2-R^2

wherein:
R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methyl), acetyl, formyl, benzoyl or trifluoroacetyl;
X5 is Ser or Thr;
X11 is Ala or Ser;
R^2 is NH_2 or OH; and
Z^1 and Z^2 are independently absent or a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid units of Lys; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or derivative thereof; and

wherein the method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue to the patient once or twice weekly.

38. The use or method according to claim 36 or claim 37, wherein the stomach and bowel-related disorder is ulcers, digestion disorders, malabsorption syndromes, short-gut syndrome, cul-de-sac syndrome, inflammatory bowel disease, celiac sprue (for example arising from gluten induced enteropathy or celiac disease), tropical sprue, hypogammaglobulinemic sprue, enteritis, regional enteritis (Crohn's disease), ulcerative colitis, small intestine damage or short bowel syndrome.

39. The use or method according to claim 38, wherein the stomach and bowel-related disorder is short bowel syndrome.

40. The use or method according to claim 37 or claim 38, wherein the stomach and bowel-related disorder is radiation enteritis, infectious or post-infectious enteritis, or small intestinal damage due to toxic or other chemotherapeutic agents.

41. The use or method according to claim 40, wherein treatment with the GLP-2 analogue is combined with one or more anti-cancer therapies.

42. The use or method according to claim 41, wherein treatment the anti-cancer therapy comprises adminstering one or more chemotherapeutic agent(s) to the patient or treating the patient with radiation therapy.

43. Use of a glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue in the manufacture of a medicament for treating and/or preventing of a side effect of chemotherapy or radiation treatment in a human patient, wherein the GLP-2 analogue is represented by the formula:

R^1-Z^1-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-X5-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-X11-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Ile-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Z^2-R^2

wherein:
R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methyl), acetyl, formyl, benzoyl or trifluoroacetyl;
X5 is Ser or Thr;
X11 is Ala or Ser;
R^2 is NH_2 or OH; and
Z^1 and Z^2 are independently absent or a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid units of Lys;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or derivative thereof; and

wherein the method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue to the patient once or twice weekly.

44. A method of treating and/or preventing a side effect of chemotherapy or radiation treatment in a human patient, the method comprising adminstering to the patient a therapeutically effective amout of glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue represented by the formula:

R^1-Z^1-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-X5-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-X11-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Ile-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Z^2-R^2

wherein:
R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methyl), acetyl, formyl, benzoyl or trifluoroacetyl;
X5 is Ser or Thr;

X11 is Ala or Ser;
R^2 is NH_2 or OH; and
Z^1 and Z^2 are independently absent or a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid units of Lys; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or derivative thereof; and

wherein the method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue to the patient once or twice weekly.

45. The use or method according to claim 43 or claim 44, wherein the side effect of chemotherapy is diarrhoea, abdominal cramping, vomiting or structural and functional damage of the intestinal epithelium resulting from chemotherapy treatment.

46. The use or method according to any one of claims 43 to 45, wherein the once or twice weekly administration of the GLP-2 analogue is initiated 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 days prior to the initiation of the chemotherapy or radiation treatment.

47. The use or method according to claim 43 or claim 46, wherein the administration of the GLP-2 analogue is initiated the day before or same day as start of chemotherapy or radiation treatment and once or twice weekly thereafter.

48. Use of a glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue in the manufacture of a medicament for increasing the longitudinal growth of the intestines in a human patient, wherein the glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue represented by the formula:

R^1-Z^1-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-X5-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-X11-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Ile-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Z^2-R^2

wherein:
R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methyl), acetyl, formyl, benzoyl or trifluoroacetyl;
X5 is Ser or Thr;
X11 is Ala or Ser;
R^2 is NH_2 or OH; and
Z^1 and Z^2 are independently absent or a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid units of Lys; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or derivative thereof; and

wherein the method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue to the patient once or twice weekly.

49. A method for increasing the longitudinal growth of the intestines in a human patient, the method comprising adminstering to the patient a therapeutically effective amout of glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue represented by the formula:

R^1-Z^1-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-X5-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-X11-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Ile-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Z^2-R^2

wherein:
R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methyl), acetyl, formyl, benzoyl or trifluoroacetyl;
X5 is Ser or Thr;
X11 is Ala or Ser;
R^2 is NH_2 or OH; and
Z^1 and Z^2 are independently absent or a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid units of Lys;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or derivative thereof; and

wherein the use or method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue to the patient once or twice weekly.

50. The use or method according to claim 48 or claim 49, wherein the intestinal is increased by at least 30% compared to the control.

51. The use or method according to ane one of claims 45 to 50, wherein an increased of absorptive capacity after treatment has stopped is obtained.

52. The use or method according to any one of claims 48 to 51, wherein the human patient is treated once or twice weekly for at least 1 to 3 years.

53. The use or method according to any one of claims 48 to 52, wherein the human patient is a patient having SBS-intestinal failure.

54. The use or method according to any one of claims 48 to 53, wherein the human patient is a patient being on the border between being a patient having SBS-intestinal insufficiency and SBS-intestinal failure.

55. The use or method according to any one of claims 36 to 54, wherein the use or method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue to the patient once weekly.

56. The use or method according to any one of claims 36 to 54, wherein the use or method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue to the patient twice weekly.

57. The use or method according to any one of claims 36 to 54, wherein the use or method comprises administering a plurality of doses of the GLP-2 analogue to the patient, wherein the doses are separated in time by one week.

58. The use or method according to any one of claims 36 to 57, wherein the use or method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue in a dose in the range between 0.5 mg and 25 mg inclusive per patient once or twice weekly, optionally between 1 mg and 20 mg inclusive per patient once or twice weekly, optionally between 1 mg and 10 mg inclusive per patient once or twice weekly, optionally between 2 mg and 7 mg inclusive per patient once or twice weekly, optionally between 5 mg and 7 mg inclusive per patient once or twice weekly, or optionallly between 2 mg and 5 mg inclusive per patient once or twice weekly.

59. The use or method according to any one of claims 36 to 58, wherein the use or method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue in a fixed dose of 5 mg, 6 mg, 7 mg, 8 mg, 9 mg, 10 mg, 11 mg, 12 mg, 13 mg, 14 mg or 15 mg, once or twice weekly.

60. The use or method according to any one of claims 36 to 59, wherein the use or method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue in a fixed dose of 10 mg, once or twice weekly.

61. The use or method according to any one of claims 38 to 60, wherein the use or method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue by injection.

62. The use or method according to any one of claims 38 to 61, wherein the dose of the GLP-2 analogue is divided into two or three doses that are administered at spatially separated injection sites.

63. The use or method according to claim 61 or claim 62, wherein the use or method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue by intravenous injection, subcutaneous injection or intramuscular injection.

64. The use or method according to any one of claims 38 to 63, wherein adminstration

of the GLP-2 analogue causes formation of a subcutaneous depot from which the GLP-2 analogue, or metabolites thereof, are released.

65. The use or method according to any one of claims 61 to 64, wherein the use or method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue using an injection pen.

66. The use or method according to any one of claims 38 to 65, wherein X5 is Thr.

67. The use or method according to any one of claims 38 to 66, wherein X11 is Ala.

68. The use or method according to any one of claims 38 to 67, which is:

ZP1848	H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKKKKKK-NH_2,
ZP2949	H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKKK-OH,
ZP2711	H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKK-OH,
ZP2469	H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDK-OH,
ZP1857	H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITD-NH_2, or
ZP2530	H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITD-OH.

69. The use or method according to claim 68 which is:

ZP1848	H-HGEGTFSSELATILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKKKKKK-NH_2.

70. The use or method according to any one of claims 38 to 65, wherein X5 is Ser.

71. The use or method according to any one of claims 38 to 65 or 70, wherein X11 is Ser.

72. The use or method according to any one of claims 38 to 65, 70 or 71 which is:

ZP1846	H-HGEGSFSSELSTILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKKKKKK-NH_2,
ZP1855	H-HGEGSFSSELSTILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITD-NH_2, or
ZP2242	H-HGEGSFSSELSTILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDK-OH.

73. The use or method according to claim 72 which is:

ZP1846	H-HGEGSFSSELSTILDALAARDFIAWLIATKITDKKKKKK-NH_2.

74. A glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment of short bowel syndrome (SBS) in a human subject receiving a parenteral support (PS) regimen, the method comprising:

(i) administering to the subject a GLP-2 analogue represented by the formula:

R^1-Z^1-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-X5-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-X11-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Ile-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Z^2-R^2

wherein:
R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methyl), acetyl, formyl, benzoyl or trifluoroacetyl;
X5 is Ser or Thr;
X11 is Ala or Ser;
R^2 is NH_2 or OH; and
Z^1 and Z^2 are independently absent or a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid units of Lys;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or derivative thereof; and

wherein the GLP-2 analogue is administered once or twice weekly for a time sufficient to lengthen and improve the function of the small intestine of the subject;

(ii) following step (i), reducing a frequency or volume of the parenteral support (PS) regimen in response to improved function of the small intestine; and

(iii) optionally repeating steps (i) and (ii) in response to the subject demonstrating improved function over time as a result of further longitudinal growth of the small intestine.

75. A method for the treatment of short bowel syndrome (SBS) in a human subject receiving a parenteral support (PS) regimen, the method comprising:

(i) administering to the subject a GLP-2 analogue represented by the formula:

R^1-Z^1-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-X5-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-X11-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Ile-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Z^2-R^2

wherein:
R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methyl), acetyl, formyl, benzoyl or trifluoroacetyl;

X5 is Ser or Thr;
X11 is Ala or Ser;
R^2 is NH_2 or OH; and
Z^1 and Z^2 are independently absent or a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid units of Lys;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or derivative thereof; and

wherein the GLP-2 analogue is administered once or twice weekly for a time sufficient to lengthen and further improve the function of the small intestine of the subject;

(ii) following step (i), reducing a frequency or volume of the parenteral support (PS) regimen in response to improved function of the small intestine; and

(iii) optionally repeating steps (i) and (ii) in response to the subject demonstrating continued improved function of the small intestine.

76. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment or the method according to claim 74 or claim 75, wherein treatment is administered to the subject for 18 to 150 weeks, for 18 to 100 weeks, or for 18 to 52 weeks.

77. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment or the method according to any one of claims 74 to 76, wherein the method comprises assessing an initial PS volume within a first few days of GLP-2 therapy, followed by a weekly assessment during the first month of GLP-2 therapy, a monthly assessment over the next 1-3 months of GLP-2 therapy, and/or an assessment every 3-6 months until the of GLP-2 therapy is concluded.

78. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment or the method according to any one of claims 74 to 77, wherein in the above method, step (ii) comprises the steps of: (a) determining the volume of PS required by the subject at that point in the treatment, (b) comparing it to a baseline PS volume determined at the start of GLP-2 therapy and (c) reducing the frequency or volume of the PS where the subject demonstrates improved function of the small intestine.

79. A method for adjusting a parenteral support (PS) volume in a human subject receiving an amount or volume of parenteral support each week, the method comprising calculating a new PS volume using an algorithm in which a PS volume for a week is calculated by subtracting seven times the absolute increase in daily urine volume from a

baseline volume, i.e. PS volume at the initiation of GLP-2 therapy, from the current weekly volume of parenteral support to provide the new PS volume for the subject. Thus, the new PS volume (weekly) for the subject equals the current PS volume (weekly) minus 7 × absolute increase in daily urine volume from the baseline volume.

80. A method for determining a parenteral support (PS) volume for a human subject receiving GLP-2 therapy, the method comprising:

optionally determining a baseline daily urine volume at the start of GLP-2 therapy;

calculating a new PS volume (weekly) for the subject for a coming week based on a current PS volume (weekly) and a daily urine volume (e.g. from a physician visit) using an algorithm in which the new PS volume (weekly) for the subject equals the current PS volume (weekly) - 7 × absolute increase in daily urine volume from the baseline volume.

81. The method of claim 80, wherein the calculating step is carried out if the daily urine volume is at least 10% higher than baseline urine volume.

82. This method of claim 80 or claim 81 further comprising the step of determining the current PS volume (weekly) for use in the calculation of the new PS volume using the algorithm.

83. The method according to any one of claims 79 to 82, wherein the GLP-2 therapy comprises administering to the subject a GLP-2 analogue represented by the formula:

R^1-Z^1-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-X5-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-X11-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Ile-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Z^2-R^2

wherein:
R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methyl), acetyl, formyl, benzoyl or trifluoroacetyl;
X5 is Ser or Thr;
X11 is Ala or Ser;
R^2 is NH_2 or OH; and
Z^1 and Z^2 are independently absent or a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid units of Lys;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or derivative thereof.

84. The method according to any one of claims 79 to 83, wherein the method

comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue to the patient once or twice weekly.

85. The method according to any one of claims 79 to claim 84, wherein the method comprises administering the calculated PS volume to the subject.

86. The method according to any one of claims 79 to 85, wherein the method comprises an initial step of determining the baseline volume and/or determining the daily urine volume of the subject.

87. The method according to any one of claims 79 to 86, wherein the method comprises repeating the calculating step using the algorithm at one or more points during the course of the GLP-2 therapy received by the subject.

88. The method according to any one of claims 79 to 87, wherein the method comprises determining a baseline daily urine volume at the start of GLP-2 therapy and calculating the new PS volume within 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 days after start of the GLP-2 therapy.

89. The method according to any one of claims 79 to 88, wherein the method comprises determining a baseline daily urine volume at the start of GLP-2 therapy and calculating the new PS volume 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 weeks after start of the GLP-2 therapy.

90. The method according to any one of claims 79 to 89, wherein the risk of adverse effect of a to high PS volume is reduced.

91. The method according to claim 90, wherein the adverse effect is fluid overload.

92. A glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment and/or prevention of a patient having SBS-intestinal insufficiency (SBS-II), wherein the treatment prevents or delays the development of SBS-intestinal failure (SBS-IF), wherein the GLP-2 analogue is represented by the formula:

R^1-Z^1-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-X5-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-X11-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Ile-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Z^2-R^2

wherein:

R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methyl), acetyl, formyl, benzoyl or trifluoroacetyl;

X5 is Ser or Thr;
X11 is Ala or Ser;
R^2 is NH_2 or OH; and
Z^1 and Z^2 are independently absent or a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid units of Lys;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or derivative thereof.

administering the GLP-2 analogue to the patient once or twice weekly and/or according to any of the other treatment regimes described herein.

93. Use of a GLP-2 analogue is represented by the formula:

R^1-Z^1-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-X5-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-X11-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Ile-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Z^2-R^2

wherein:
R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methyl), acetyl, formyl, benzoyl or trifluoroacetyl;
X5 is Ser or Thr;
X11 is Ala or Ser;
R^2 is NH_2 or OH; and
Z^1 and Z^2 are independently absent or a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid units of Lys;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or derivative thereof,

for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment and/or prevention of a patient having SBS-intestinal insufficiency (SBS-II), wherein the treatment prevents or delays the development of SBS-intestinal failure (SBS-IF).

94. A method for treating and/or preventing of a patient having SBS-intestinal insufficiency, wherein the method prevents or delays the development of SBS-intestinal failure, wherein the GLP-2 analogue is represented by the formula:

R^1-Z^1-His-Gly-Glu-Gly-X5-Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu-Leu-X11-Thr-Ile-Leu-Asp-Ala-Leu-Ala-Ala-Arg-Asp-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Ile-Ala-Thr-Lys-Ile-Thr-Asp-Z^2-R^2

wherein:
R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g. methyl), acetyl, formyl, benzoyl or trifluoroacetyl;
X5 is Ser or Thr;
X11 is Ala or Ser;

R^2 is NH_2 or OH; and

Z^1 and Z^2 are independently absent or a peptide sequence of 1-6 amino acid units of Lys; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or derivative thereof.

95. The glucagon-like peptide 2 (GLP-2) analogue for use in a method for the treatment, the method or the use according to cany one of claims 90 to claim 92, wherein the method comprises administering the GLP-2 analogue to the patient once or twice weekly.