**INTRODUCTION**

In Asia, nowadays, pig producers need to protect their pigs and sows against several pathogens. Many vaccination programs have to be implemented in sows during the gestating or lactating period. The possibility of reducing or administering vaccines simultaneously can potentially improve either welfare status or the labour efficiency. Therefore, the objective of this trial was to estimate if the attenuated PRRS vaccine (UNISTRAIN® PRRS) can keep viability when it is reconstituted with an inactivated swine influenza vaccine (GRIPORK®).

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Two 50-dose freeze dried tablet of UNISTRAIN® PRRS (strain VP-046 BIS. HIPRA) vaccine (attenuated PRRS virus) were used. One was reconstituted with GRIPORK® (HIPRA) (50-dose bottle; 100ml). The other one was reconstituted in 100ml aqueous commercial solvent (HIPRA). After 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 hours post reconstitution at 25°C, virus was titered measuring its cytopathic effect in CLON 8 cell line.

**RESULTS**

PRRS vaccine virus (UNISTRAIN® PRRS) when mixed with GRIPORK® maintained its in Vitro viability with titers values equivalent or higher than the minimum effective concentration (MEC) of the product ($10^{3.5}$-$10^{5.5}$CCID$_{50}$) until 4 hours after reconstitution. The same results were obtained when mixed with the diluent (100ml) in commercial solvent (see table 1).

**DISCUSSION**

These results suggest there is no interference on PRRSv viability between vaccine components when UNISTRAIN® PRRS is reconstituted with GRIPORK®. Moreover, UNISTRAIN® PRRS can keep its MEC until 4 hours after the reconstitution at room temperature. Bear in mind that field conditions can interfere in these results. Despite of further studies in vivo would be required in order to assure the safety and the immunogenic response of this vaccine mixing, it could be considered a potential vaccine combination in commercial farms.

**REFERENCES**