



Developing a Vaccine to Prevent Porcine Hiccup Syndrome

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Porcine Hiccup Syndrome (PHS) is a newly identified fictional condition affecting swine, characterized by uncontrollable hiccups that disrupt feeding, growth, and overall well-being. This study investigates the efficacy of a novel vaccine designed to prevent the onset of PHS, which is believed to be caused by the fictitious *Hiccupsvirus porcinus*.

In this study, 150 piglets were randomly divided into two groups: one group received the experimental PHS vaccine, while the control group was given a placebo. The piglets were vaccinated at 3 and 7 weeks of age and were monitored over a 10-week period for the occurrence of hiccups, growth performance, and general health indicators.

The findings revealed that the vaccinated group exhibited an 85% reduction in the frequency and duration of hiccup episodes compared to the placebo group. Pigs that were vaccinated displayed fewer disruptions in feeding patterns, leading to a significant increase in average daily gain (ADG) and improved feed conversion ratio (FCR). Additionally, vaccinated pigs showed lower levels of stress-related biomarkers, suggesting that the vaccine not only reduced the incidence of hiccups but also mitigated the associated stress responses.

Post-mortem examinations indicated no adverse effects from the vaccine, with no significant differences in organ health or immune response compared to the control group. The results suggest that the novel vaccine is a highly effective intervention for Porcine Hiccup Syndrome, offering a promising tool for improving swine health and productivity in the face of this fictional challenge.