

**Translator:** shall we make the interview in Afan oromo or Amharic?

**Participant 1&2:** it's good in Amharic.

**Translator:** have a look at these pictures and do you know any one of these? And can you tell us is it common here and what will cause it?

**Participant:** its common here and it's called "nidift" it's caused by wound.

**Translator:** its common here, and there are a lot of cases coming here to the clinic and they know it very well. And they say it's mainly caused by wounds.

**Translator:** do you think it's a problem for the horses?

**Participant:** yea it's a problem.

**Translator:** sure, they say of course why not?

**Interviewer:** can you tell us what will be the problem?

**Participant 1:** the horse will be wounded, infested by flies, will be weak and finally the owner will abandon and it will not have feed and water. It will be distressed.

**Participant 2:** since the horse will be infested by flies, it can't feed and will always be on the street to defend the flies. Because of this it will be weak and thin. And will be abandoned.

**Translator:** the horse will become wounded and get so many flies, to avoid those flies from its body it will lose time to graze. Or to feed and lastly his body condition will be weak. And will be thrown to the street.

**Interviewer:** why do you finally thrown away the animal?

**Participant:** since it can't work anymore, no one is taking care for it.

**Translator:** the owner will not give care for the horse anymore.

**Interviewer:** how does the horse get the disease?

**Participant 1:** the disease normally happens in hot climate areas and even if I don't know the science of the disease it's caused by a fungus. And through equipment sharing.

**Translator:** the disease mostly happens in hot temperature, the science says it's from the fungus. But it can be transmitted through equipment sharing and through flies. They are not sure about from where it comes.

**Interviewer:** what's the treatment?

**Participant 1:** we will shave the area of the wound, and wash if the nodules are mature we will flush the pus out, and infuse with iodine tincture. And give potassium iodide orally. Sometimes the KI is not in market.

**Translator:** when the affected horse is presented to the clinic, they wash the area of the wound first, then shave the area of the wound and if the nodules are mature they will incise and let the pus out. Then, they will add iodine tincture on it. If there is KI they will administrate that orally.

**Participant1:** by now we don't have the medicine, but when we get the medicine we will continue to administer that.

**Translator:** we have finished KI by now but we will use it when we get that.

**Interviewer:** how often do you have the KI? Is it most of the time? Or very rare?

**Participant 1:** most of the time it's available, but sometimes not available in the market.

**Translator:** sometimes it's there in their clinic, but it's not there in the market. Because the drug is imported from the outside.

**Interviewer:** do the owners who come here will pay for the cost of treatment?

**Participant:** No they will not pay.

**Interviewer:** do the owners bring the horses every week back here or is it challengeful?

**Participant 2:** yes they are willing to bring their horses.

**Translator:** they are okay to bring their horse every day.

**Interviewer:** do you think the treatment that you give works?

**Participant 1&2:** yes it works.

**Translator:** yes it works.

**Interviewer:** assume you are working in the city, on harness making and as a farrier, do you think the disease will affect your business?

**Participant 1:** I don't think it will affect my business, even if I am not working that. Since the horse is alive and working it will not be the problem.

**Participant 2:** it will not affect the business.

**Translator:** by now we are not doing this kind of business outside, but if I do that it will not affect my business since the horse is working and alive.

**Interviewer:** do you think the treatment has any side effect?

**Participant 2:** we have not heard any side effect from the owners yet. The owners are happy with the treatment, because it will burst the nodules of the wounds. And help the horses get better. And we will tell the owner you should be strong to follow up your horse.

**Translator:** they don't think it has side effect, they didn't hear anything from the owners. When the owners come for next treatment they will tell us that the treatment is getting progress. The nodules are getting mature and burst due to the treatment. So they didn't think as side effect.

**Interviewer:** what about for you? Have you ever worried when administering the treatment?

**Participant 1:** since we put on the gloves we don't worry. We are ready to help the horses. Since we are professionals we are never worried about the disease or any other problems. We do keep our safety

**Participant 2:** since we keep our protocols and safety we are not worried about anything.

**Translator:** they keep their safety by wearing gloves, so they don't worry.

**Interviewer:** look at this picture and have you ever seen this kind of disease on the animals?

**Participant 1&2:** it's not common here.

**Translator:** it's not common here but they are arguing on that. It doesn't look like a nodule, they are saying it's kind of scar sometime they get the horse with this kind of scar. They call it as dermapova.

**Interviewer:** how about in people have you ever seen this?

**Participant 1:** I have seen affected people on [social media] but, it's not common here.

**Participant 2:** it's not common here but might happen sometimes, they call it scratch.

**Translator:** the eye one. Sometime they may see that but it is not common here.

**Interviewer:** what do they think about it?

**Participant:** we call it "Ikek"

**Translator:** they call it "Ikek" meaning itching.

**Interviewer:** what do you do if you see this tomorrow morning on your body?

**Participant 1&2:** we will consult physician.

**Translator:** we will go to health center, to consult physician.

**Interviewer:** do you shake hands of people affected with this.

**Participant 1:** I may fear that it can be transmitted to me, so I shake the part covered with cloth.

**Translator:** since they have fear of the disease, they will not shake the affected part they choose to shake the cloth covered part. Because they could be catch by the disease.

**Interviewer:** do you know any of the alternative treatment, the community use and not come here?

**Participant 2:** some uses hot iron to burn the nodules or the wounds, others also use battery acid topically on the wound area.

**Participant 1:** actually I haven't seen people doing this, but when the owners bring their horse here we will see the wounded area burned with hot iron. And battery acid on the topical, on the area of the wound.

**Translator:** there are traditional treatment that the owner prefer. And they will come to the clinic and they say they have used hot iron to burn that wounded area, also they may inject battery acid on the area of the nodules. And also they may use a root from the trees.

**Interviewer:** is there anything you want to tell about?

**Participant:** we have told everything we have, that might be important.

**Translator:** we have nothing to tell, we have shared everything we have.

**Interviewer:** do you have a question to ask before we finish?

**Participant:** what will the community benefit from the research?

**Interviewer:** in collaboration with this project and few others what we are hoping for is to increase treatment options for this disease and to try and reduce the problem that this disease is causing in this community.