

Interviewer: do you recognize this?

Participant: I think this is fungal disease. It's common. Locally they leaf plant. In clinic they will use ivermectin. To treat the wound. To help them.

Interviewer: what will they do with the plant?

Participant: they will use different plant they will chop that and apply to the wound.

Interviewer: where will people go to get these treatment? Do they do themselves?

Participant: they will go and find the leaf and do that by themselves.

Interviewer: do you think this is a problem?

Participant: yes it's common.

Interviewer: what does it mean for that horse? Is it going to better or what will happen to the horse?

Participant: when we use the leaf the wound will get better. It will become healed. Ivermectin will also make them better

Interviewer: what will you do for their horse if it's yours?

Participant: I will use the ivermectin.

Interviewer: can the still work or get rid of it?

Participant: I will recommend to give rest.

Interviewer: for how long?

Participant: until it will better. Or heal

Interviewer: does it often heal?

Participant: it can heal completely.

Interviewer: do people come once for ivermectin or multiple times?

Participant: we will give one time it can heal.

Interviewer: do you recognize any of this?

Participant: I have seen.

Interviewer: if this was your horse what will you do?

Participant: to remove this I will use the ivermectin. First I will wash with water.

Interviewer: is it easy to find the ivermectin? From where do you get?

Participant: from clinic, from Government clinic, its veterinary clinic and it's very cheap.

Interviewer: do you think any of this is risk to you? Can you catch it from your horse?

Participant: the EZL may be catching.

Interviewer: how do you protect yourself?

Participant: I wear gloves.

Interviewer: are you worried about the ivermectin? Any side effect?

Participant: no side effect. It's animal preparation.

Interviewer: what about your, handling? Will you get sick from handling the drug?

Participant: it may have side effect but I, don't have to drink it. I have to wash my hand before eating.

Interviewer: do you recognize any of this on human?

Participant: this is "forfor" the "I" one is "chitto" and this one is "barolle" They are fungal disease

Interviewer: are they common in Ethiopia?

Participant: I have seen this.

Interviewer: is it bad for someone to have this?

Participant: no

Interviewer: what will you advise if your brother come with this tomorrow?

Participant: I will advise to go to clinic.

Interviewer: where do buy human treatment?

Participant: better treatment from private but it's expensive.

Interviewer: so it depends on the prescription?

Participant: you can go and tell your problem and you get your drug. If it's from the gov't you will need prescription. So the private is quicker. It take less time.

Interviewer: do you know antifungal medications for animals?

Participant: sometime we will iodine, or human preparation.

Interviewer: how do you use iodine? On to the wound?

Participant: yes on the wound.

Interviewer: how often do you have to use that?

Participant: until it get better.

Interviewer: does the iodine work?

Participant: may be.

Interviewer: how often? How much percent?

Participant: fungal disease is not curable. The cell of fungus is similar to that of the animal, so it will affect the cell of the animal. It will affect the animal other than the fungus. The healing percent is very low.

Interviewer: will the iodine make them suffer or make it worse?

Participant: iodine will not make the animal like that.

Interviewer: but might not heal.

Interviewer: do the people take the iodine to home?

Participant: here they will receive advice how to use will show to use at home.

Interviewer: how long do you think the horse can work with this fungal infection? Or die quickly?

Participant: the fungal infection is incurable. It's chronic.

Interviewer: when the horse is put on the street by the owner will they look at them continuously?

Participant: there is variation of the idea. The one who know the animal welfare can give sympathy, for that animals but other won't.

Interviewer: is it good thing to leave horse on the street?

Participant: it's good to keep the horse as far as possible, it's not recommended according to the animal welfare. It's good to specific place.

Interviewer: would you ever recommend Euthanasia?

Participant: there is criteria to recommend it, if the disease is transmitted with speed to the others it will be recommended. If the animal can't become well. We will go for Euthanasia.

Interviewer: will you do that here? How will you do that?

Participant: in the case of rabies we will do that locally. On donkeys and dogs.

Interviewer: how will you do that?

Participant: by using gun.

Interviewer: will they do the same with the horse?

Participant: I don't know.

Interviewer: have you ever Euthanize horse with this?

Participant: at this stage I will treat the animal. It may become well.

Interviewer: is there anything you want to tell me about fungal medication?

Participant: I have a question? What drug will you for this?

Interviewer: ketoconazole, amphotericin B. Do you know these names?

Participant: no.

Interviewer: we are looking drug for these horses. If there is a way to get that.