

Transcript 30

Interviewer: have a look at this pictures and tell me if you know it?

Participant: we know it and we call it “nidift” and “biche”

Translator: is it common here?

Participant: yes, it's common and has killed a lot of our horse. It has killed a lot of our horse. I have cured a horse wich was affected by this.

Translator: they know it and call it “nidift” and “biche” they can be dead or recovered from that disease. When it's severe they will die. When it's not they will recover.

Interviewer: do you know what makes to recover or to die?

Participant: there is male or female fungus, the one that killed my horse is female they say.

Participant: a lot of horse has been dead because the disease is transmissible.

Translator: they separate the disease as male or female, the female one is very serious for the horse it may kill them within few week or months.

Interviewer: how does the horse will get EZL?

Participant: it can be through harness, flies and different equipment. And can also be transferred through whip. Also when they feed together it might transfer.

Participant2: we don't know exactly how it can be transferred.

Translator: they don't know the exact process. By using the same harness.

Interviewer: can you ask how the male or the female disease cause different disease?

Participant: the female one will spread seriously it's the different stage of the disease.

Interviewer: what is the impact of the disease for their horse?

Participant: it will not have the capacity to move or work. It can't eat anymore. We have income from this horse. We will manage our family by this.

Translator: when the horse die by this they can't get income anymore and unable to work. This is will impact our life

Interviewer: what will they do when they see sign of “biche?”

Participant: there is nothing we will do. We will just throw out the horse. And will buy another horse.

Translator: what don't you bring it to the clinic?

Participant: when we bring them they will tell us to leave the place. They will never talk to us.

Translator: frequently when the horses are affected they will throw out the horses. Sometimes we will bring to the [NGO]. They will sometimes bring them to the clinic for treatment.

Interviewer: is the treatment that you get from the [NGO] is good?

Participant: is it regarding biche?

Translator: we haven't taken any treatment yet. But our horse has not been suffered from this.

Interviewer: do they know these things, have a look at the pictures?

Participant: I know this one "I" it is called "chitto" its common here. We don't know the others.

Translator: they call it "Chitto" and it's common here. Or itching

Interviewer: is it bad if you get one of these?

Participant: its bad thing the clinic will give us treatment we will use that after we wash our hand.

But it will sometimes come back again and will cause a problem. It will have a pus on your body.

Translator: once it's recovered it will recur easily.

Interviewer: if they get this disease what will they do?

Participant: we will go to the clinic. It's only for some time that you will recovered it will come again.

Translator: it will stay with you there is no effective treatment.

Interviewer: will they buy their treatment from the government or private pharmacy?

Participant: we will go to the private pharmacies. Because I will get faster service. Since it's the nearest.

Translator: it depends on the location of the pharmacy they will go to the nearest place. And most of the time will go to private pharmacy.

Interviewer: do they think the treatment is expensive?

Participant: it's expensive around 150 birr.

Translator: it's expensive.

Interviewer: are they not able to afford the cost and can't get the treatment because of that?

Participant: there are a lot of peoples, one person was affected with this problem and lost all of his hair and he finally used the spiritual thing and got healed.

Translator: most people can't afford that. They will stay the disease

Interviewer: does that happen a lot?

Participant: there are a lot of people, and they will live with that and will get cured by chance.

Translator: they will stay with the disease and it can be cured spontaneously. The payment is very difficult.

Interviewer: are they worried about catching disease from the horse?

Participant: we have never been worried about the disease. It can't be transferred.

Translator: they don't expect it will be transferred.

Interviewer: why?

Participant: because we haven't seen when the disease is transferring from horse to people. But there is someone who said the disease will be transferred they were lying. I am washing my horse with my hand when it was affected and am still healthy.

Translator: we always wash our animal with hand and we are fine yet.

Interviewer: when you throw out your horse will you look them out?

Participant: some people will look at the horse, the other will not. But I will isolate my horse and used different kind of treatment including the holy water it became better.

Participant 2: we will not see them again.

Translator: sometimes in very rare case when the horse will become cure they will take it back.

Interviewer: do they ever consider Euthanasia as another option other than throwing out?

Participant: yes we will allow. Why not?

Translator: if we get the chance we can do that.

Interviewer: if they were willing to euthanize? What will stop them?

Participant: it's only you who is asking us about our horse regarding the problem we face? No government body has come and asked us? We want to thank you because you are asking us about our horses? Nobody has done this before?

Translator: the people is not aware of that. And there is gap between the government and health institution.

Interviewer: if you want to euthanize your horse who will you ask?

Participant: we don't have anyone to ask. Even the peoples are sick these days and there is a big problem we are facing, there is no government body asking us. We are happy that you are asking us the problem that we are facing.

Translator: we didn't know what government body to ask. The government also don't know about this.

Interviewer: is there anything you want to tell us?

Participant: we will request you to continue to work on this disease, and find solution for that. That will be so appreciable.

Interviewer: we will continue to find solution with other peoples too.