

Interviewer: take a look at these pictures.

Translator: what's the name of the disease?

Participant: I didn't see this disease on the face of the horses. It's mainly seen under the arms of the horses. And on their legs. It's called in this area nidift. The chance of recovery of the horse is wide and the disease stays with the horses for longer time. What makes the horse to stay in life is by washing it continuously and daily also by using the traditional medicine the "[name]" there is also other leaf of plant called "[name]" by using these you can prolong the age of the horse. It will not heal at one it's just through process, after it's healed once it can come back again.

Interviewer: what is the source of the disease?

Participant: it's because of the poor hygiene, and poor feeding. If they don't wash them always. And not give them food properly, this disease can happen on the horses under these conditions

Translator: is it common here?

Participant: it happen sometimes.

Translator: is what you call nidift is similar to this or different?

Participant: we haven't seen the disease on the face of the animal. But we have seen it on their legs.

Translator: is the type that happen on the leg, is common here? The one on the leg will go to their face gradually. Most of the time it starts from the leg and under belly, not this much. You can help to live long time through different herbal. But you can't cure it totally. But have to wash it with herbal for long time. When you take care of it, you can help him live longer. What he said is it comes from dirtiness, and sometimes when they get hungry.

Interviewer: how will it come from hunger and dirtiness what did you want to say?

Participant: it will work the whole day, if just care of the horse wash it morning and night that will be good but if you are working with it the whole day, it will be sweat when it's at home, you might give him a feed. Since its tired it will not eat that food. It will be more tired and week. The sweat will be dirty.

Participant2: what I also have is again the same, if you just can't wash the horse it will stay the same.

Translator: after the work if we don't wash their body they will sweat after work because of that, and if they are not washed after work they are not as such happier to eat. They will become

weak and will lose their body condition. And there is dirtiness over there and if it's not washed they will become catch by the disease.

Interviewer: is it a big problem, if the horses has this disease?

Participant: exactly, it will not only affect the horse, if it's wounded since it's our livelihood and if it can't be cured, our choice is just to throw away this and buy another one.

Translator? Why do you throw away the animal?

Participant: because it can't be cured anymore. And also when you put this at home the disease will be transmitted to the other healthy horses. And also we can't afford the feed cost. The main thing is not only the food, it will be transmitted to other healthy horses.

Interviewer: how can the disease will be transferred to their horses?

Participant: it can be transmitted through flies, grooming, and the harness.

Participant: it can also transmitted by the equipment's and also through the whip,

Translator: you have changed the horse but you didn't changed the equipment. So how will no the disease will be stop from transmission.

Participant: I will just take care for the future matter.

Translator: it's a big problem because its means of their lives. When the horse is catch by these disease what they will do is just to throw them away because they will transmit the disease. Because you have no chance and it's not curative. Since the feed cost money they will no longer give feed to these horses. And I asked another question. If they left that one to reduce the contact as the disease can be transmitted from one to the other. They don't care about the equipment they will not change, the bit the harness, the whip. They can transmit that if they share the same equipment's. When they leave the affected one they will not get new equipment.

Interviewer: do they see it as a risk and if they know the disease could be transmitted through the equipment, why they will share the same equipment why they will not replace that?

Participant: we haven't thought that the disease could be transmitted through the equipment's. The second thing to change the equipment it will be costly, to change one cart it takes around 15 thousand birr. You can change part wich are made of the wood but not the others.

Translator: we don't care about that one, even though we are about to change the cart affected it costs around thing that we lose is we will not give attention to that one.

Interviewer: have they ever heard of horses recovering from these diseases?

Participant: we haven't seen yet. And also after it's recovered some of the horse will come back again

Translator: no horse can totally cure from this, somewhat recover and again come back.

Interviewer: so they just manage it. They try the best manage.

Interviewer: they mentioned herbal remedy, when they notice the lesion what they do first?

Participant: there was a horse I used to have, which had a disease people told me the so called “BESIKE” and just washed the whole body with the soap and the water. I also used alcohol, then the disease disseminated to other body parts. Then I brought it here then they said wash it and also they gave an ointment.

Translator: when I first saw the nodule on my horses, since I am not familiar with the disease, I asked other people, they told me that the disease is called besike. Then I burst it and washed it with soap and alcohol. And it disappeared first and then the disease came back again. But after a time it changed the place and came again on the leg. Then they heard about the service that they can get from and he brought it here, washed and he added the drug the [NGO] gave him and the wound was dried.

Interviewer: does he have much hope about this treatment will it work for his horse?

Participant: the medication that they are giving us works well. It had worked for me.

Interviewer: what is the treatment they are giving you here?

Participant: they give us a medication like that could avoid the worms, they will also give us a kind of prevention. That will be given orally.

Translator: what they will give for you, medicine?

Participant: there is alcohol, that they will give us, they will tell us that we have to wash, with the soap. And they told us that the wound will be avoided, and they were correct it will dry the wound. It will not recover the horse at once it's just through step, that it will recover the horse. The way we take care matters for the healing of the horse.

Translator: the treatment that they will get from here is [NGO] will deworm the horse. For internal parasite, regarding the case they wash the wound area. Apply on it the medicine that they will give, it's the iodine. If your management is good for this horse it could be cured but we don't know its end.

Interviewer: have you ever tried any other method?

Participant 2: who haven't tried any other treatment, we just take care of them so they are healthy yet but recently it was diseased and I brought it here. And it was recovered.

Participant 3: they will iron it with hot metal the area of the wound.

Translator: does that will heal the horse?

Participant: it will not heal the horse.

Translator: who will do that, is it known?

Participant: anyone can do it by themselves.

Translator: I am managing my horse in good way so, never got a disease before, now just come with bisike here, and bring here and it's in a good condition. We didn't get any other option of treatment. The other one said. Sometime they will burn the area of the lesion it doesn't cure that much.

Interviewer: what will they do first? Do they will burn it first or come here first?

Participant: most of them will bring here, and wash it but the others will iron it.

Participant 2: a person told me that, if you just iron the area of the wound, it will not go to the other body parts. It will be burn and will not go to other site.

Translator: wich one will they do first? The medication or the ironizing?

Participant: there are some people who will not go to Medication, they will first try the burning and then will come here for medication.

Translator: they will just first burn it by themselves, and if it's not working they will come here.

Interviewer: is the burning is the good choice?

Translator: what he said that, is they think that the disease will not go to other body parts once they have burned the affected area.

Interviewer: are they worried of any side effect of the treatment here have they heard of any side effect?

Participant: no we haven't seen that, they will give us the drug in bottle, and we will add on it.

Translator: will the horse simply stand until you are adding all the drug?

Participant: the drug may cause him feel like burning. And it will not simply stand.

Translator: how do you add the ointments on the animal, is it by your hand?

Participant: I will just add on it by my hand, I will not put on any glove.

Translator: is there anything that will remain on your hand?

Participant: some alcohol will be left on my hand.

Translator: are you afraid of anything that will remain on your hand?

Participant: I will not be afraid. There is a horse that I bought last week and it has got the disease and I will just wash it by my hand. There is a wound on the body of the horse.

Translator: what he said is, when they apply the drug they should block the horse to avoid Kicking, the side effect that will cause him to kick them is because the drug will irritate them. And the other one will put ointments on the horse by its hand and only the color of the alcohol is left on the hand. He is not afraid of anything.

Interviewer: what about the disease? Will that disease transmit to people or to them?

Participant: it's not transferred to people.

Translator: have you seen this kind of disease before, in this area?

Participant: no we haven't seen.

Interviewer: what about on human, have you seen this kind of disease?

Participant: this one will transmit to people sometime, they recognize "I"

Translator: what is the cause of the disease?

Participant: because of the dirtiness, and poor hygiene and dirtiness of the water. Dirtiness of the blood.

Translator: if you wash with dirty water. You might get this.

Interviewer: do they think it will spread between people or only from water.

Participant: yes it's transmissible.

Translator: how?

Participant: if you sleep together, if you just eat together you may get the disease. I had got this disease the ikerk.

Translator: how did you get this disease?

Participant: I just go to the hot climate area, and slept with affected people and I got the disease. Then I add drug on it and it's healed now.

Translator: from where did you bought the drug?

Participant: from human pharmacy.

Translator: who prescribed that for you?

Participant: no, I just showed them and they give me a medicine. And add it on, it left me for some time and come back again, and I am adding the drug on it now.

Translator: how do you add the ointments on?

Participant: I will just wash and then add on it.

Translator: for how long time do you take the drug?

Participant: only for three days.

Translator: it may be different from this one, he got from another area he just sleep with other body, and come up with this one and he go to the pharmacy and they gave him the paste. And he applied it for the three days now its cured.

Interviewer: do you know the name of the drug?

Participant: I don't know it.

Translator: it's caused of the hot temperature.

Interviewer: if somebody had a problem would they avoid them, would they isolate that person.

Participant: we wouldn't isolate.

Interviewer: what would they do if their son, or brother wake up tomorrow with this one what will they do?

Participant: I will put his cloth separately from the other ones, and also will isolate the equipment that he is going to use from the others. I can't say get out from my house because he is my family. I will just take care through this. And I will also take him to the health center.

Translator: first he will just focus on the care he should take for this person. Make isolate what use property like cloth, then he will take him to the hospital, he will not isolate him from his house. Because he is my brother.

Interviewer: why don't you, use the Euthanasia?

Participant: I will not allow the horse that I have been using for lifetime to be killed.

Translator: you will not kill them, here there are professionals that will do that, can you bring him for that?

Participant: I actually heard about this today, but I will not do it if also you said do that?

Participant 2: you know we are in hope that the horse will be recovered from his disease, we don't think that it's going to die. So we will not want to kill them because they are our livelihoods.

Participant 1: but when I just understand from you, it's correct, when we just throw them away, it may transmit the disease to the others. Also it will not be distressed.

Participant 2: I have abandoned the horse for more than six months to the river, and after sometime it recovered, and I am using it back. So we will not kill them. Even if I have abandon that horse I will just follow them whether they are alive or not if it's in good condition I will bring it back.

Participant 3: the question that I want to ask is the disease transmissible when we wash it by our hand?

Translator: you have told me earlier that you are not caught when you were washing them by your hands. It's not transferred from horse to human. But there is human version of it.

Translator: regarding the Euthanasia service, even they don't know, they are not aware of that. And they hear from me, they are not happy to bring their horse to be killed the horse that have been serving them. They will just to choose to abandon the horse on the street. And they will go and look out for their horse once in two weeks. They will not lose their hope, because it might get better. And one of them said he just get the horse back that was about to die, and started to work with it.

Participant 1: what I want to say is we will be happy if you can get us this drug that would help our horses recover. And to continue on the research.

Participant 2: we will be happy if we get medication for this disease.