

INTERVIEW NO 10

Translator: do you know or have you seen this kind of disease before?

Participant: yes I know all these are The “Biche” it has covered the body of the animals.

Translator: is it common in this area?

Participant: yes there are some animals affected with this and they do wander on the roads. Even if they are not mine. But I do see animals affected with this disease in the surroundings.

Translator: he know the disease is common in the area. Even though the one he has is not caught by the disease. There is a lot affected he said.

Interviewer: what do they call the disease?

Translator: they call it “Biche”

Interviewer: What do you think cause the disease?

Participant: I think it comes from around the river and they will get bite by insect and it's during May season. The wound or the disease will not be seen as soon as they get bite it will begin to be seen after two to three years.

Translator: they just think as the horse may get it around the river, when they graze during the may there is insect that bite them they get from that as they think. It didn't start to show the nodule as soon as the insect bite them. It might be after two years.

Interviewer: Do you think this is a problem to the animals?

Participant: yes, it's big a problem.

Translator: yea big problem.

Interviewer: why it's a problem is it painful or it can't work anymore?

Participant: if our properties are one's affected they can't work anymore and they will be abandoned and are going to death.

Translator: what he say is, affecting our property. At the end of the day after the horse become weak they will get abandoned.

Interviewer: what do you do if you have a horse like this?

Participant: I will just abandon because it has no use anymore.

Translator: I will just leave.

Interviewer: why do you abandon?

Participant: because it's not working anymore, it will be so weak and will die after sometime.

Translator: because it doesn't work. It will become weak and lastly will die.

Interviewer: there is no way to treat this?

Participant: we will bring them here (clinic) but there is no cure.

Translator: we try to bring here but there is no cure, we try our best.

Participant: it's not because of our negligence, we report all the time. They will follow the medication. The follow up is good but they couldn't recover.

Translator: they follow the treatment, but there is no cure at the end of the day. They can bring it. But it didn't get cure.

Interviewer: have you ever brought your animal to be euthanized?

Translator: there is an organization called SPANA, they will kill the horse in a humane way if they are abandoned, have you brought your animal for this purpose?

Participant: No.

Translator: because he has no a horse affected with the disease. He is speaking what he has seen in his surrounding, his friends.

Interviewer: is the treatment expensive?

Participant: we didn't pay for the treatment. It's for free.

Translator: we didn't pay until now. When they bring this one.

Interviewer: do you think a horse affected with this disease is a risk to people or yourself?

Participant: if it was transmissible, we would have been affected.

Translator: if it's been transmitted we already have died.

Interviewer: is it a risk to other horses?

Participant: yes it's transmissible.

Translators: yes it's transmissible.

Interviewer: so if there is a horse like this do you separate it from others or what will you do?

Participant: when we give water to other horses we will isolate them.

Translator: they will try to isolate from the others especially when giving water. But they may get contact to each other.

Interviewer: what about equipment's like braiders and harnesses?

Participant: we don't use the same harness for the affected and the healthy one's because we had a fear that it can be transmitted.

Translator: it will not touch their body, so we didn't change that one.

Interviewer: have you ever seen humans with things like this?

Participant: No, I haven't seen but there was a man who was washing his feet in river and get bite by the insect and had a wound on his leg. It's called "ye wenz nidift."

Translator: I don't know if it's the same, but I have come across a person when he was washing surround the river, they just got bitten by insect but not on hand.

Interviewer: if one of your family is affected with this tomorrow what will you do?

Participant: we will just go to physician.

Translator: I will go and contact physician.

Interviewer: Do you think it's common in Ethiopia or in this area?

Participant: No.

Interviewer: do you have anything to tell us about your horse or this infection?

Participant: you know we are buying these horses for 7000 to 8000 birr. And we are frustrated about this infections on our business. Once the horses get infected we are going to abandon them. So I do ask for your assistance on the treatment to this disease.

Translator: this working animals cost, these horse 7000 and 8000, so when they are caught with the disease we are just losing them. So if there is a treatment and if you can help us it should be soon.

Interviewer: do you have anything else to ask?

Participant: No, Thank you.