

Interview No 11

Interviewer: take a look at this picture and are you familiar with it?

Participant: its common and we know it.

Translator: are you sure, the disease is common here? What do the peoples call it?

Participant: yes it's common and we know its fungal disease.

Translator: its common and lot of horses are affected with this. Its fungal disease.

Translator: is it much number?

Participant: yes it was very much but now have reduced in number.

Translator: so common before and now its reducing.

Interviewer: do you think it's a big problem?

Participant: yes it's a problem because the owners will abandon the horses. Because they can't, get treatment they will leave the horse on the street.

Translator: it's a big problem and they just will leave the horse on the street.

Interviewer: why they are left out on the street?

Participant: if they have 2 horses and one is affected, they are afraid that, it will be transmitted to the others. And nobody is not preferring to move on the cart they are working on for transport, because of this they will throw them away.

Translator: they do this to reduce transmission to the other healthy horses. Just to save the healthy one. The peoples are not happy to get on the cart because of the horse is affected. The people will avoid to be on those carts of affected horses.

Interviewer: do you know why the case is reducing in number now?

Participant: I am not sure of this, because am not in the research am now far from the profession.

Translator: I don't know the reason am leaving the profession, the professionals or the doctors may say something about it.

Interviewer: how does the disease spread between horses?

Participant: it's through contact.

Interviewer: is there any risk to humans?

Participant: not yet.

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

Participant: we will try to treat the horse.

Translator: how do you try to treat?

Participant: even if it's not mine, through keeping its hygiene, and by applying iodine tincture. I will follow up the horse.

Interviewer: do you have any other medication that you sell for this condition?

Participant: we do use antibiotic we use a penstrep we even use high dose because we think it can cure the lesion.

Translator: we don't have other medication, but we use penstrep to help cure the lesion.

Interviewer: can a people buy penstrep from you without prescription?

Participant: they can buy iodine but not penstrep.

Translator: they can get the iodine without prescription but not the penstrep.

Interviewer: does the iodine treatment happen for a long time?

Participant: they use until the horse will be healthy. Or it will reduce the degree of the disease.

Translator: they use it for long time until it will get cure. When it comes again it aggravate, the people become hopeless and stop the treatment.

Interviewer: is that treatment expensive?

Participant: not much but it's expensive.

Interviewer: have you recognized any of these on humans.

Participant: yes, I have seen.

Translator: except this one [participant] has seen the others.

Interviewer: is it a problem in people or is it common?

Participant: yes it's a problem and we use ketoconazole for that, it was effective but it's not available in the market. Ketoconazole is preferred to clotrimazole

Translator: ketoconazole is much effective for this one.

Interviewer: from where do people get the treatment?

Participant: the Doctors will prescribe and it will be there in pharmacy.

Translator: after the physician prescribe they can get from human pharmacy.

Interviewer: the drugs she would treat this in humans she wouldn't recommend for horse fungal infections?

Participant: we use ketoconazole and Sulphur. But the human preparation is expensive and small in amount and also prepared in human standard. Can't reach the whole body surface of the animal. Also the availability of ketoconazole less.

Translator: she may recommend ketoconazole or even Sulphur she said to treat the fungal disease in cattle and even for horse. But the problem is the drug is very different since it's prepared for humans and it's expensive to reach the whole body of the horse.

Interviewer: is ketoconazole available in human pharmacy?

Participant: sometimes it's available not all the time.

Interviewer: is there side effect you are worried about the drug?

Participant: We didn't observe as such side effect.

Interviewer: is it expensive for humans to get the treatment?

Participant: for humans it may not be expensive but for the animal it is expensive due to their size. One tube might be enough for one person until they get cured, but since the size of the animal is even two tube may not be enough at a time. So if prescribed for seven days you need 14 tube and so one tube is sold for 30 birr so it will become expensive.

Interviewer: why is the drug not available in the market and is there any way to improve that?

Participant: there are two main reasons, the first thing is the importers do not give attention to the antifungal drugs and also there is a problem of hard currency. Because of this there is no antifungal drug in the market at this time. If you consider procaine penicillin for human one vial is enough for all the course 2 ml for five days, but in the case of veterinary you need 5 to 6 vial. When I started the work there was a drug called udder cream but now it's not in the market, the cows need that, but it's not available.

Interviewer: from where do you get the animal drug? Is there any difference with the humans? Are they registered for animal drug in this country?

Participant: yes it's different for human and animal we just get from the whole sellers. There are importers which import only animal drug.

Interviewer: do you know animal drug that is produced in Ethiopia?

Participant: there were Albendazole boluses but not now.

Interviewer: is there anything we have missed, you want to tell us about antifungal medication?

Participant: there is a big shortage of animal drug in this country and if you get the opportunity to work with the stake holders, but I know you are on the research, I urge you to create awareness about the shortage of antifungal drugs. There were drugs which were available when I was student working in the campus but now those drugs are not available. Human drug suppliers will not sell for me with my license. So from where can we get these drugs, human pharmacy? They will only give us if we had the prescription just one or two not more than that.

Translator: [the participant] wants to use the opportunity to say to solve the problem regarding veterinary. When we learn in campus all drugs were available including antifungal, but now if I want to get antifungal drug and also others human drug supplier can't sell for me with my license. So the chance that I have is getting from the pharmacy, they need prescription the prescription allow you to get one or two. So that is the problem.

Interviewer: do you have any question for us?

Participant: I have no question for you but if you can fulfill the shortage please do that. The cows are dying for example because of shortage of calcium borogluconate, it's been almost a year. If there is any way, you can support us on this.

Translator: not for us but for Ethiopian Government, there is no calcium borogluconate, the cows are falling.