

Translator: have you ever seen this disease before on your horse?

Participant 1: yes it's common and this is the problem.

Translator: its common and they know it they call it "Biche" in Afan Oromo and "nidift" in Amharic.

Interviewer: what do you think will cause it?

Participant 1: it's because of the hot weather.

Translator: it's because of the hotness.

Interviewer: at what time of the year the disease is worse, is it worse anytime of the year?

Participant 1: when it's hot.

Translator: when it is hot and when they load and become sweat and that sweat stay on them and causes this one.

Interviewer: is there anything they do to prevent their horse getting this?

Participant 1: we wash it with cold water.

Translator: we will wash it with cold water.

Participant 2: by feeding and washing regularly we will try to prevent the disease.

Interviewer: so by keeping the horse in a good condition. How do they think their horse get sick? Does it spread between horses? Or is it just the bad luck the horse get sick?

Participant 1: it do spread. The flies will rest on the wound and go on to another horse.

Translator: it's transmitted from horse to horse, the flies will bring it from the infected one to the healthy one. And it's transmitted from horse when they feed together, and even when they use the same harness. And so when they share equipment.

Interviewer: if the disease goes through the equipment, so how do they try to stop that?

Translator: they will try to wash all the equipment.

Interviewer: do it require treatment?

Participant 1: it was good if there has been medication

Translator: it's definitely necessary we need the treatment because we are going to lose the animal.

Interviewer: so is it, really bad when they see this on horse what does it mean to them? When their horse get this?

Participant 1: peoples will isolate you because their healthy horse can be caught by this. So we can't feed the healthy horses with the affected one. Your friend will also isolate you.

Translator: is there any other problem happening to you because of this?

Participant 1: there will be great economic loss, we might have only one horse and if it's affected. It will be a damage to us.

Participant 2: it had a bad odor and the smell will enter to your mouth so that can affect people.

Translator: it's a big problem to us, especially my friend will isolate me because he is not happy to feed our horse together and to drink together because if there are healthy horses they can be affected. If we have one horse and lose that so we will lose our job and will become jobless. It will affect our business and will be so bad for us.

Interviewer: they will lose their job because they don't want to work with that affected horse or the horse will become so weak.

Participant 1: until it will be damaged we will work on it, till it gets bad odor. So if that happen we will stop working on that horse.

Translator: another thing that I haven't told you is its not getting any treatment, so the horse will have a very bad odor. And everybody will avoid them because of that. So they will continue to work until that problem happen.

Interviewer: so what's the treatment?

Participant 1: I will continuously follow up the medication here. And I will come here once in 15 days. If am lucky it could be cured. If not you can't do nothing. Since its drying it had a hope.

Translator: how long are you going to use the medication?

Participant 1: we apply the ointment every morning, and bring the horse here every week.

Translator they are trying to treat it with the drug they get from here. That's iodine tincture take it home and apply it every morning after they wash. It may recover at the initial stage, if its worse they may lose it.

Interviewer: where will they notice the wound first? The particular place?

Participant 1: it will start from the place it wants or happy.

Translator: it may start everywhere it like.

Interviewer: if the treatment is not improving what would they do?

Participant 1: we will not do anything other than the treatment. We will follow up the medication if there is no cure. What we can do?

Participant 2: we will use the faith and holy water.

Participants 3: we will apply salt and water on the area.

Translator: they will bring it here again and again and follow the treatment and lastly if its not cured they will leave it on the street. One person said they will use the holy water. And pray. There is also medicine from the church and the will try through that. The other said he will use salty water.

Interviewer: do they apply the holy water themselves and pray themselves or where do they go to get that in the community?

Participant 1: we get the holy water from the church, and the priest will give after he pray on it.

Translator: once they started to use the holy water they will not bring it here back.

Interviewer: why they will do that?

Translator: if they have believed once the holy water can cure it they will continue to use that. They don't want to mix that. And they get the holy water from the church.

Interviewer: is the treatment that you get from here is expensive?

Participant 1: it's just for free.

Translator: it's free.

Interviewer: what about from the church?

Participant 1: we will not pay for that too.

Interviewer: do they think the holy water works? Do they have any experience?

Participant 1: if you believe in it works.

Translator: if you believe it may work.

Interviewer: have you heard of any other treatment or any other prescription you have been given?

Participant 1: we used only this medicine will be given us, and we will use it for 7 days and come back and get it again. Since they say it will recover. We do that we will just wash the wound area with the soap very well and apply the medicine after that. We have seen it has changes and the wound are getting burst and dried. We will not use other things rather than this.

Translator: they didn't use anything other than this treatment. And using that holy water they bring their horse that are caught with the disease weekly. And they say that wounds are drying. So it is working they say. They wash it every day with soap and its getting good they say.

Interviewer: do they wash it and dry or?

Participant 1: it should be dry before we apply the iodine.

Translator: after they wash their body it should get dry. And then they apply.

Interviewer: do they hear about the treatment from here or other people using it?

Participant 1: we just heard from here?

Interviewer: do these horse had a risk to themselves?

Participant 1: we haven't seen yet any sort of transmission to people.

Participant 2: it's just the same thing.

Translator: they didn't think it will be transmitted to them. So they don't worry.

Interviewer: what about the iodine? Do they put on gloves when they put on the iodine?

Participant 1: it might have a damage and since the iodine is not washable we will use the plastic cover,

Translator: iodine is an acid so it might hurt them.so they wear glove, if at home they will cover the plastic, they believe that the iodine will stay there after they wash. And if we feed with that hand it may get inside, since tis acid it might hurt us.

Interviewer: are they very scared of that, have they had heard that happening to people?

Participant 1: we haven't seen damaged people. But we are scared.

Interviewer: have you seen this disease on people?

Participant 1: I have seen this and it's kind of itching. It's very itching and I have seen people getting cured with faith and traditional way. And this itching is spreading among peoples.

Participant 2: it's kind of itching and we call it "citto"

Translator: what do you think is the cause of the disease?

Participant 2: but I don't know the cause of the disease.

Translator: they come across the "I" it causes itching very well. And so hard for him they will use holy water. And other traditional drug. That may be get from trees leave and there is a person who can do that and they will treat it with that one. And it can be transmitted from people to people. Its itching called "ikirk"

Interviewer: if somebody had that problem where are you going tomorrow?

Participant 1: we will tell him to go to clinic.

Translator: I will just tell him to go to clinic.

Translators: what about you?

Participant 2: I will tell him to go to clinic, if physician prescribed him a drug he might get cured if not there is traditional drug. And it's kind of tree leave and he will add that on the affected area

Translator: I will tell him to go to the physician, if there is no cure, they will use the traditional drug.

Interviewer: is the traditional drug maker is only one person in the community or there are a lot of peoples?

Participant 1: there are specific people who can do that in the community, the older one, will show to his son or any next generation and will continue to use that. The father shows his son in the way of inheritance on how to do that.

Translator: there are specific people who can just do that, and they will not tell anyone even to his children till he get older and going to die. When he is going to die he will just tell one person from his family. And his children will pass to this generation.

Interviewer: will you pay for that?

Participant 1: yes.

Interviewer: how do you compare that with going to the physician is it more expensive or cheap?

Participant 1: the traditional one is cheaper. And only up to fifty birr.

Interviewer: is there. Any other thing that will make them to decide to go to the physician or the traditional one other than the price.

Participant 1: the traditional one is more effective, since it will destroy the disease totally. But the medication from the clinic will not heal the disease till the end.

Translator: the traditional one will avoid the disease, totally. The physician one is only for a time, its kind of pain killer so it doesn't solve the problem it's only for pain relief.

Interviewer: is there any kind of social stigma for the people suffering from this kind of disease?

Participant 1: people will not shake their hand, I myself will not do that.

Participant 2: what if he is your brother?

Participant 1: I will not do that, what if am caught, so I have to protect myself.

Translator: it's a group discussion, so what they just arguing is I won't touch that one, or not shake his hand. Because I just have to protect from myself. And the other one asked him what if he is your brother. And he said he will just keep doing that he will not shake his hand.

Interviewer: they have seen it before and is it common problem here? They have seen a lot of it?

Participant 1: it's not that much common.

Interviewer: is there any other thing they want to tell me either horse or people?

Participant 1: If there is improved and effective treatment we are ready to use that. And to call them and to be with us for example these horses are our eyes. We have to take care and protect the horses we are working with, even if we don't know their problem or didn't understand them they might be suffering from the pain. When we touch them it's a pain for them. If it was humans they are speaking a lot of things about their pain and problem. So if there is any improved treatment we are ready to use that. Contact us and also we can support.

Translator: they need improved treatment for their horses. We didn't want to lose our horses because its price is high. Since they are very important for them. This disease is hurting them and it's painful, even when we are touching them and we didn't recognize what they feel because they are animals. And can't tell us. So we are ready to support you or to be with you, if you come back with any solution.

Interviewer: do you have any question for us?

Participant 1: no

Translator: we encourage you to continue doing what the veterinarians advise you. Washing the horses.

