

Horse owner

Transcript 23 Focus group discussion

Interviewer: have a look at these photos and tell me if it's common here?

Participant: we call it "Sharere" and it's very common here.

Translator: since the disease move through the lymph node, they call it "Sharare" It's kind of line.

Interviewer: what do they, think causes it?

Participant: from sweating.

Translator: from sweating and weakness. And it will be transmitted through the contact.

Interviewer: in what kind of scenario does the disease transmit between horses?

Participant: maybe it's because of the pus that they got. Through contact. And also through flies,

Participant 2: also through the equipment sharing of the cart it can be transmitted.

Translator: they may get it through the intact contact. Or through the pus carried by the fly. And also through the equipment they share.

Interviewer: why do they think it's caused by the sweat?

Participant: their skin can easily get dirt, because they are working the whole day and their skin is too sensitive and they will easily get the disease.

Translator: after they work and they sweat. The sweat will dry over the body of the horse. And when they roll some sharp material may inject them.

Interviewer: they role because they are scratching their dirt on the ground then the sharp material will get them and will be wounded then the disease can easily be transmitted.

Interviewer: is it a big problem to their horse, if they have this?

Participant: yes its big problem, it will kill our horse.

Translator: before it kills there is other problem?

Participant: it will get sick, for the treatment also there is struggle. And it had very bad smell. Once it's caught we can't cure it.

Translator: its big problem for us, once it's caught by this we can't cure it. We are going to lose our property. And we are suffering from the bad smell of the wound and the horse will become weak. And then stops working.

Interviewer: if their horse has this disease, how will the rest of the community react to that?

Participant: we will not isolate.

Translator: they will not isolate and there is no social stigma.

Participant 2: we will not isolate.

Participant 2: if it's caught once, it will work for some time like two or three months and then we will abandon them.

Translator: why do you throw it on the street, because it won't cure or it won't transmit?

Participant1: we are in fear that if it could pass the disease to the other horses.

Translator: once get this disease it may work for three month then they will abandon them to the field. Why they are doing this is to reduce the transmission to the other horses. And for the smell case since it will get to bad.

Interviewer: can you ask about Euthanasia, have they had euthanized their animal before?

Participant: they can work but, no body is bringing their horse for that purpose.

Participant 2: because we don't want our horse see dying. It's better if it just die in the field.

Translator: there is no such like euthanasia service, even they wouldn't like it. Since I am using the animal at the moment, I don't want it to be killed.

Interviewer: it will get worse in three month is there any kind of treatment?

Participant: we will wash it in cold water every morning. And there is also drug that we get from here.

Translator: what other thing will you do?

Participant: when they come here every two week they will give us an ointment.

Translator: we will wash it with the cold water always. And on every two week when the [NGO] come here will give them the iodine I think. They use that one. They don't know the name of the drug.

Interviewer: does the drug work? Is it good?

Participant: yes a lot. There is cured horse.

Participant2: these white and red horses are different even their resistance ability may differ while, they are living together one may cure and the other will not. If you started the medication at the same time, one may get cured but the other will not because of their resistance.

Translator: sometime it may differ, as our blood group is also different that of the horse may differ, their resistance will also differ. While they are just living in the same room one may get the disease but the other will not. The one may get the disease severely but not the other.

Interviewer: do they look somewhere outside [NGO] for treatment?

Participant: sometime we will use the traditional one. It will just cure the disease.

Translator: they will visit the traditional medicine and inject and dry the wound the other is the fly repellent.

Interviewer: do they have to pay for that medicine?

Participant: it's just by the syringe, and it will cost around 15 birr. It's prepared from the root of the plant.

Interviewer: so is it fairly cheap for them.

Participant: it will inject at once 8 syringe also it will inject around 12 syringe.

Translator: it will inject the horse, around the lymph node and it's around 8 to 12. It didn't affect the horse it will give more comfort to the horses. And their body condition will be good also

Interviewer: do they have to go many time or only one?

Participant: he will get the injection once but, the horse must rest for seven days after the injection.

Interviewer: is that easy for you?

Participant: if the horse can get cure we will do that. If it's even for a month we will do that.

Interviewer: when they leave their horse on the street, will they put their eyes on them?

Participant: we will just forget it.

Interviewer: do they know about the traditional medicine?

Participant: no. He will not tell since it's a business.

Interviewer: do they think this will spread to people?

Participant: we don't think. We will just wash our hands with [commercial soap powder name].

Interviewer: look at these pictures, and tell me if you know it?

Participant: this one will just take away their hair.

Participant: this one can be healed, but this one will not.

Translator: this one is more curable, than that one. It's not that much common.

Interviewer: is the iodine is dangerous to them, or to their horse?

Participant: there is no other problem but it's only about the color of the drug. We are not worried about that.

Interviewer: look at these pictures and do you know any one of these?

Participant: this one is there, this is called "sherare" the I one, "Chirt" "forifor"

Translator: the G is the dandruff it's transmitted at the haircut. The "I" one is called "sherare" the J one is available sometimes when we share cloth. It happen.

Interviewer: what do you think causes it?

Participant: it's very itchy. And will happen on the children. We don't know where they get from.

Interviewer: what will you do if you family member had one of this tomorrow what will you do?

Participant: we will tell them to go to clinic.

Participant2: this one is more common, and the "sherare" is more common in horse owner peoples.

Translator: at this moment there are lot of cart owners who had got this, it's even transmitted through the equipment sharing.

Interviewer: is there anything you will do to stop that?

Participant: there is nothing we do, only God is protecting us.

Translator: only God is keeping us safe,

Interviewer: is there anything you want to say regarding how important this disease is to them?

Participant: if there is the drug that will be better.

Translator: I said these are fungal disease same to this one there is drug in human pharmacy, but to use it for animal it will be expensive to cover the whole body of the animal. What we are going to do is how we can prepare for animal. He suggest that it's good if its spray.

Interviewer: do they go to human pharmacy to buy for their horses?

Participant: no

Interviewer: is it too expensive?

Participant: we don't have the experience to buy from the human pharmacy.