

Interviewer: take a look at these photos and do you know any one of them?

Participant: I think this one is ulcerative. Very chronic. I have seen it in another “kebele” And it could be treated but no response. Sometimes it’s washed by iodine. I try it by some wound spray.

Interviewer: what causes this lesion? Do you know?

Participant: it’s caused by flies. If one horse is affected and the flies settled on that and go to the other healthy horse, it can transmit. It can also be transmitted by the flies.

Translator: do you understand the question? Is it by the bacteria, fungus or what?

Participant: I think it’s by vector. And the harness material.

Interviewer: is this a big problem here?

Participant: yes it’s very big problem. One person have three or four horse. If he used one harness for all of the horse it can easily transmit to the other horses.

Interviewer: can the horse the still work when it’s in this condition? Or what happens to the horse once it has this?

Participant: isolation, is good for the horses to use different separated feeding trough and drinking trough, also separating the harnesses.

Interviewer: how would you treat it? Iodine you said?

Participant: iodine is not available. And it’s expensive. Sometimes by the “savlon” to disinfect. And also by alcohol. There is no iodine.

Interviewer: where do you get the iodine if you want to buy some?

Participant: will buy from Addis. We will collect the money and send one of the farmers and then we will buy it and share it to them.

Interviewer: so it’s not here, do you have to always go to Addis to get it or is it here?

Participant: it’s not here, we will buy from Addis most of the time.

Interviewer: what’s the effect of having horse like this?

Participant: there will be many problem, economically it will be negative. The other is income. If the horse died it will be economically problem to the owner. In this area there is no industries the livelihood of the farmers is dependent on the livestock, so if the horse died its very crisis.

Interviewer: do you know how long will it take for the horse when they get the disease? And will be too sick and stop working?

Participant: it’s different it can be as short as one week to two months. It will also may take 2 years. Sometimes it will be silent and will come back again. The lesion is too small at first, but

will be widened through time, I treated again and again but no cure. Sometimes it can recover but will come back again. And the owners will come back again.

Interviewer: what spray will you use?

Participant: I use cyclo spray and alamycin spray.

Interviewer: how do you choose what treatment to use?

Participant: iodine works better.

Interviewer: is it more difficult to find iodine than alamycine? How do you get iodine?

Participant: I will first disinfect it by the salvon and then by alcohol and finally I will retain it by iodine.

Interviewer: is there a risk to people touching this affected horse?

Participant: it may be but I haven't seen. I know some contagious disease like the Anthrax, brucellosis.

Interviewer: do you do anything to protect yourself?

Participant: sometime it had very bad smell. I will use glove, shoes and also gown. Also I will use mouth cover.

Interviewer: are you afraid to use iodine, does it have any side effect? Or it's safe for you to use?

Participant: I think it's safe.

Interviewer: do you recognize any of these horses as well?

Participant: I haven't seen this. But I have seen this one.

Interviewer: have you ever seen anything like this in people?

Participant: I have seen I and sometimes G.

Interviewer: do you have any idea what might cause this?

Participant: I think this is a fungal.

Interviewer: do you think it's a problem in people if someone have this, is it bad for them?

Participant: maybe it can be treated, if he got the drug and but if there is no drug it will be hard for him.

Interviewer: if your brother had this and come to you what will you do?

Participant: I will take him to the clinic. And get some ointment, or treatment.

Interviewer: if the doctor prescribes some medicine where would you go to get that medicine?

Participant: I will go to pharmacy of human.

Interviewer: would you go to private or human pharmacy?

Participant: if there is the drug at the government pharmacy I will go there, but if not I will go to the private pharmacy.

Interviewer: if the government pharmacy don't have the drug that you need, will you go to the private pharmacies?

Participant: yes.

Interviewer: is the cost the same?

Participant: private is more expensive. It will cost much money.

Interviewer: do you recognize the drugs that are called: ketoconazole or Amphotericin B?

Participant: I have heard some. But it's very expensive. It costs around 2500. I have been sick once, and have been to the alert hospital. I was following up this medication for about two months.

Interviewer: have you heard of the same medication used for human, used for animals?

Participant: ichytamol is used for both human and animal. Since its anti-inflammatory.

Interviewer: would you buy this medication from human or animal pharmacy?

Participant: I will buy from human pharmacy.

Interviewer: can many people afford that for their horse are they able to pay that higher price?

Participant: sometimes, the animal cost 10000. And the drug is 100 to 200 hundred birr.

Interviewer: but if the drug is much in price they will not buy.

Participant: yes

Interviewer: do you have anything else to tell me about this fungal disease?

Participant: No.