

Translator: what do you call this Disease, if it's common around here?

Participant: it's called "nidift."

Translator: is it common here?

Participant: It is very common and only in this week around 6 to 7 horses were dead.

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

Participant: it's not common in cold places but common here in hot place because of the sun here. but we don't know the cause of the disease.

Participant 2: its' common and mainly because the weather here is hot.

Translator: this one is common here and there are so many horses affected with this one even in this week 5 to 6 horses are affected and were standing on the street. And they are called as "nidift." The cause they expect is it's not common in cold areas and happens in dry areas they expect us hot temperature brings this one. Half of them said we don't know the cause. But most of our horses are affected by this disease.

Interviewer: do they think it's a problem for the horses?

Participant: it's a big problem because it can spread among the horses through flies. If there is a healthy horse and one is affected it can be transmitted to the healthy one. We also fear that if we can be catch by the disease from the horses.

Participant 2: the other big problem that we fear about this disease is there is no effective medication and once they are affected with this they can't recover. Because of this we fear the disease. The other diseases has their own medication. But this one has no a medication so it's a big problem.

Participant 3: this disease is a big problem to horses because it's harming them and it's transmitted by the flies through the wound. The medication which is given from the clinic can't cure the disease also the traditional medicine can't cure the disease.

Translator: it's a big problem, for us because it's transmitted from one horse to another horse through the flies. And there is no cure or treatment for this disease. We can get the treatment for the other disease when we go to the clinic but for this one we haven't get any medicine. Once they are caught the chance they have is only to die. So that is just why we fear for our horses even we suspect that it can be transmitted to us so we have a fear.

Interviewer: so they don't receive any treatment from [NGO]?

Participant 1: we haven't seen yet. We don't know if they are going to bring it.

Participant 2: I also haven't seen yet. When the horse get the disease it will just die somewhere but I haven't seen recovered horse yet because of any medication. They are always seen with their wounds on the street.

Participant 3: I also haven't seen any recovered horse. They will be just thrown away on the street. And also they will not be mixed with other healthy horses.

Translator: even though they just give medication, we didn't see any horse get cured after once caught by the disease. What we have seen on the street is once they are caught with the disease the wound area will be severe it will get progressively worse and lastly they are losing their lives.

Interviewer: they haven't seen any horse cured by the treatment?

Translator: they are saying that [NGO] is not giving any medication, we didn't see, they don't expect it is treatable. Even if they are giving medication. They just release the horses to the street.

Interviewer: so they have brought their horses here for other cases?

Translator: yes

Interviewer: so they don't know if anyone who brought their horse for treatment and they don't think there is any successful treatment.

Translator: yea.

Interviewer: do they think there is other way so that it can be transmitted apart from the flies?

Participant: through contact.

Translator: what about through equipment's?

Participant: it can be transmitted through the equipment's and if we beat the affected horse and the health horse with the same it can be transmitted.

Translator: it can be transmitted through the equipment's and the whip.

Interviewer: so if they had a horse that look like this, they wouldn't bring anywhere for medication they will just release them on the street?

Participant: I just brought it here, just if there is any way to treat so that it can work, if its God will it will be cured. I just brought if it would be healed.

Translator: I just brought my horse if in case there is a treatment. I am not sure that it will get treatment. I just bring it here if it's my chance it might be cured even though I know that there is no treatment, I will just pray for it.

Interviewer: what would other horse owners do?

Participant: the Ethiopians live by prayer. For themselves and also for their animals. Just through our faith and through the holy water we will cure our horses.

Translator: who will apply the holy water on the horses is it the priest or yourself will do that?

Participant: you know it's just the God who gave us those things so the priest and we are equals we are all humans. So if we have a faith and pray to God they can be cured. And many other horses have been healed through this.

Translator: is there any traditional way to treat the horses?

Participant: there was a man who used to cut the blood vessel and iron it with hot metals. After that the disease will not go to the other body part of the animal. It will put that hot iron which is kind of flat and it will just put it on the wound and after that add alcohol on it in this way it might be cured.

Translator: only one person is doing that treatment, what about through the leaves of tree, or by the root of the tree?

Participants: I don't know other peoples. I haven't seen yet.

Translator: here in Ethiopia we believe in God, and we pray and we use the holy water and something to add on that after we pray. If the person believe and use holy water and it can be cured. And the other is there is one person who burn the nodule and then add GV or alcohol and the transmission to other body part will stop. Also the wound area will be cured.

Interviewer: so they won't go to the vet. They will go to that person or they will pray.

Translator: yes.

Interviewer: do they think the disease will represent any problem to people?

Participant: we haven't seen any problem on people yet. But we do have a fear.

Translator: we do suspect but we didn't see when a people are caught with the disease.

Participant: if they suspect, would they take any precaution to prevent themselves from getting the disease?

Participant: we will wash our hand and our body with soap before we eat a food.

Translator: do you wash your horse when it's affected with this disease?

Participant: we wash it with soap "[soap name]" and water.

Translator: after they wash their horse with water and soap they will also wash their body with soap and water also their house.

Interviewer: if they recognize it be spread among horses what precaution do they take?

Participant: I will separate the healthy one from the unhealthy one.

Translator: do the owners or people will isolate these horses from the others?

Participant: yes.

Translator: do people say they will not get on the horse pulling the cart affected by the disease?

Participant: yes.

Translator: so it will affect your business. You just get out from your home to work on those horses, and people are not getting on those horses, so it's affecting your business.

Participant: yes.

Translator: the option we have is isolating the affected horses from the other one, there is social stigma and those people having healthy ones will isolate it from us, and even people are not getting on the cart pulled by the affected horses. So it affects their income.

Interviewer: how practical is that for them to do and do they do anything else such as identify cart and whips could be problem, do they take any measures there?

Participant: we don't give any precaution regarding the materials, since the cart is expensive we do use it alternatively.

Translator: so far they do nothing, to change the cart we have no money it's more than 15 thousand birr even though we know it transmits the disease so far we do nothing.

Interviewer: are they aware of [NGO], euthanasia program, and if they would ever consider bringing their horse for euthanasia?

Participant: there is no Euthanasia service here.

Translator: there is no Euthanasia service because of that you can see horses abandoned anywhere. [NGO] doesn't provide.

Interviewer: if there is the program do they will bring their animals?

Participant 1: if there is the service I hope I will do that, I don't entertain his distress. And I will do that if there is the service.

Participant 2: yes.

Participant 3: I will not let the horse that served me for years to die in a way you are saying. I will help him through the medication until I can, but I will not let him die that way.

Translator: you know the horse is going to die but he is in a distress, for example if a hyena is going to eat your horse in the night, it will damage his body and will put it to pain and danger but if you help your horse get Euthanized you will help your animal to have a good death and die. I said that because I am professional but you can do what else you want.

Translator: this is the person who refused the service, because I have just owned the horse has served me for long time, even when the human being is sick and can't be cured you will just wait for his end day and you will not kill him.

Interviewer: how do they exactly think the disease will spread, is it from touching the skin, cart, or any other thing required for the spread?

Participant: when only touch the wound.

Interviewer: if they are aware that it could go through wound what would they do to treat the wound when they see them in their horse?

Participant: we will wash, so that the flies will not eat it and we put on the wound area the alcohol.

Translator: will the alcohol moves away the flies from the body of the animal?

Participant 1: the grease will throw them away.

Participant 2: acidic things, and grease will block the flies from the body of the horse.

Translator: once, it's wounded they will wash the wound first, and to repel the flies they will use the grease or the battery acid. But you don't have to do this it will result in other side effect, what you have to do to repel the flies is only to wash the body of the animal continuously so that the flies will not rest on it.

Interviewer: would they ever purchase any medication for their horses from veterinary pharmacies or human pharmacies?

Participant 1: I buy a drug from veterinary shop, it helps them to increase their appetite.

Participant 2: there is a drug that is given orally, we buy that drug from veterinary pharmacy.

Translator: they most of the time get from veterinary pharmacy, and buy only Febendazole, and haven't purchased other drug for wounds.

Interviewer: can we show them the human pictures?

Participant 1: I think this is called "Barille"

Translator: what do you think is the cause?

Participant 1: they say it's transmitted through saliva. And this is one I have forgot but I have seen the other two.

Participant 2&3: we haven't seen.

Translator: two of them didn't see. But this person see the "G" and the "J". And the "J" is called "Barille" in local name. And it's just caused by saliva he said. I don't how it relate. He also see that one "G" but it's not that much common, and he don't know what cause it.

Interviewer: do you think it's a problem to people?

Participant: yes it's a problem.

Translator: this one is a big problem, he said because they may lose their hair. We don't know it well since it's not common.

Interviewer: what would they do if a family member had this?

Participant 1: I will tell him to go to the clinic.

Participant 2: I will tell him to follow up the treatment and medication.

Translator: they advise as the person should visit the doctor, and use the treatment given by the doctor.

Interviewer: do they know if they go to pharmacist either human or animal whether they need prescription for any of this treatment?

Participant: when it's prescribed from here, they will also give us without the paper.

Translator: when the prescription is given to us from the vet clinic we will deliver and get the drug also when there is no prescription they will just give us the drug.

Interviewer: what about for human drug?

Participant: first when we are sick we will go to the clinic and then the doctor will give us a paper and we will go to the pharmacy with that paper and we will get the drug.

Translator: let me make it simple for you? When you got headache do you need prescription from the doctor?

Participant 1: no I can just simply get that without any prescription.

Translator: when somebody get sick, he will go to the clinic and get the prescription from there. But I cross checked that, if you have headache and go to the pharmacy wont they give you the tablet and he said yes. He can get it.

Interviewer: could you like to tell us about "nidift" or fungal disease treatment or anything?

Participant 1: actually my own horses are not affected with the disease but we have fear because my property is also of my brother and friends and also there is mine. So we don't want to lose our horses on the street after they served us, so if you have any treatment option please do that for us.

Participant 2: it's the same thing, I agree on what he said.

Translator: his own horses are not affected with the disease, but his friend's horse may get this disease. Since they are working and living together, this disease transmit from one to the other. And getting worse and finally leave them on the street. So we need the immediate action from you. If there is a drug it should be fast because we are losing a lot of them. At this time.

Interviewer: do you have a question for me?

Participant 1: I don't have.

Participant 2: there are a lot of researchers coming and asking us this kind of question, we will try to respond always what we know to the fullest. So I ask you to use these information as the input.

