

Translator: look at these pictures and is it common here do you know these?

Participant: as I understood, it basically comes from the lack of hygiene.

Translator: what do you call it?

Participant: we call it biche. There is no effective medication for this drug. We just bring it here if the condition will be good. We have no confidence that it will be recovered.

Translator: why you don't have the confidence?

Participant: the reason is because, the horses that come here, haven't been cured before. It could be because of the loss of medication. Most of the time the disease happens due to loss of the hygiene. I will most of the time wash it. I will not leave it one month without washing. When the horse works it sweats, and if it's not washed it will bring that problem. And also we are in que most of the time for work when we stay there the disease could be transmitted. The horse that stay in that will have that problem. The reason why my horse is caught up by the disease is because of not properly washing.

Participant2: it's just because of no proper hygiene. The equipment also cause the problem if am not washing it or changing it to the other horse. The place it rests also matters and also all the place of urination and defecation matters.

Translator: as usual it's common and they call it biche. They expect that this disease is caused by sweating and not washed its due to loss of hygiene, my horse was caught once because I haven't washed it for a month. The disease starts at the belly area. Most of the time the main reason is lack of hygiene, and it's transmitted from one to the other, when the horses are walking together or waiting for the customer using the cart. At that time it can be transferred through the flies. The disease that can kill our horse. Why we are bringing here is not to hope for the recovery, because we have seen that the horse that is treated here have died before. We are just trying our best but we are not sure that it will be cured or not. There is no correct drug that is found yet.

Interviewer: what's the effect if their horse has this disease?

Participant: if this disease happen to our horse there will be higher economic problem. We administer our family by the income that we get from here. We do everything by the income that we get from here we get cloth, we eat by the income that we get from here. It's our livelihood.

Participant2: all of our families live on this. Without these horses we can't live.

Translator: they said that they are means of our life. So when we loss them our life disappeared in many direction. Because we depend on them to get cloth, to feed ourselves and pay house rent by that income. All the people who are here is the cart owner so we all depend on them. When our horses are damaged we will be in severe problem. So it's a big problem for us.

Interviewer: what is actual about the sweat that cause the disease? Is it the dirt left with it? Or is it something the horse does when it sweaty, is it attraction of flies or what is it?

Participant: the horse works the whole day and it sweats, and at this time the fly will come and rest them and will bite them.

Participant 2: when the horse sweats there will be dirt on it. That is fungus and even its hair will be dry, that dirt will scratch the horse through time. That dry hair will be pulled away and that causes the fungus to there.

Translator: when the horse become sweat the biting fly come and bite it attracted by the sweat. The other guy said, when the horse work and become sweat the sweat will dry on his skin and the hair will clump together. And it will itch his body. And will get roll, and that clump hair will be peeled off, and will create wound or lesion. It breaks the skin. There will be dust in the in the hidden area, because they are afraid to wash it since the horse can attack them, so that is the main focal point for the dust, the horse will not allow the owner to was it.

Interviewer: do they have friends who had lost their horses, because of EZL? Or do themselves had lost horse because of EZL?

Participant: I have one affected horse, there are friends of mine who are going to lose their horse because of these Diseases. There are horses who are thrown in the field. We suspect that it can be transmitted from the horse to horse by dirt. There are two horses who has been thrown away in the village.

Participant 2: there are people who will throw away the horse and also there are some people who will follow up the medication.

Translator: there are so many who are left on the street. And there are also horses who will be affected severely by the cause. And will go beyond the medication. They are just using that horse until it's going to die. Because they have no option. In my village there are two horses that are affected, he suspect that other horses that are on the street will transmit the disease to the horses.

Interviewer: why do you throw them out in the street?

Participant2: once the horse is affected with this disease, we can't slaughter and eat it we will just throw them out on the street. Some people abandon their horses in a very far place but some other will throw them in a very nearest places. If it's God's will and it's saved, that is good but if that will not happen I will abandon the horse to very far place. Because since, I will assume the horse as my children, I will abandon it to very far place. No one is going to buy the horse.

Translator: why do you abandon the horse?

Participant: I have tried different option like the traditional treatment. But it was not recovered. So I abandoned the horse.

Translator: do you know about Euthanasia? Why don't you use that at [NGO]?

Participant: we think that as a cruel, because we will feel very sad, if that happen to our horses.

Translator: we have no option we can't slaughter it or we can't eat, because of this we will throw it on the street. Some of the people who will take care for their horse, will abandon them to the very far place. Because they won't want to see their horse suffer from this. And I asked them why they will not bring their horse for the service of Euthanasia? While [NGO] is doing that. That horse has contribution in our life and we are not happy to see that horse killed. Some of them know about the Euthanasia service but they are worried about their horses.

Interviewer: could anyone slaughter horse here?

Participant: now days there are [name], who eat the horses, they actually do eat the donkeys.

Translator: especially the donkeys, demand is very increasing.

Interviewer: when their horse is affected with this, do they will seek treatment anywhere else or is this first place they came?

Participant: it's just the first time am coming here, even I saw the lesion on the horse yesterday but I was giving the feed I had bought 6kg feed but its not going to eat that. The horse even will not finish 4kg feed. Then am confused what happened to the horse?

Translator: you are not going to the traditional treatment?

Participant: I have heard that some traditional medication might kill the horse since that is acidic. It may burn the area of the wound. But also can kill the horse too. There are probability that it may cure, some horse owners will go there.

Participant2: I only just brought the horse here. There is a medication that we get from here, it's kind of white. We give that to the horse with feed. There is also an ointment. That will be given. So my horse has recovered. This of my horse is also getting better.

Translator: that person is coming here for the first time. The horse eat used to eat 6kg of wheat bran each day but it refused to take that. He said then he gave 4kg to the horse and not eat that. Finally he found the lesion on the horse. That's why the horse had lost the appetite. When the disease starts there will be appetite loss. There are some locally applied, treatments, traditionally and that is an acidic, it may kill or help recover the horse. One of the owner said that he just took his horse to the traditional treatment, and paid for that 300 birr. And his horse gradually loss hos weight and finally were dead. But now he is bringing his horse here, he said he is given medication to give to horse with wheat bran.

Interviewer: why did he choose to go for the traditional treatment instead of coming here?

Participant: the traditional doctor said that I can cure this, I even had cured a lot of horses with this disease. I assumed that it was true.

Translator: he want to cure his horse in short time, even the person said that I can cure it in short time. I have done this for a lot of people, he said.

Interviewer: he mentioned the powder the potassium that he gave orally but he can't find it from here. Does he look it anywhere else or only here?

Participant: it's not in other places.

Interviewer: if he was looking for, why does he look? Does he try somewhere else?

Participant: since we get from here, we will not go to other places to look. We get the powder from here.

Translator: we don't have other option we only come here. To get also the iodine tincture.

Participant: there are some people who say we ironed our horses and we saved them, there is a person who said he saved his horses by ironing them. It's hard to lie the horse on the ground and then burn the area. There is also a fear that if the horse vessel is burned it can't move.

Translator: if we burn the area it can be cured, but the problem is it's not easy to lay the horse down. We may burn the vessel and can affect the body of the horse. And also can get paralyzed. So am confused he say, if I may get burn it there is chance to cure it.

Interviewer: if the horse had single nodule on his, leg will he burn that then?

Participant: I may be try

Interviewer: will you burn it yourself? Or other person will do that?

Participant: there is professional person who will do that.

Interviewer: they have said that there is transmission through flies, or other equipment's? Is there anything that they will do to stop that?

Participant: I will not take the horse to the place where the horses are collected. I will take care to the horse, like my own child. Because I will pay school fee of my son from the income that I will get from the horse. I will not transport people on my cart, I will only transport materials from place to place.

Participant2: through washing, I will take care to the animal.

Participant1: some people will do the transmission intentionally, deliberately.

Translator: some people will deliberately do that because if your horse is affected with that they will control the market.

Interviewer: how does he feel about that?

Participant: I may fight that person.

Translator: he is telling me that he really loves horse. And the only different that they have with my child is the place where they sleep. I keep my horse from the other at the market place. Also to work on the other area. The other guy say that there are different materials that can transmit the disease like the whip, saddle.

Interviewer: how do you clean the materials: the whip, saddle and so on?

Participant1: if I have two horses what I will do is to separate their materials and also when I sell the horses, I will also sell all the materials together,

Participant2: I will change it all the materials.

Translator: they will totally change all the materials. He said that if he lose his horse or sold that horse, he will totally change all the equipment also. They will also renew the horse and paint the cart, don't want to share my whip with other horse owners. Some owners will deliberately hit other people's horse.

Interviewer: why they will do that? Is that to hurry them? Or for what?

Participant: If you are not waiting for your turn to transport people and simply go. Or if they want to make you hurry, they will beat the horse with their whip.

Translator: when am trying to escape the que, they may hit him. To hurry the horse along it depends.

Interviewer: are you worried about the transmission of the disease from your horse to you?

Participant: I haven't seen yet, I don't think it will not transmit. If it could transmit it might have been transmitted to the horse owners and we might have been dead so far. I don't think the disease of the horse and people is the same.

Participant2: my horse had a wound and I even will not put on glove to wash it and am not worried about anything.

Translator: our blood cell is not the same, our disease is different. If it was the case we would have been dead.

Interviewer: are they worried about the treatment they get here, any side effect?

Participant: I haven't seen yet.

Participant 2: we will wash and add ointment. There is no any problem yet. But the ointment will burn them, they might not stand and for that reason we will restrain them

Participant 1: but if it was me I will put gloves on my hand.

Translator: the iodine tincture will irritate the horse. And they can't stand because of that. If I have a wound on my hand, it might irritate me I am worried about that. The other person said that it will not do that bare handed because he is afraid that it can burn him.

Interviewer: look at these pictures and have you ever seen such disease on people?

Participant: I have seen this one it's called "chitto" the "I" one. It's caused by itching. But it's not common now. This is because of lack of hygiene. I have been caught with this disease and I have been treated. I washed continuously and applied on the ointment. It most of the time happen in the rural area. The children will play in the dust they will not wash their body, and sleep also in unclean place. It's not transmitted from horse to people.

Participant 2: the “J” is in the rural area and we call it “bocheka” it’s because of loos of hygiene. When they wash by lake water.

Interviewer: when he had it, what did it do?

Translator: his father washed him and added ointment on it. And get medication.

Interviewer: from where did he get the ointment? The medication?

Participant: from the clinic. You will wash it first and then add up the ointment.

Translator: he said, he will be washed and then add on ointments, mine was only on hand but in the case of the children it will be on their whole body.

Interviewer: did you pay for that ointment?

Participant: yes it must be paid.

Interviewer: if your son got this tomorrow morning what will you do?

Participant: I will take him to the clinic. Like my father took me to the clinic.

Interviewer: is there anything that you want to tell me about the histoplasmosis or the treatment of it?

Participant: I think you are on the good way, that you are collecting information. And I pray that God may help you to implement to work your researches. Find for us a drug.

Translator: he just blessed us, to get success and come with drug. May God help you and come back with the drug.