

**Interviewer:** look at these pictures and if it's common in this area?

**Participant:** this one is common and it's called lymphangitis. We don't think it had treatment, we mostly use the potassium permanganate, iodine and soon but somehow it can be treated but it depends on the horse resistance.

**Translator:** what is the cause of the disease?

**Participant:** basically its transmissible, can be transferred from one horse to the other.

**Translator:** do you have the potassium permanganate here?

**Participant:** we won't get it as we need. But when the case comes here, we advise that they shouldn't contact other horses. We will tell them it can't be cured, but they use traditional way, they will scratch it brush, sometimes the disease is hidden. We don't think it will be cured, because it can be disseminated to other body parts. And it will kill them.

**Translator:** so its common, as its lymphangitis case, and transmit from one horse to the other through contact. And when its presented here we will advise them that they should isolate from the healthy one. To reduce its transmission. They know its incurable one. At the last of the day it kills the horse sometimes after they brush they fire with potassium permanganate and also with zinc oxide topically. And iodine tincture will be applied topically. But its very common when you just get out you can easily find it. On the street

**Interviewer:** do you think this is the big problem for the horses?

**Participant:** yes it's a problem one since its transmissible, you can't cure it with the medicine.

**Interviewer:** have you ever seen a horse recovered from this disease?

**Participant:** there are some horses, wich used to have the wounds before and but now their wound are dried and you will only see the scars.

**Translator:** how they could be cured?

**Participant:** we will use these simple things, the second thing is sometimes they will be healed by its own. We will see the symptoms but we will find it recovered. That's why I was telling you about the resistance.

**Translator:** we some horse when they recover by themselves, sometimes by using zinc oxide after washing and managing the wound. And the horse will come back after six month recovered, with their scars. On the line of the lymph node, some of the horses had a bad resistance.

**Interviewer:** what is the difference between the horse that has a resistance and not?

**Participant:** their body condition might be different, and the resistance capacity of the horse.

**Translator:** may be the body condition of the horse could be factor. The management of the horse could be factor.

**Interviewer:** how long does he treat for?

**Participant:** you will get a good information from [NGO] on this. Because we just focus on other livestock.

**Interviewer:** so you don't have ever treated the horse before?

**Participant:** we do treat?

**Interviewer:** so how long?

**Participant:** when the [NGO] give us Iodine and potassium permanganate we will do that? We can get that most of the time but when we get that we will wash the area of the wound, and add on it topically.

**Translator:** when the [NGO] give us the drugs we will do that. Iodine and zinc we will use that.

**Interviewer:** can you find this treatment, somewhere else?

**Participant:** the bureau has some sort of budget. When we share that budget for different purpose. We will not have a lot. We couldn't give enough service.

**Translator:** it's the matter of the budget allocation, and they share it with other farm animal so they focus on other drug rather than this. They may get small amount of disinfectant including iodine and sometime zinc.

**Interviewer:** what do he think about the treatment in general, he said some horses does recovered, do he attribute to the resistance or the treatment?

**Participant:** I believe it's from resistance.

**Interviewer:** does the owners complain about the treatment?

**Participant:** no, they will hope that it can be cured because of that they will complain that you Will not giving us enough treatment. We didn't focus on that.

**Translator:** the owners complain that they are not getting enough treatment, because they hope that, their horse will be cured. We didn't give attention to that once the horse is affected with that they can't be treated and will go to die.

**Interviewer:** what other advice will you give to the horse other than the isolation?

**Participant:** only to isolate.

**Interviewer:** do you think these horse condition is a risk to human? Can they transmit?

**Participant:** I don't think it will transmit.

**Translator:** they will not transmit from horse to human.

**Translator:** do you know other fungal infection of the horses?

**Participant:** yea, we will treat.

**Translator:** by what? And how?

**Participant:** with ivermectin.

**Translator:** he said that he will treat fungal infections as ectoparasite, with the ivermectin.

**Interviewer:** has he ever heard of ketoconazole, fluconazole in the veterinary world?

**Participant:** I know that there are different kind of antifungals but they are not found in the market. They are not available.

**Translator:** I know them, but we don't have it and also they are not found in market.

**Interviewer:** why you think it's not found?

**Participant:** you may find them. But when you go and ask for the drugs in veterinary pharmaceuticals, when you ask for ectoparasite they will give you ivermectin. I don't think these strong drugs will be in the market. Because the importers will only buy the drugs that will be sold out commonly. It's just the business. The government should give emphasis on these drugs so that they will import them. And you will only find these drugs rarely.

**Translator:** if you have are out to look for these drugs you will not find them for example, if you go to the [name] veterinary pharmaceuticals, you will only find the drug for the ectoparasites. The government can't influence them what drug they should import.

**Interviewer:** so the government need to tell them what they should be stocking.

**Interviewer:** are these pharmacies private or governmental?

**Translator:** yea.

**Interviewer:** what does he think should be changed? So that will happen?

**Participant:** even we don't know how the drug enters the country, and I also don't think that there is a serious check up on the drugs by the government or controlling agency. The government should focus on this. As they control the human pharmaceuticals they also should control the veterinary drugs.

**Translator:** from where do you get the veterinary drugs?

**Participant:** from the [name] Private pharmacy.

**Interviewer:** is there any governmental pharmacy?

**Participant:** it was the during the [historic time]. Before you were born. The drugs are not changed yet. Even the penistrip was there and still the same drug is here for more than 30 years and it might have created resistance.

**Translator:** he is complaining why the government is not giving attention to the veterinary service, they more focus on human one. Nowadays you will get the drug from the private suppliers. And you will not get exactly what you need. We are using the same drug for more than 30 years. The drug may create the resistance. Since we use the same drug for a long time it's obvious that it will cause resistance. The government should investigate and come with another drug.

**Interviewer:** have you ever bought antifungal drugs from human pharmacy?

**Participant:** No.

**Interviewer:** why not.

**Participant:** I haven't gone there we mostly use the drug that our office stocks in. I haven't used strong fungal drugs.

**Translator:** he didn't give much attention to that one. What he is doing only focusing on the advising of the owners. Since he thinks that this disease can't be cured he will only advise the owners how to stop the transmission of the disease.

**Interviewer:** have you recognized these on humans, is it common in this area?

**Participant:** it's common in rural areas.

**Translator:** have you ever seen this before?

**Participant:** yes. It's, called ikerk, it's caused of fungus,

**Translator:** he had come across with the "I "one, he assume that it's because of the loss of the hygiene. And it's called itching mostly its seen in the rural area.

**Interviewer:** do you think it's a problem?

**Participant:** yea it's a problem, your skin will be damaged, and it will continuously annoy you.

**Translator:** you will become restless. And will damage your skin and you will also be isolated from the whole society.

**Translator:** will you shake the hand of someone affected with this?

**Participant:** I will fear.

**Translator:** they will be isolated from the community, and he said he will not shake the hand of the people who are affected with this.

**Interviewer:** what will you do if your brother or your son come up tomorrow with this?

**Participant:** I will take them to the health center. You will not take them to the traditional place once you are educated, you have to do the proper things, if you take them to the traditional place, you know even the drug that they are giving could harm the patient it had no dose. So we should take to the right physician.

**Translator:** he said some treatment, and I asked him which one, the traditional one or the modern one, then he said he preferred the modern one. I am educated person so I will not go to the traditional place, no one knows its dose, so I prefer to go to the clinic.

**Interviewer:** do you have the concern of doing that?

**Participant:** I can't estimate the cost.

**Interviewer:** is there anything you want to tell us about antifungals?

**Participant:** the fungal disease are mainly transmitted through the contact. There is also problem of giving emphasis. So the government should focus on this, if go to the [named] region it is common. But might not be common in [named area]. So we have to give attention and focus because our community live together closely.

**Translator:** the government should give attention to both the fungal disease of human and animal. Because, if one person from the family got the disease can transmit to the others. As you know in Ethiopia the social bond is strong. If one person get the disease from one village it could transmit to the others. So the government need to come up with solution.

**Participant:** we are in [named area], and there is a lot of problem regarding The case, wherever you go I. [name] you may ask of the drugs and the answer could be no. If the situation in [named area] is not good, it will be worst in the place where the disease is found. It will be better if there is training for the professionals and also for the stake holders.

**Translator:** he is complaining on the government, while we are in [named area], there is no drug, imagine in the rural areas. The government should give focus on this. Give attention.

**Interviewer:** do you think the new government should change this?

**Participant:** yea I hope there will be change. Since there are a lot of changes in a very short time. With God we hope, there will be change.