Introduction
• Many haemodialysis patients have problems limiting their fluid intake, and this might be influenced by their self-efficacy (SE).
• The Fluid Intake Appraisal Inventory (FIAI) evaluates patients’ SE with regard to fluid intake. FIAI was developed in Sweden and can be used as a screening instrument or as evaluation tool.

Objectives
To translate and validate the FIAI for use in Denmark

Materials and Methods
• Forward and backward translation from Swedish into Danish.
• Conceptual and semantic equivalence were established by the translators in the forward and reverse translation procedure.
• Experiential and idiomatic equivalence was discussed by the researchers.
• Four patients completed the first version of the Danish FIAI.
• The second part of the assessment relates to construct validity and internal consistency of the revised scale.

FIAI has been tested in a survey among haemodialysis patients in Danish dialysis centres during May and June 2015 (Table 1).

Results
• Four translators and two experts evaluated conceptual and semantic equivalence.
• Two concepts (”myrekryb” (=cramping) and “fest” (=party)) needed further clarification.
• 225 patients from four dialysis centre (including four satellite units) completed the Danish FIAI (Table 2).
• Analysis of construct validity and internal consistency is ongoing.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics, construct validity and internal consistency of the Danish FIAI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Danish FIAI scale</th>
<th>Cronbach’s α</th>
<th>Spearman’s correlation between fluid overload and the self efficacy score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>-0.1273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiological factor</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>-0.1040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affective factor</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>-0.1577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social factor</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>-0.1241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental factor</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>-0.1258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion
Primarily findings indicate that the Danish FIAI can be used in clinical practice as a screening instrument for SE.

Acknowledgments
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