

**Table S1. Japanese version of the Acceptance and Action Questionnaire – II (AAQ-II).**

Stem	
Question 1	自分の苦しい経験や記憶は、私が大事にしている生活を送ることを困難にする。  (Original: "My painful experiences and memories make it difficult for me to live a life that I would value")
Question 2	自分の感情に恐れを感じる  (Original: "I'm afraid of my feelings")
Question 3	自分の悩みや感情をコントロールできないことについて心配する。  (Original: "I worry about not being able to control my worries and feelings")
Question 4	自分の苦しい経験は、充実した生活を送る事の妨げとなる。  (Original: "My painful memories prevent me from having a fulfilling life")
Question 5	感情は私の人生における問題の原因となる  (Original: "Emotions cause problems in my life")
Question 6	多くの方は自分よりもうまく人生と付き合っているようである。  (Original: "It seems like most people are handling their lives better than I am")

Question 7	心配することは私の成功の妨げとなる (Original: "Worries get in the way of my success")
Response options for Question	全くそうではない/めったにそうではない/ほとんどそうではない/ときどきそうではない/たびたびそうではない/たいていそうではない/常にそうである (Original: Never true / Very rarely true / Seldom true / Sometimes true / Frequently true / Almost Always true / Always true)

The original English version is also provided for each item and response.

## References

Shima T, Yanagihara M, Kawai T, Kumano H. Validation of the Japanese version of the Acceptance and Action Questionnaire-II. Paper presented at: the 77th annual meeting of the Japanese Psychological Association. September 19, 2013; Sapporo, Japan (in Japanese).

Bond FW, Hayes SC, Baer RA, Carpenter KM, Guenole N, Orcutt HK, Waltz T, Zettle RD. Preliminary psychometric properties of the Acceptance and Action Questionnaire-II: A revised measure of psychological inflexibility and experiential avoidance. *Behav Ther* 2011;42:676-88.

**Table S2. Baseline characteristics of the study patients who did not exhibit depressive symptoms at baseline, stratified by completeness of follow-up.**

	Completed n=191	Not completed <sup>a</sup> n=98	<u>P-value<sup>b</sup></u> —
<b><u>Demographics</u></b>			
<b>Age, years<sup>c</sup></b>	66.9 (13.8)	68.4 (13.3)	<u>0.40</u>
<b>Women</b>	54 (28 %)	31 (32 %)	<u>0.55</u>
<b>Treatment categories</b>			<u>0.31</u>
<i>Non-dialyzed</i>	57 (30 %)	36 (37 %)	<u>0.13</u>
<i>Peritoneal dialysis</i>	36 (19 %)	24 (24 %)	
<i>Hemodialysis</i>	98 (51 %)	38 (39 %)	
<b>Renal disease</b>			
<i>Diabetic nephropathy</i>	47 (25 %)	25 (26 %)	<u>0.94</u>
<i>Glomerulonephritis</i>	46 (24 %)	22 (22 %)	
<i>Hypertensive disease</i>	39 (20 %)	18 (18 %)	
<i>Others</i>	59 (31 %)	33 (34 %)	
<b>Impaired performance status, yes</b>	12 (6 %)	13 (13 %)	<u>0.05</u>
<b>Having family, yes</b>	170 (89 %)	92 (94 %)	<u>0.18</u>
<b>Working, yes</b>	61 (32 %)	33 (34 %)	<u>0.77</u>
<b><u>Comorbidities</u></b>			
Coronary artery disease	29 (15 %)	14 (14 %)	<u>0.84</u>
Cerebrovascular disease	24 (13 %)	16 (16 %)	<u>0.38</u>
Malignancy	18 (9 %)	11 (11 %)	<u>0.63</u>

**Psychological measurements**

<b>AAQ-II, points<sup>c,d</sup></b>	41.6 (6.7)	42.0 (6.2)	<u>0.71</u>
	43.0 [37 - 47]	43.0 [37 - 48]	
<b>CES-D, points<sup>c</sup></b>	8.8 (4.4)	8.4 (4.4)	<u>0.52</u>
	9.0 [5 - 12]	9.0 [5 - 12]	

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<sup>a</sup>Patients who did not participate in the follow-up survey (n=93) and those who did not complete the CES-D questionnaire at 1 year (n=5) were included.

<sup>b</sup>P-values of unpaired t-test and Mann-Whitney test were provided for normally and non-normally distributed continuous variables, respectively. P-values of chi-squared test were provided for categorical variables.

<sup>c</sup>Values for continuous data are presented as mean (standard deviation) and/or median [interquartile range].

<sup>d</sup>Reversed AAQ-II score (i.e., higher score indicates better psychological flexibility).

AAQ-II, Acceptance and Action Questionnaire – II; CES-D, Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression questionnaire

**Table S3. Sensitivity analysis of the association between better psychological flexibility level and incident depression (n=191).**

	Adjusted odds ratio		
	Point estimates	95% CI	P-value
<b>AAQ-II, per 5 point higher<sup>a</sup>,</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>(0.48–0.83)</b>	<b>0.001</b>
<b>per 1 SD higher<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>(0.37–0.78)</b>	
<b>Age, per year</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>(0.93–0.99)</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>Women vs. men</b>	0.66	(0.26–1.67)	<u>0.38</u>
<b>Diabetic nephropathy</b>	1.78	(0.79–4.03)	<u>0.16</u>
<b>Impaired performance status</b>	1.41	(0.32–6.33)	<u>0.65</u>

The data were fit to a penalized maximum likelihood logistic regression model, adjusted for treatment status, presence of family, working status, comorbidities, and all other variables listed in this table. One hundred ninety-one patients were included in the model.

<sup>a</sup>A higher AAQ-II score (after reversal) indicates better psychological flexibility.

Bold P-values indicate statistically significant differences.

95% CI, 95% confidence interval; SD, standard deviation; AAQ-II, Acceptance and Action Questionnaire – II.