
**Abstract**

This study explored the prevalence and factors associated with depressive symptoms in people with low estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR less than 60 mL/min/1.73m$^2$) using South Korea national survey data from 2008 to 2011. Multiple logistic regression analyses were employed to assess the associated factors of depressive symptoms in people with low eGFR. Among 25,324 study participants, 2.9% (n = 723) of all participants had low eGFR, and 16.7% (n = 121) of these participants were self-reported to have depressive symptoms in the low eGFR group. The factors associated with depressive symptoms were higher psychological stress level (adjusted OR = 5.35, 95% CI = 3.01 to 9.52) and the lowest eGFR quartile (adjusted OR = 3.45, 95% CI = 1.48 to 8.01). This study suggests that the development and implementation of multifaceted nursing interventions for reducing psychological stress and managing reduced kidney function may be crucial for persons with low eGFR to prevent or ameliorate depressive symptoms.