



The carbon footprint of respiratory treatments in Europe and Canada: an observational study from the CARBON programme

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Relievers account for the majority of inhaler use and associated GHG emissions. Implementing treatment guidelines can reduce the unmet need in respiratory care by improving disease control and reducing reliever overuse and the overall carbon footprint. <https://bit.ly/3zh3c2B>

Cite this article as: Janson C, Maslova E, Wilkinson A, *et al.* The carbon footprint of respiratory treatments in Europe and Canada: an observational study from the CARBON programme. *Eur Respir J* 2022; 60: 2102760 [DOI: 10.1183/13993003.02760-2021].

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Received: 20 Oct 2021

Accepted: 5 June 2022

To the Editor:

Climate change represents a global challenge and nations are increasingly looking to decarbonise their economies by developing roadmaps for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with international treaties, such as the Paris Agreement [1]. As the healthcare sector remains a key contributor to GHG emissions [2], an examination of the global carbon footprint of its operations and treatment pathways is essential to identify targets for decarbonisation.

