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Title: Standardised mortality from chronic respiratory diseases in Russian Arctic

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**Body:** The Russian Arctic with 6.7million or 4.7% of national population seem to face much bigger burden of chronic respiratory diseases (CRD) compared to Russian average –already one of the highest in European region- due to extreme climate, geographical and ecological conditions. The aim of the study is to analyse the age-standardised CRD mortality in Russian Arctic for developing relevant preventive programs. Methods: The CRD death rates from National statistics 2010 data for population from selected Arctic regions aged 25-64 were standardized according to European standards and analyzed in comparison with the National average. CRD contribution to all-cause mortality structure was examined. Results showed unexpectedly high CRD mortality rates in Chukotka Autonomous Okrug - twice higher compared to national average -129 per 10000 populations. In Arkhangelsk oblast CRD mortality was 9% higher, in Murmansk Oblast and Sakha Republic (Yakutia) - CRD mortality was close to national average. The contribution to overall mortality ranged from 5.1% to 7.4% - with Russian average 7%. Men have significantly higher CRD mortality rates compared to women. CRD together with CVD and Cancer result as cause of death of 57-64% population of Russian Arctic and 91% of male population of Arkhangelsk Oblast aged 25-64. Conclusion. Russian Arctic population faces high premature CRD mortality, particularly in heavy industrial regions and regions with predominantly indigenous population. In the regions with "better" CRD mortality rates CRD prevalence in relation with other determinants will be examined. These findings allow to set priorities in developing complex preventive programs.