WARNING: CANNABIS IS A CONTROLLED DRUG
POSSESSION WITHOUT AUTHORITY IS ILLEGAL

Kind Azure™

17:1 Flower

Azure is a medicinal cannabis flower with medium levels of THC. It is a sativa dominant hybrid and each gram of dried flower contains 17% (w/w) THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) and <1% (w/w) CBD (cannabidiol).

Product Introduction

Kind Azure™ is a THC-dominant medicinal cannabis flower with medium concentrations of THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) and low levels of CBD (cannabidiol). All medicinal cannabis products that contain THC are psychoactive and may lead to temporary impairment.

Kind Azure™ is available as a dried medicinal cannabis flower and is designed for inhalation using a TGA-approved vaporiser. It can be taken on a metered dosage schedule or as needed (PRN) as determined by prescribers. We recommend patients work closely with their doctor as appropriate dosing schedules are highly individual.

Contact your Kind Medical representative for batch-specific information and COAs.

Key Information

Warning: Patients are advised not to drive or operate complex machinery within 24 hours after consuming medication containing THC.

Storage: Store away from direct sunlight in a cool, dry place. Place in a secure location out of the reach of children. Pouches are resealable to preserve shelf-life. Please refer to the back of the packaging for detailed opening and resealing instructions.

Contact Information

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Altum Oceania Pty Ltd trading as Kind Medical®

Product Details

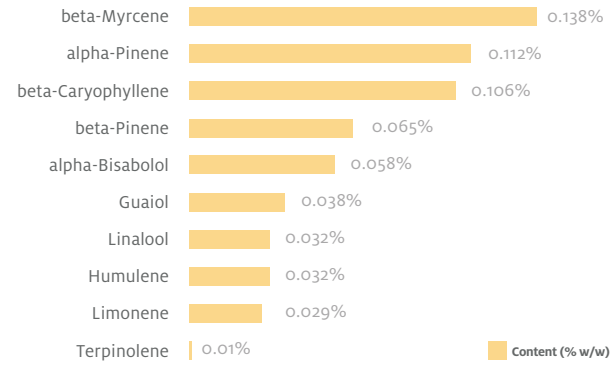
Name	Form
Kind Azure™	Dried Cannabis Flower
THC (%w/w)	**CBD (%w/w)**
17% w/w	<1% w/w
Product Size	**Schedule / TGA Category**
10g Dried Flower	Schedule 8 / Category 5

Cannabinoid Content By Flower Weight[1]

Flower (g)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
THC (mg)	17	34	51	68	85
CBD (mg)	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10

Kind Product Spectrum

Terpene Profile[1]



1. Subject to batch-by-batch variation
2. Hudson, R, et al. (2019). Cannabidiol Counteracts the Psychotropic Side-Effects of Δ-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol in the Ventral Hippocampus through Bidirectional Control of ERK1–2 Phosphorylation. The Journal of Neuroscience [online]. Available from: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31570536/ [accessed 19 August 2021].

Dosing & Titration

Titration is the process of gradually increasing a dose until the desired result is achieved. In line with TGA guidance, we recommend following the "start low, go slow" approach whereby patients start with a low dose and slowly increase until the optimal therapeutic benefit is achieved.

Dosing is highly individual, so patients and doctors should work together to determine the optimal dosing schedule where the medical benefit is maximised for the individual patient's circumstances. However, below is an example of a titration schedule:

Days	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12
Morning (g)	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Midday (g)	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Evening (g)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.15	0.15

Accurate dosing and titration of medicinal cannabis flower can be challenging due to several factors. These include inconsistency in the amount of medicine administered, variance in cannabinoid profiles, discrepancies in temperature during vaporisation, and length and depth of breath when inhaled.

For reliable and repeatable dosing of medicinal cannabis, we recommend patients aim to replicate consistently the conditions in which they self-administer medicinal cannabis.

When starting the titration process, patients and doctors should maintain a consistent dosing schedule and adjust dose timing if needed. New medicinal cannabis patients should wait up to 30 minutes between their initial dose before their next inhalation.[3]

This mindset towards repeatable control of dosing should extend to determining the specific milligram value of active cannabinoids within dried medicinal cannabis flower. It is often difficult to attain precise dosing with dried medicinal cannabis flower.

Administration Through Inhalation

The use of a vaporiser to inhale medicinal cannabis is one of the most efficient administration methods for patients. Inhalation offers a rapid onset time, typically providing relief in 5 to 10 minutes, with an expected duration of 2 to 4 hours. This is significantly faster than oral and sublingual ingestion which have an onset period of 1 to 3 hours.[4]

There are several important factors to understand when inhaling medicinal cannabis. Firstly, utilisation of combustion (smoking paraphernalia) is not recommended due to the risk that smoking poses to patients, including potential contribution to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Patients should instead opt to use a TGA-approved vaporiser to heat the dried medicinal cannabis flower below the point of combustion to create smoke-free vapour.

Patients should also be aware that temperature settings with vaporisers will impact their medicinal cannabis. Within the dried cannabis flower, each cannabinoid, terpenoid and flavonoid contains a different boiling point. It should be noted that there are three general temperature bands:

LOW: 163°C - 177°C
- *Cooler vapour temperature, less harsh on the throat.*
- *Potentially milder subdued psychoactive effects.*

MEDIUM: 177°C - 204°C
- *Recommended starting temperature.*

HIGH: 204°C - 221°C
- *Strongest psychoactive effects with maximum extraction of available cannabinoids.*

Safety Information

Contraindications

- Women who are pregnant, breastfeeding or are planning on becoming pregnant.
- Patients with a familial history of schizophrenia.
- Patients with a diagnosed history of psychosis and/or active mood disorders.
- Patients with cardio-pulmonary disease (consult with your doctor).
- Children or adolescents under 18 years of age.

Side Effects

Like other medicines, Kind Azure™ 17:1 may produce unwanted side effects in some people. With all medicinal cannabis products there are potential adverse effects that may affect only some people. Rare side effects that warrant immediate cessation of Kind Azure™ 17:1 are:

- Hallucinations (auditory / visual)
- Paranoia
- Difficulty breathing
- Seizures or convulsions
- Depression or suicidal thoughts
- Fainting, lightheadedness and dizziness associated with low blood-pressure

Should you experience any or several of the above side effects, immediately stop taking Kind Azure™ 17:1 and speak to your doctor, pharmacist or go to a hospital.

There are more common side effects that are associated with taking medicinal cannabis products for the first time or from increasing usual dosing and may be of a mild and transient nature:

- Drowsiness
- Anxiety
- Increased heart rate or palpitations
- Nausea
- Dry mouth
- Blurred vision
- Coughing or phlegm
- Confusion or problems concentrating
- Euphoria or other cognitive effects
- Occasional or brief paranoid thoughts

If you experience any of the above side effects for a prolonged period of time (i.e. greater than 24 hours) or if severe, immediately stop taking Kind Azure™ and speak with your doctor, pharmacist or seek immediate medical attention.

This does not serve as a complete list of potential adverse effects. If you experience any unexpected severe adverse effects not listed, stop using the product immediately and contact your doctor or seek immediate medical attention.

Reporting Adverse Events

If you experience any adverse events, including listed rare side effects or common side effects for a prolonged period, please contact your doctor or pharmacist immediately. This also includes any other severe side effects not listed in this leaflet. Reporting adverse effects assists us to provide more information on the safety of this product.

3. Health Canada. (2018). Information for Health Care Professionals- Cannabis (marihuana, marijuana) and the cannabinoids. Available from: https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/hc-sc/documents/services/drugs-medication/cannabis/information-medical-practitioners/information-health-care-professionals-cannabis-cannabinoids-eng.pdf [accessed 19 August 2021]
4. MacCallum, C., Russo, E. (2018). Practical Considerations in Medical Cannabis Administration and Dosing. European Journal of Internal Medicine [online]. Available from: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29307505/ [accessed 19 August 2021]