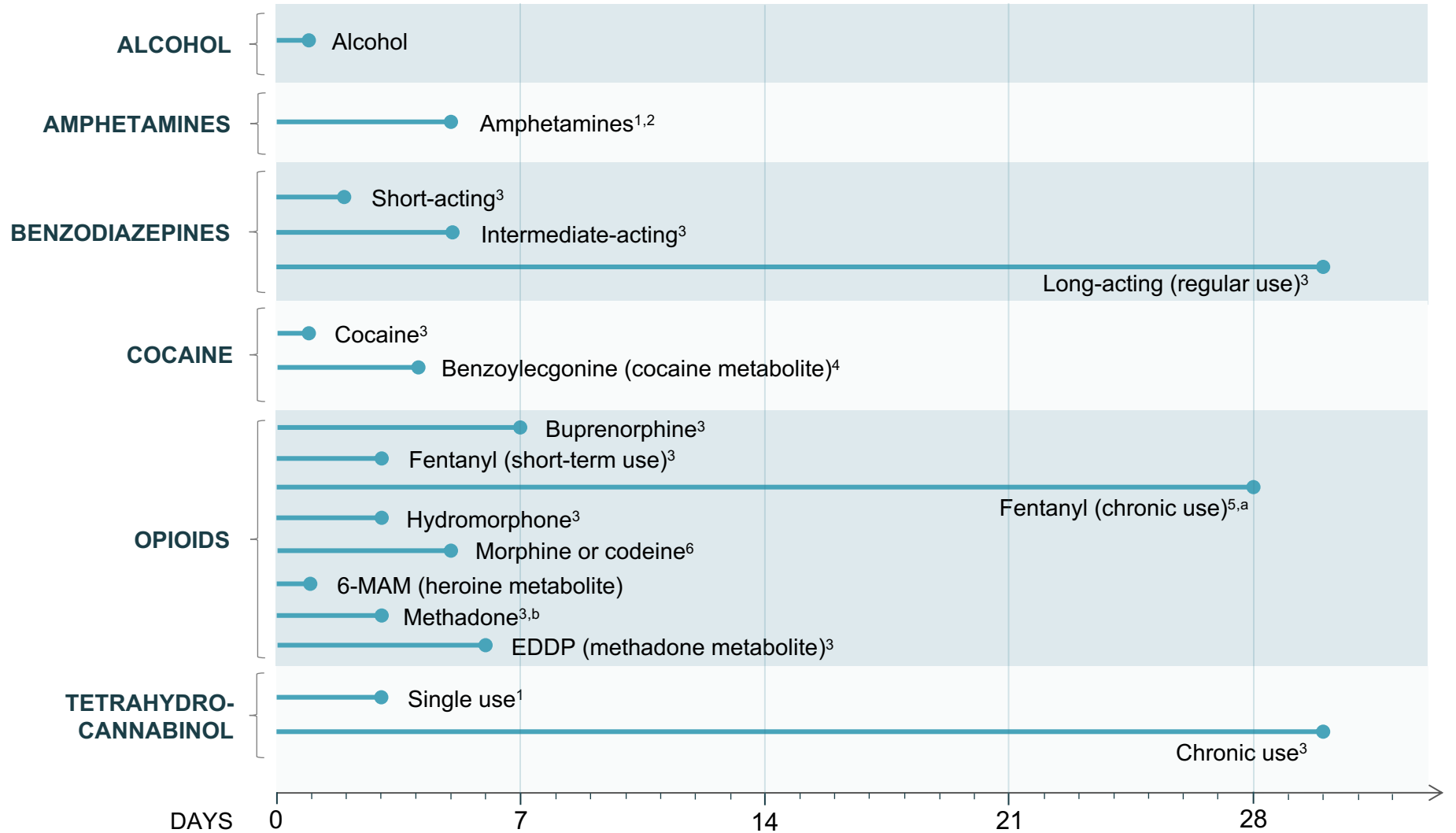


# Maximum Detection Time of Substances in Urine



## Detection Time of Substances in Urine

Substance	Detection time in urine
<b>ALCOHOL</b>	
Alcohol	6–8 hours
<b>AMPHETAMINES</b>	
Amphetamines	2–5 days <sup>1,2</sup>
<b>BENZODIAZEPINES</b>	
Short-acting	1–2 days <sup>3</sup>
Intermediate-acting	1–5 days <sup>3</sup>
Long-acting	≤30 days (regular use) <sup>3</sup>
<b>COCAINE AND METABOLITES</b>	
Cocaine	≤1 day <sup>3</sup>
Benzoyllecgonine (cocaine metabolite)	≤4 days <sup>4</sup>
<b>OPIOIDS</b>	
Buprenorphine	≤7 days <sup>3</sup>
Fentanyl—short-term use	≤3 days <sup>3</sup>
Fentanyl—chronic use	≤4 weeks <sup>5,a</sup>
Hydromorphone	≤3 days <sup>3</sup>
Morphine or codeine	2–5 days <sup>6</sup>
6-MAM (heroin metabolite)	<1 day
Methadone	≤3 days <sup>3,b</sup>
EDDP (methadone metabolite)	≤6 days <sup>3</sup>
<b>TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL</b>	
Single use	1–3 days <sup>1</sup>
Chronic use	≤30 days <sup>3</sup>

Footnotes

- a. Due to the lipophilic properties of fentanyl, it can persist in urine for up to 4 weeks.<sup>5</sup>
- b. Clinical experience indicates that EDDP may be detected in urine for longer than 6 days for individuals prescribed high doses over long periods.

References

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