

Guide to how long substances and drugs of abuse may be detected in the body after last use

The amount of time a drug stays in the body depends on many factors including; the amount of the drug taken, its strength, its purity, the body weight of the person being tested, their rate of metabolism and whether they are a long or short term user and what other drugs or substances are being taken at the same time.

Drug/substance	Class	Approximate detection time in Urine
Amphetamines (includes methylamphetamine and MDMA)	Stimulant	2 to 3 days
Barbiturates	Depressant	2 to 7 (or more) days
Benzodiazepines	Sedative	3 days (therapeutic dose) but dependent on short/intermediate/long acting but range between 12 hours – 7 days (or more)
Buprenorphine and metabolites	Analgesic/opiate	8 days
Cocaine	Stimulant	2 to 3 days
Codeine	Analgesic/opiate	2 days
Dihydrocodeine	Analgesic/opiate	3 days
Heroin (diamorphine) (detected in urine as its metabolite morphine)	Analgesic/opiate	2 to 3 days
Ketamine	Anaesthetic	3 to 5 days
Marijuana/Cannabis	Hallucinogen	3 to 6 days casual use, between 20 and 45 days in heavy use
Methadone	Analgesic/opiate	3 days, up to 7-9 days with chronic/maintenance use
Morphine	Analgesic/opiate	2 days
Oxycodone	Analgesic/opiate	3 days