Drug Detection Periods

Many factors influence the length of time required for drugs to be metabolized and excreted in the urine. A variety of factors influence the time period during which drug metabolites are detected in urine. These include the rate of urine productinon, the volume of fluid consumption, the amount of drug taken, the urine pH, and the length of time over which drug was consumed. Drinking large volumes of liquid or using diuretics to increase urine volume will lower the drug concentration in the urine and may decrease the detection period. Lower detection levels may increase the detection time window. Although the detection period for these drugs varies widely depending upon the compound taken, dose and route of administration and individual rates of metabolism, some general times have been established and are listed below.

Drug	**Detection Period**
Amphetamine	
Acid Conditions	1-3 days
Alkaline Condition	3-10 days
Barbiturates	
Short-Acting	Up to 6 days
Long-Acting	Up to 16 days
Benzodiazepines	1-12 days
Buprenorphine	Up to 3 days
Cocaine metabolite	Up to 5 days 1-3 days typical
Methadone	1-3 days
Methamphetamine	
Acid Conditions	1-3 days
Alkaline Conditions	3-10 days
Opiates	
Herion	1 day
Morphine	1-3 days
Codeine	1-3 days
Oxycodone	1-3 days
PCP	
Single Use	1-8 days
Cronic Use	Up to 4 weeks
Propoxyphene	Up to 1 week
THC	
Single Use	1-7 days
Chronic Use	Less than 30 days typical
Tricyclic Antidepressants	1-7 days

*Information from the PROFILE®-V MEDTOX*scan*® DRUGS OF Abuse test System PACKAGE INSERT
https://www.medtoxdiagnostics.com/wp-content/uploads/102038-Package-Insert-PV-Test-System.pdf