



UNIVERSITY of
DEBRECEN

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE

PERSONAL DETAILS

(These should exactly be the same as they appear in the applicant's/student's passport)

First / given name(s): SREYAS AMBADI S.S

Family name(s) / surname(s): S.S

Permanent home address: AMBADI, VARTHOORONAM, PRAPPANCODE-P.O,
VENJARAMOODU

Date of birth (DOD). (dd/mm/yyyy): 03/09/2002

Place of birth (city, province, country): TRIVANDRUM, KERALA, INDIA

PAST MEDICAL HISTORY

Previous diseases of the applicant/student: NIL

Chronic diseases, pre-existing conditions known: NIL

Detailed medications: NIL

Allergies: NIL

Remarks / Special recommendations / Special needs: NIL

VACCINATIONS (with exact times of the immunization given)

Morbilli (measles) YES, 10/06/2003

Pertussis (whooping cough) YES, 04/09/2007

Poliomyelitis YES, 05/09/2004

Hepatitis B YES, 10/09/2017



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SEROLOGICAL TESTS (time of testing and titer within 3 months)

Morbilli antibody (IgG) titer -
if its negative/equivocal, a booster dose of MMR vaccine should be administered

HIV NEGATIVE

Syphilis NEGATIVE

BLOOD TESTS (time of testing and result within 3 months)

Blood count Normal / ~~Abnormal~~

Fasting blood glucose Normal / ~~Abnormal~~

Liver transaminases (AST-GOT, ALT-GPT) Normal / ~~Abnormal~~

Kidney function (BUN, creatinine, GFR) Normal / ~~Abnormal~~

Please attach the results.

URINE TEST (time of testing and result within 3 months)

Normal / ~~Abnormal~~

Please attach the results.

TUBERCULOSIS (X-ray report or Quantiferon (IGRA) blood test within 1 month):

Negative / ~~Positive~~

Please attach the results.



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DOCTOR'S STATEMENT

I, the undersigned Dr. SUNOOP M (Doctor of Medicine; registration number: 67205; phone number: 9544401027), after examining the applicant/student hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

PLACE AND DATE: 13/11/23, TRIVANDRUM


Dr. **SUNOOP M**
MBBS
Reg. No: 67205

DOCTORS' SIGNATURE AND STAMP

Take note, University of Debrecen reserves the right to check the validity of any of the results and may order retesting for any of the laboratories or conditions above, which may lead to further action.

US Scan, Colour Doppler Scan, Digital X-Ray, Digital OPG, Dental X- Ray, Digital ECG, Complete Laboratory

Name	: Mr. SREYAS AMBADIS S	Visit ID	: VJ20231113/13
Age & Sex	: 21 yrs, Male	Collected on	: 13/11/2023 8:55AM
Ref by	: SELF	Reported on	: 13/11/2023 12:56PM

Test Description	Observed Value	Reference Range & Units
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HAEMATOLOGY

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

Haemoglobin <i>Method: Modified Cyanmethoglobin</i>	16.0	13 - 18 gm/dL
PCV <i>Method: Electrical Impedance</i>	49.9	40 - 54 %
MCV <i>Method: Electrical Impedance</i>	82.1	80 - 96 fL
MCH <i>Method: Electrical Impedance</i>	27.6	27 - 32 pg
MCHC <i>Method: Electrical Impedance</i>	32.0	32 - 38 g/dL
Total R.B.C Count <i>Method: Electrical Impedance</i>	5.98	4.5 - 6 Million/cu.mm.
Total W.B.C Count <i>Method: Electrical Impedance</i>	8100	4000 - 11000 Cells/cumm
Platelet Count <i>Method: Cell counter</i>	261000	150000 - 450000 Cells/cumm

DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

Neutrophils <i>Method: Cytophotometry</i>	53	40-60 %
Lymphocytes <i>Method: Cytophotometry</i>	38	20-40 %
Eosinophils <i>Method: Cytophotometry</i>	07	0 - 6 %
Monocytes <i>Method: Cytophotometry</i>	02	0 - 9 %
Basophils <i>Method: Cytophotometry</i>	00	0-2 %
ESR <i>Method: Westergren's method</i>	07	02-10 mm/hour

BIOCHEMISTRY

Blood Glucose (Fasting) <i>Method: GOD-POD</i>	106	70 - 110 mg/dL
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RENAL FUNCTION TEST

Blood Urea <i>Method: Urease UV</i>	29.11	10 - 50 mg/dL
Creatinine <i>Method: Calorimetry Method</i>	1.09	0.66 - 1.4 mg/dL



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Age & Sex : 21 yrs, Male	Collected on : 13/11/2023 8:58AM
Ref by : SELF	Reported on : 13/11/2023 12:56PM

Uric Acid Method: Uricase PAP	7.72	3.6 - 7.7 mg/dL
Electrolytes		
Sodium (Na+) Method: Ion selective electrode	136.65	135 - 155 mEq/L
Potassium(K+) Method: Ion selective electrode	3.87	3.5 - 5.5 mEq/L
Blood Urea Nitrogen(BUN) Method: Spectrophotometry	13.51	07 - 20 mg/dL
LIVER FUNCTION TEST (LFT)		
Bilirubin (Total) Method: DCH	0.68	Up to 1.2 mg/dL
Bilirubin Direct Method: DCH	0.17	Up to 0.4 mg/dL
Bilirubin (Indirect) Method: Calculation	0.51	0.1 - 1.2 mg/dL
SGOT/AST Method: IFCC	40.22	upto 35 U/L
SGPT/ALT Method: IFCC	38.74	0 - 40 U/L
Alkaline Phosphatase Method: IFCC	101.22	40 - 129 U/L
Total Protein Method: BCG	6.32	6 - 8 g/dL
Albumin - Serum Method: BCG	4.48	3.5 - 5.5 g/dL
Globulin - Serum Method: Calculation	1.84	0 - 3.5 gm/dL
A/G Ratio Method: Calculation	2.43	

SEROLOGY

Australia Antigen / HBsAg (Card)	Negative
<p>NOTES:- HBsAg (also known as the Australia antigen) is the surface antigen of the hepatitis B virus (HBV). It indicates current hepatitis B infection. Primarily to screen for and diagnose acute or chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection, to detect a previous, resolved hepatitis B infection, or sometimes to guide and monitor treatment.</p>	
Hepatitis C Virus / HCV (Card)	Negative

US Scan, Colour Doppler Scan, Digital X-Ray, Digital OPG, Dental X- Ray, Digital ECG, Complete Laboratory

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NOTE:-

Hepatitis is a liver infection. It is caused by the **Hepatitis C virus** which is a blood-borne virus. It is a short-term illness but it can be asymptomatic until decades after the infection. Chronic Hepatitis C is a serious disease that can result in long-term health problems.

Syphilis/ VDRL (Card) Method: Card test	Non Reactive
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Note:-

The VDRL test doesn't look for the bacteria that cause syphilis. Instead, it checks for the antibodies your body makes in response to antigens produced by cells damaged by the bacteria. Antibodies are a type of protein produced by your immune system to fight off invaders like bacteria or toxins. Testing for these antibodies can let your doctors know whether you have syphilis.

HIV I and II (Card)

Human Immunodeficiency Viruses / HIV - I & II (Card) Method: Card test	Negative
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NOTES:-

HIV stands for "human immunodeficiency virus" and it attacks immune cells called CD4 cells. These are types of T cell — white blood cells that circulate, detecting infections throughout the body and faults and anomalies in other cells. HIV targets and infiltrates CD4 cells, using them to create more copies of the virus. In doing so, it destroys the cells and reduces the body's ability to combat other infections and diseases. This increases the risk and impact of opportunistic infections and some types of cancer.

UROLOGY

URINE ROUTINE EXAMINATION (URE)		
Urine Albumin Method: Reagent Strip	Nil	
Urine Sugar Method: Reagent Strip	Nil	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION		
RBC	Nil	/hpf
Pus Cells	0-2	/hpf
Epithelial Cells	Occasional	/hpf
Casis	Nil	
Crystals	Nil	
Others	Nil	



Shanavas K.S, BSc. MLT
Chief Lab Technician



ABHINAND R.L
MSc, M Phil.(Biochemistry)



** End of report **