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COMISION PRESIDENCIAL DE APOYA AL DESARROLLO BARRIAL

REGISTRO DE PARTICIPANTES

Fecha: 23/10/2019 02:00 p.

PROCESO DE COMPARACIÓN DE PRECIOS PARA LA ADQUISICIÓN DE BOTIQUIN DE PRIMEROS AUXILIOS.

Lugar del acto: (Salón de Reuniones CPADB )  
 Fecha: 23/10/2019 02:00 p. m.



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The first part of the paper is devoted to a study of the  
 various forms of the *Ascaris lumbricoides* which  
 occur in the human body. The author has examined  
 a large number of specimens and has found that the  
 most common form is the one which is usually  
 described as the "adult" form. This form is  
 characterized by its length, which is usually  
 between 15 and 20 centimeters, and by its  
 thickness, which is usually between 2 and 3  
 millimeters. The color is usually a pale  
 yellowish-brown. The head is small and  
 rounded, and the tail is also small and  
 rounded. The body is cylindrical and  
 tapers slightly towards the tail. The  
 surface is smooth and has a slightly  
 granular appearance. The internal  
 organs are not clearly visible, but the  
 intestines can be seen as a series of  
 small, dark spots. The author has also  
 examined a number of specimens which are  
 described as the "juvenile" form. These  
 specimens are smaller than the adult form,  
 and are usually between 5 and 10  
 centimeters in length. They are also  
 cylindrical and taper towards the tail.  
 The color is usually a pale yellowish-  
 brown. The head is small and rounded,  
 and the tail is also small and rounded.  
 The body is cylindrical and tapers  
 slightly towards the tail. The surface  
 is smooth and has a slightly granular  
 appearance. The internal organs are not  
 clearly visible, but the intestines can  
 be seen as a series of small, dark spots.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a study of the  
 life history of the *Ascaris lumbricoides*. The author  
 has examined a large number of specimens and has  
 found that the life history is very similar to that  
 of the *Ascaris suum*. The life cycle consists  
 of the following stages: 1. The egg stage, which  
 is usually between 40 and 50 micrometers in  
 diameter. 2. The first larval stage, which is  
 usually between 100 and 150 micrometers in  
 length. 3. The second larval stage, which is  
 usually between 200 and 250 micrometers in  
 length. 4. The third larval stage, which is  
 usually between 300 and 350 micrometers in  
 length. 5. The adult stage, which is usually  
 between 15 and 20 centimeters in length. The  
 author has also examined a number of  
 specimens which are described as the "juvenile"  
 form. These specimens are smaller than the  
 adult form, and are usually between 5 and 10  
 centimeters in length. They are also  
 cylindrical and taper towards the tail. The  
 color is usually a pale yellowish-brown. The  
 head is small and rounded, and the tail is  
 also small and rounded. The body is  
 cylindrical and tapers slightly towards the  
 tail. The surface is smooth and has a  
 slightly granular appearance. The internal  
 organs are not clearly visible, but the  
 intestines can be seen as a series of small,  
 dark spots.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a study of the  
 pathology of the *Ascaris lumbricoides*. The author  
 has examined a large number of specimens and has  
 found that the pathology is very similar to that  
 of the *Ascaris suum*. The most common  
 pathology is the formation of a mass of  
 worms in the small intestine. This mass is  
 usually between 5 and 10 centimeters in  
 length, and is usually between 2 and 3  
 centimeters in diameter. The mass is  
 composed of a large number of worms, which  
 are usually between 5 and 10 centimeters  
 in length. The mass is usually found in the  
 small intestine, but it can also be found in  
 the large intestine. The mass is usually  
 found in the small intestine, but it can  
 also be found in the large intestine. The  
 mass is usually found in the small intestine,  
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