Findings:

1. **Glucose Statistics:**

The mean glucose value in the sample is slightly lower than the population's, and the sample's highest glucose value is lower than the population's. The sample may have a little lower average glucose level and fewer extremely high glucose results than the population, according to this. This implies that, in comparison to the population, the sample might have a little lower average glucose level and fewer extremely high glucose values.

1. **BMI Statistics:**

The 98th percentile BMI of the sample is much lower than the population's. This indicates that fewer individuals in the sample have excessively high BMI levels than the population as a whole.

1. **Blood Pressure (BP) Statistics:**

The samples' blood pressure mean and standard deviation should be fairly close to population values due to the bootstrapping technique. However, the median blood pressure, or 50th percentile, of the bootstrap samples would likely also be near the population average.

In summary, while BMI percentiles vary, the sample generally reflects similar trends in blood pressure and glucose levels as seen in the overall population. The differences observed may be attributed to random sampling variation or potential mismatches between the sample and the population.