

Yatharth Hospital and Trauma Care Services Ltd

Rise of a prominent player in Indian Healthcare Industry

YATHARTH | 543950

CMP: 613

Market Cap: 5903 Cr.

Target: 850

About the Company

Yatharth Hospital and Trauma Care Services Limited was incorporated in Delhi as a Private Limited Company, later on the status got converted to Public Limited Company in 2021. Yatharth has three super specialty hospitals in Noida, Greater Noida, and Noida Extension, Uttar Pradesh. Having strong presence in North India, Noida Extension hospital operates with 450 beds which is one of the largest hospitals in Noida Extension. Company started operations with a clinic in Noida, Uttar Pradesh. Thereafter, company started their first hospital in Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh in 2010. Company started their second hospital in Noida, Uttar Pradesh in 2013 with 250 beds super specialty hospital, and third hospital was started in Noida Extension, Uttar Pradesh with 450 beds territory care hospital with a mix of 11 modular operation theatres. Yatharth also have 125 beds for critical care, and operations commenced from 2019. In 2022, Yatharth also acquired a 305 beds Ramraja Multi Specialty hospital in Orchha, Madhya Pradesh. Yatharth has two hospitals coming up, one at Faridabad with 400 beds, and another at Modell Town, Delhi with 300 beds.

Q4FY25 Highlights

Capacity expansion

Company successfully completed registration and possession of hospitals in New Delhi with 300+ beds and acquisition of majority stake in Faridabad hospital with around 400 beds. Company is on track to operationalize the same by Q1FY26.

Improvement in Occupancy across hospitals

Despite bed additions, occupancy levels improves to 61% in FY25, compared to 65% in FY24. Noida Extension and Jhansi-Orchha occupancy improves significantly to 60%-50% respectively in FY25, compared to 44% and 23% in FY24.

Driving ARPOB through enhancing super specialties

Oncology increases around 3x in FY25, contributing 10% to group's revenue and around 19% to Noida Extension revenue. ARPOB improves to Rs. 31.4K in Q4FY25 (+7% YoY) and Rs. 30.8K in FY25 (+8% YoY). Noida Extension registers highest ARPOB at Rs. 38.8K (+11% YoY), followed by Greater Noida at Rs. 35K (+16% YoY) in Q4FY25. Faridabad achieves ARPOB of Rs. 31K.

Quarterly Financial Summary

Particulars (In Crs.)	Dec-22	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25
Sales	138	144	155	171	167	178	212	218	219	232
Expenses	101	105	113	126	120	131	158	163	164	175
Operating Profit	36	38	41	46	46	47	54	55	55	57
Other Income	1	1	1	4	5	6	4	3	4	5
Depreciation	7	8	7	7	8	8	11	16	17	13
Interest	6	6	6	3	0	0	3	2	2	1
PBT	24	25	29	40	44	44	43	40	40	49
Margin	17%	17%	19%	23%	26%	25%	20%	18%	18%	21%
Tax	3	8	10	12	14	6	13	9	10	10
PAT	21	17	19	28	29	38	30	31	30	39
OPM	26%	27%	27%	27%	28%	26%	25%	25%	25%	25%

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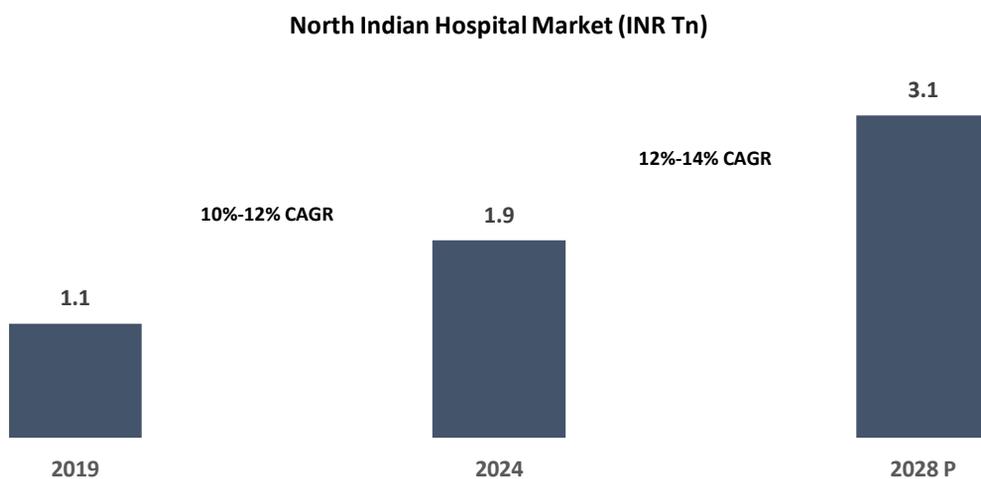
Yatharth is Strengthening its network across North India

Yatharth is expanding its footprints across North India with acquisition of new hospitals. In the year 2022, company acquired a hospital in Jhansi-Orchha region having super specialty capabilities with 305 beds, 76 ICU beds, having an occupancy rate of 23%, and ARPOB at Rs. 17429 Mn as of FY24. As of FY24 ALOS stands at 5.7, with IPD volume at 4403, and OPD volume at 17171. As of Q4FY25, occupancy rate is at 50%, ARPOB at Rs. 13218, and ALOS at around 4 days. The hospital is well equipped to offer all super specialty services.

In the year 204, Yatharth acquired 200 bedded hospital at Faridabad, Haryana, expanding further footprints in Delhi NCR region. The hospital has 200 beds and 61 ICU beds. As of Q4FY25, occupancy rate is at 38%, with an ARPOB of Rs. 30721, and ALOS stands at around 3.7 days.

North India is the under-served market with significant growth potential

North India market is expected to grow at a CAGR of 12%-14%. In 2019, North India market was at INR 1.1-1.5 Trillion, by 2024 North India market reached INR 1.9-2.0 Trillion, registering a CAGR of 10%-12%. By FY28, North India market is estimated to reach INR 3.1-3.2 Trillion at a CAGR of 12%-14%. North India has very low concentrations of private chains, along with Delhi NCR having bed density lower than the WHO recommended standards. In Tier 1 cities such as Hyderabad, Chennai, and Bengaluru, the bed density is higher than Delhi NCR, Kolkata, and Mumbai because of presence of big hospitals chains with large bed capacities. Large hospital chains located in Delhi NCR are major beneficiaries of patients visiting for various healthcare requirements. NCR region receives patients from adjacent states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, and even from Madhya Pradesh. This indicates significant growing need for quality and affordable healthcare services and also major opportunity to expand and grow. Delhi NACR region receives high influx of domestic patients from Northern States which indicates potential for future growth and expansion.



India is in dire need of improvement

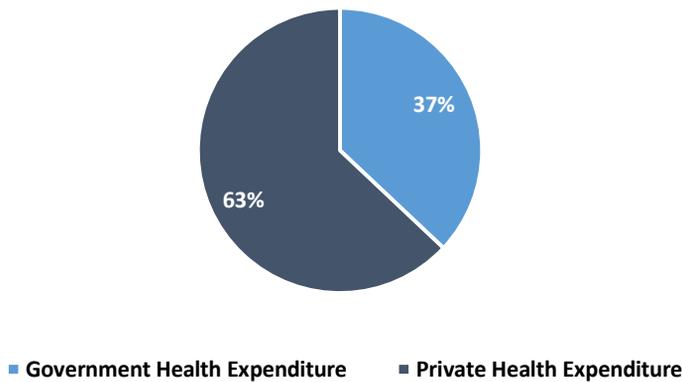
India's bed density not only falls far behind the global median of 29 beds, but also lags that of developing countries like Brazil with 21 beds, Malaysia with 19 beds, and Vietnam with 26 beds. In North India, Delhi NCR falls behind the global standards with 1.9 beds per 1000 population. Tier 1 cities like Hyderabad, Chennai, and Bengaluru have higher bed density than Delhi NCR. North Indian healthcare industry has larger legroom to expand capacity. North Indian healthcare market has huge potential to grow and expand. North Indian regions including Harya, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand have lower than average doctor and nurse density per 10,000 population.

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Healthcare industry to benefit from Government's healthcare initiatives

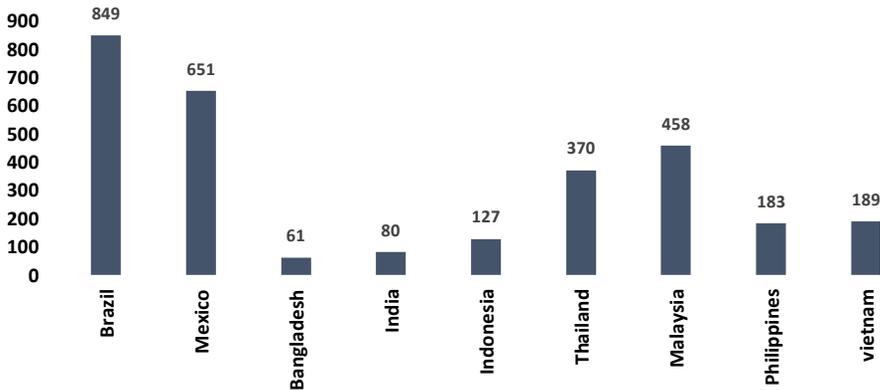
The economic package after the pandemic response includes long term measures to improve healthcare infrastructure. The government's emphasis on healthcare offers substantial opportunities for private investments to create affordable healthcare facilities and services. To boost the private investment announced an outlay of Rs. 81 billion with viability gap funding limits, enhanced from 20% to 30% of project cost for both the central and state government to attract private investments in the social infrastructure space. Viability gap funding will help in the development of hospitals and healthcare centers under public-private partnership. It creates an investment opportunity of Rs. 150-200 billion under the social infrastructure space. India spends too little on healthcare infrastructure compared to other nations such as China, Brazil, Korea, Singapore, United Kingdom, Japan, France, Germany, Australis, and United States. The National Health Policy recommends to raise the healthcare expenditure to 2.5% of GDP. In 2025-2026 budget, Health Ministry has been allocated Rs. 99859 crore, an 11% rise over the previous estimates. Ayushman Bharat and National Health Mission are some of the key healthcare schemes by government to strengthen the Indian healthcare space. India's current healthcare expenditure is skewed more towards private expenditure compared with public expenditure.

General Expenditure on Healthcare (In %)



India has witnessed considerable rise in government expenditure on healthcare, indicating commitment towards improving healthcare system. Government healthcare spending rose to 1.9% as of 2024-2025, up from 1.15% in 2013-2014, and government is on track to achieve the objective of National Health Mission's target of 2.5% of GDP. Government healthcare expenditure is rising resulting in less out of pocket expenses for individuals. Between 2015-2022, the share of government healthcare expenditure increased to 48% from 29% which is attributed to Ayushman Bharat Yojana. Out of Rs. 9.4 lakh crore, Rs. 7.9 lakh crore went towards ongoing healthcare expenses, while Rs. 1.14 lakh crore was spent in building and improving healthcare infrastructure. The share of money spent on healthcare infrastructure has doubled since 2016, growing from 6.3% to 12.7%.

Per Capita Healthcare Spend - Developing Countries (In USD\$)



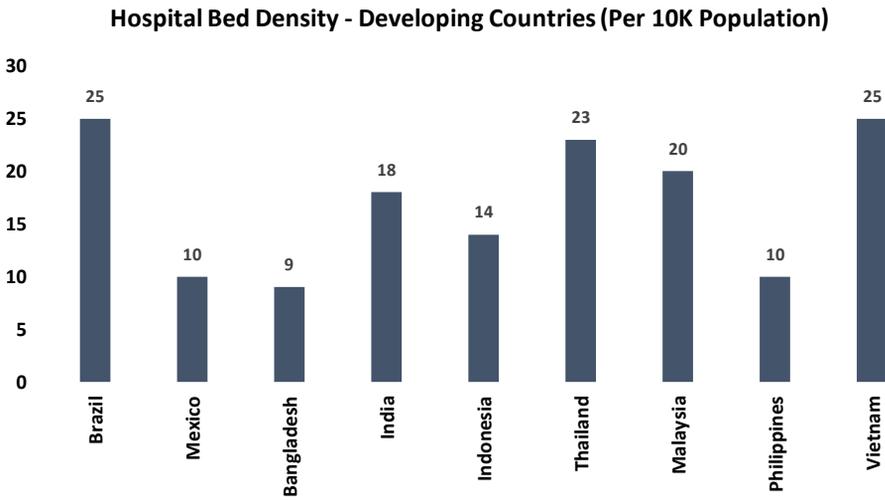
India's per capita healthcare expenditure is significantly low compared to Brazil, Mexico, Thailand, Malaysia, and Vietnam. India has significant potential to increase the healthcare expenditure and improve overall health infrastructure.

(Source: Down To Earth, Care Edge)

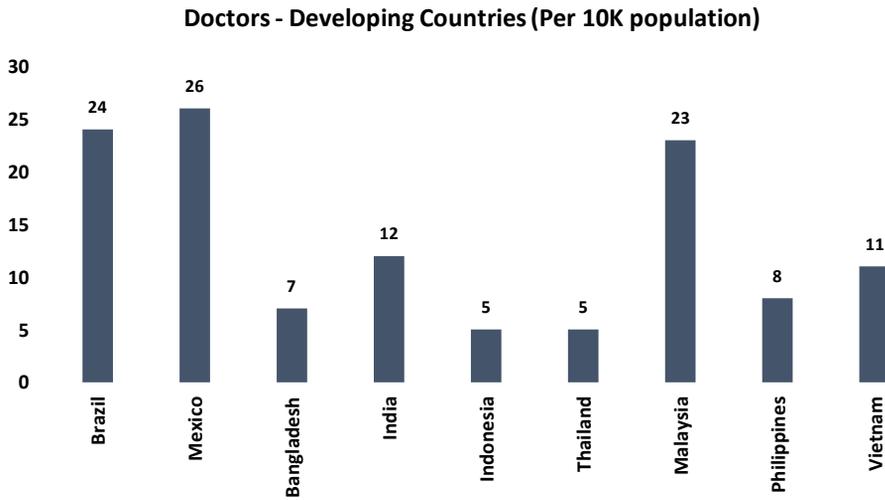
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Hospital Bed Density

India's bed availability has improved substantially, which comes near to some developing countries, due to massive investments by both government and private players following covid 19 pandemic. However, the availability of skilled nurse and qualified doctors is still inadequate. The per capita availability of hospital beds and doctors in urban areas is estimated around 2.5 to 3.0 times that of rural areas. North Indian cities falls behind the cities like Mumbai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, and Chennai in terms of bed density.



Brazil and Vietnam has the highest bed density among peers, which indicates India has potential to increase the bed density per 10K population. India is expected to around 25000-30000 hospital beds over the next three years, with investment from both public and private sectors.



Global healthcare spending stands at around USD\$ 10 trillion, about 10% of world's GDP, with developed nations spending more on healthcare than developing nations. Among developing nations, Brazil and Mexico spends maximum on healthcare. India's per capita expenditure stands at around \$80. With structural improvements, including doubling the number of medical seats, increasing insurance coverage, and expanding bed capacity, India's healthcare infrastructure is expected to improve substantially. Higher public spending, along with increased private investments in the healthcare sector, insurance expansion, and demographic shifts, are driving a structural transformations.

(Source: CareEdge)

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Yatharth's Hospital Network, Expanding Footprints, and Capacity

Yatharth has three established hospitals in North India. One is located at Greater Noida, Second one at Noida, and third one at Noida Extension. Greater Noida hospital has 400 beds, 112 ICU beds, expandable up to 600 beds. Greater Noida hospital's occupancy rate is at 65%, with ARPOB of Rs. 34605, and ALOS at 4.4 days.

Noida hospital has 250 beds and 81 ICU beds. Noida hospital's occupancy rate is at 79%, with ARPOB of Rs. 29238, and ALOS of 4.8 days.

Noida Extension hospital has 450 beds, 125 ICU beds, which is expandable to 700 beds. Noida Extension hospital's occupancy rate is at 60%, with ARPOB of Rs. 38033, and ALOS of 4.2 days.

In May 2024, increase footprints, company operationalize the Greater Faridabad facility adding 200 beds to network. Further with expansions, two new hospitals, one at New Delhi with 300 beds and second at Faridabad with 400 beds has been registered. Company expects both the hospitals to be operationalized by next month, significantly enhancing presence in Delhi NCR. Strategic medical infrastructure and specialty services continue to drive growth, during Q4FY25, company's ARPOB rose by 7% to Rs. 31441. Noida Extension and Jhansi-Orchha facility showed impressive gain in occupancy rate reaching 60% and 50% respectively. 70% would be operational of new expanded facility, and with the increase in occupancy rates, beds can be utilized further. But, within 6 months company plans to operationalize 400 beds and 300 beds in the New Delhi facility. Company's targeted bed capacity by FY28 is around 3000 beds.

Hospital Facility	Greater Noida	Noida	Noida Extension	Jhansi-Orchha	Greater Faridabad
Beds Capacity	400	250	450	305	200
Census Beds	330	215	390	250	180
ICU Beds	112	81	125	76	61
Occupancy Rate	65%	79%	60%	50%	38%
ARPOB	34605	29238	38033	13218	30721
ALOS	4.4	4.8	4.2	3.9	3.7

Greenfield and Brownfield Expansion



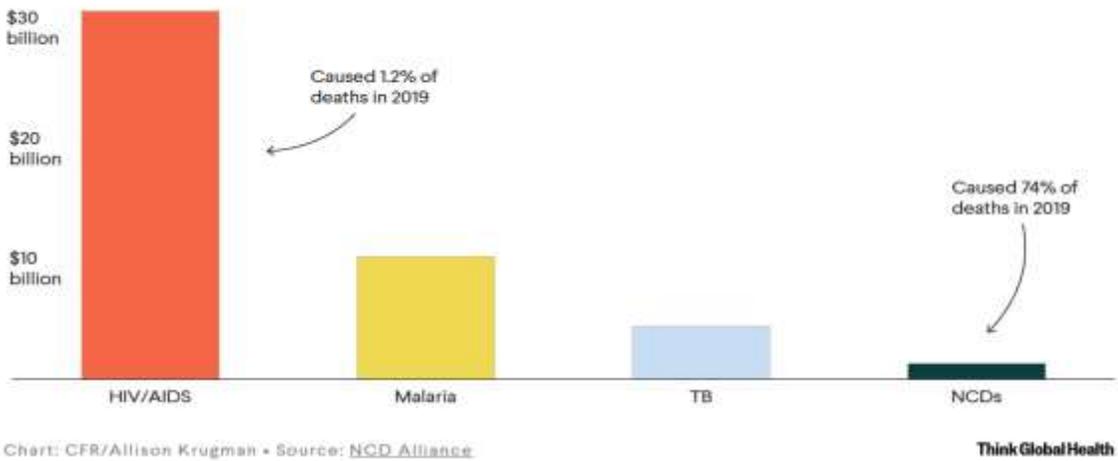
Out of 300 crores CAPEX, company will be allocating 100 crores towards Faridabad facility for medical equipment and construction work. Around 55-60 crores will be spent towards New Delhi facility. Around 150 crores will be spent on these two facility. Remaining CAPEX would be spent on the brownfield expansion for Greater Noida and Noida Extension facilities, where company will be adding 200 beds and 250 beds each.

(Source: Company)

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Communicable Disease (CD) and Non-Communicable Disease (NCD)

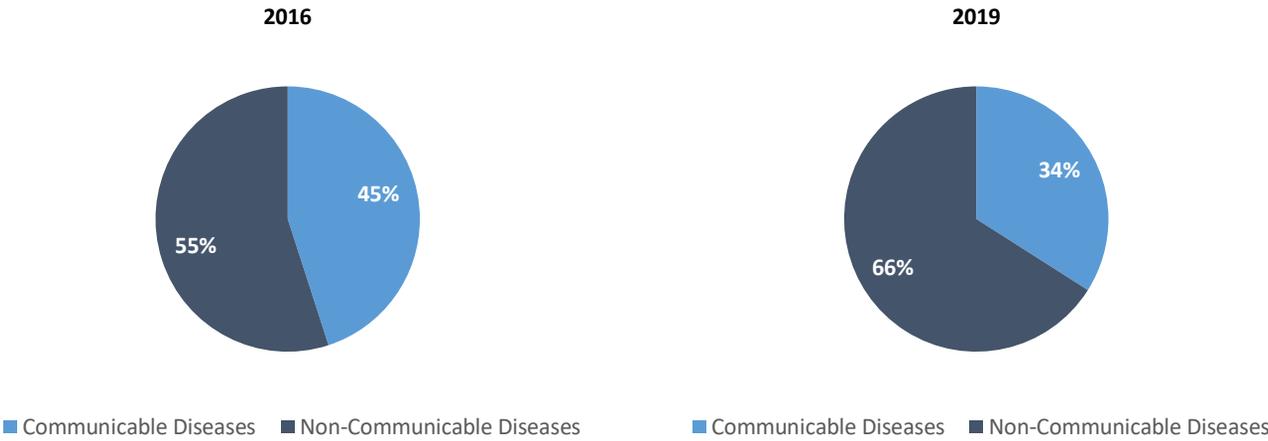
Communicable disease, which is also known as infectious disease are the ones that are transmitted from one person to another or from an animal to a person. It spreads through direct contact, airborne transmission, food, water, droplets, and vector borne transmission. Whereas, Non-Communicable disease are disease that are infectious, which are transmitted from one person to another, and develops over a long period. In recent years, there's has been a significant shift from communicable diseases to non-communicable diseases (NCDs). As per statistics, non-communicable disease (NCDs) accounts for 66% of all deaths in India. Globally, there's an epidemiological transition, where there's a shift from HIV and TB to non-communicable disease like strokes, hearth disease, asthma, etc. From 1990-2021, non-communicable diseases outpaced infectious diseases, except Covid19. Although non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are the major cause of deaths in India, NCD funding is a small fraction of development assistance. As per WHO, more than 36 million die due non-communicable diseases (NCDs) before the age of 70.



In the last decade, India has been witnessing an increase in non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Lifestyle changes, unhealthy eating habits, tobacco, smoking, alcohol intake, and lack of physical activity has contributed to the increase in non-communicable diseases. Keeping the transition from CDs to NCDs in mind, improved healthcare infrastructure with specialty services has become an important factor. Given the transition, Demand for chronic care and specialty healthcare services have increased. WHO projects an increasing trend in non-communicable diseases (NCDs) by 2030, forecasts demand for healthcare services associated to lifestyle related diseases such as hearth ailments, cancer, diabetes, stroke, orthopedic problems, chronic respiratory disease, kidney disease, and arthritis.

To reach the global median, India needs to increase its bed capacity by almost 2.1 million beds. With the growing population, growing the number of bed capacity is necessary. Healthcare players, especially private healthcare players are well placed to gain.

Deaths Due to Non-Communicable Diseases is Rising



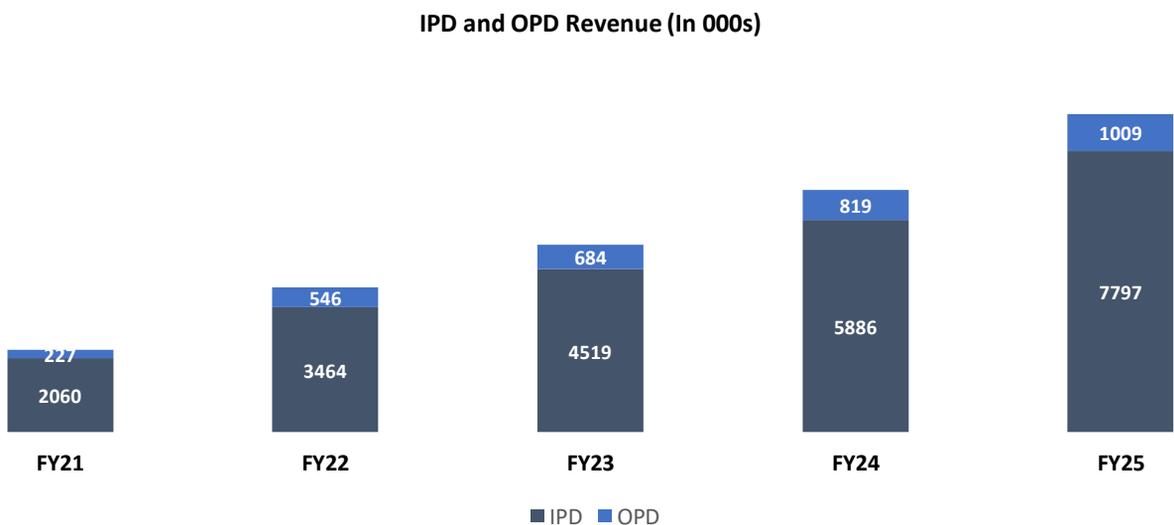
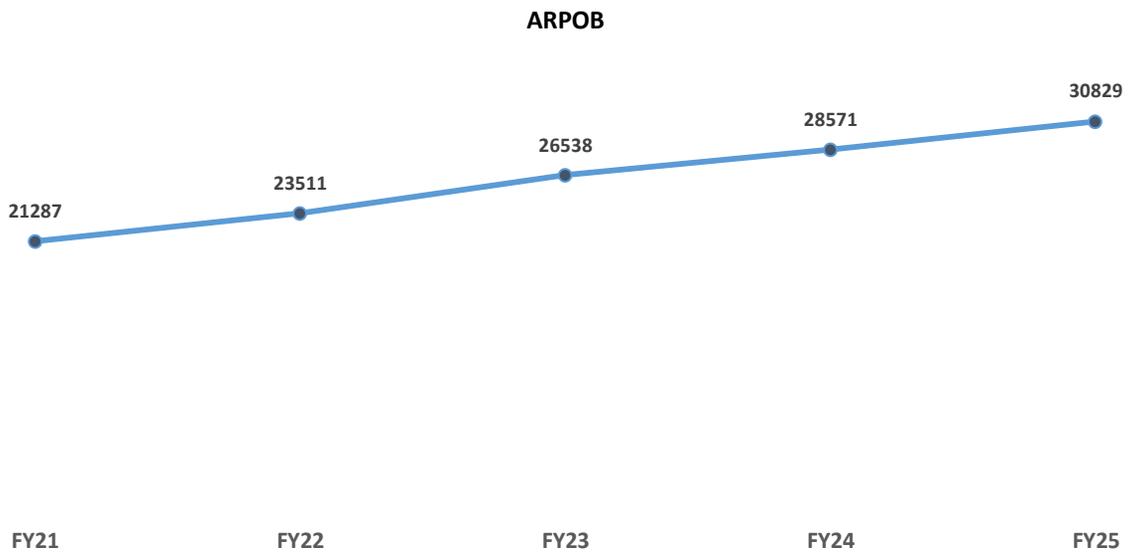
(Source: Company, Crisil Report, Science Direct, PubMed Central)

Yatharth Hospital and Trauma Care Services Ltd

Key Industrial Metrics

	Yatharth Hospital	Apollo Hospital	Max Healthcare	Fortis Hospital
Operational Beds	1605	8025	5100	4750
Occupancy Rate	61%	67%	75%	69%
ALOS	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.19
ARPOB	31441	63569	77100	59870
New Bed Additions FY26	~700-900	~1737-2000	~1500	~900
% of Existing Capacity	56.1	24.9	29.4	18.9

Compared to its peers, Yatharth trails behind the matured players in the industry. Yatharth is planning aggressive expansion strategy, aiming to increase bed capacity 56% of its existing bed capacity. By FY2028, Yatharth is planning to expand bed capacity to around 3000 beds. In FY2021, internal medicine comprises of 56% of specialties mix. Now, In FY2024, internal medicines forms only 19% of its specialties mix, share of internal medicines have declined and diverse product mix has increased. In terms of ARPOB, Yatharth trails behind its matured peers having ARPOB of 50000 plus. To narrow down the difference, Yatharth is offering diverse mix of super specialty services, specialty infrastructure equipped to handle complex procedures, and with good connectivity across North India. Now, Yatharth comprises of diverse specialties mix, oncology, pulmonology, pediatrics, cardiology, nephrology, ad others gaining share.



(Source: Company, ChatGPT)

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Indian Economic Scenario

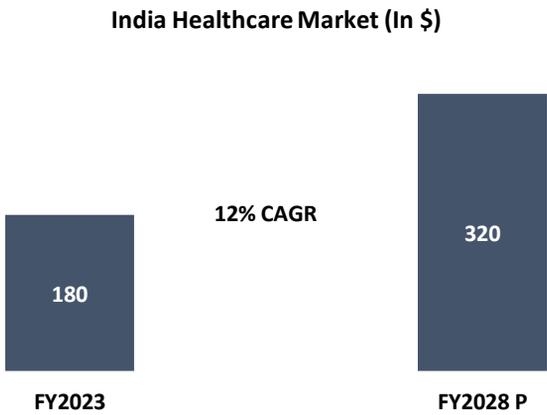
Despite of supply chain disruptions due to Russian invasion of Ukraine, soaring inflation, and stringent monetary policy, Indian economy showed resilience and achieved significant growth in FY2024. The domestic economy expanded by 8.2%, surpassing the previous year growth rate of 7.0%. In FY2023, the gross value added accelerated from 6.2% to 7.2%. Indian economy is expected to experience significant growth in the forthcoming years. As per IMF, India is forecasted to grow at 6.2% for 2025 and 6.3% for 2026, maintaining a solid lead over global and regional peers. As per IMF, India is projected to remain fastest growing economy for 2025 and 2026.

Indian Healthcare Sector

Indian healthcare innovation is currently at \$30 billion opportunity, and it could reach \$60 billion by FY2028, accompanied by structural ecosystem. For decades, Indian healthcare industry has been a groundbreaker in innovating low-cost services and products for both Indian and global. In last few years, we have witnessed opening of new frontiers of innovation as companies increasingly leverage emerging technologies to add new innovation vectors- including new business models, software led solutions, and products. The Indian healthcare ecosystem is witnessing innovation across four vectors-

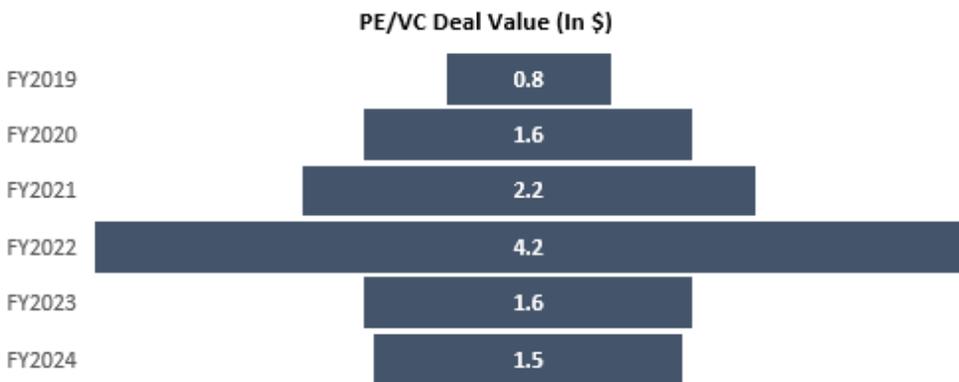
- a) Value Engineering-led Innovation
- b) Business Model-led Innovation
- c) Software-led Innovation
- d) Physical Product-led Innovation

Overall Indian healthcare market was at \$180 billion in FY2023 and is forecasted to reach at \$320 billion by FY2028, at a CAGR of 12%.



Within Indian healthcare market, healthcare innovation accounts for about 15% (\$30 billion), of which 55% is export led. Healthcare innovation has almost doubled over last few years.

Funding for healthcare innovation is stable



(Source: Company, Bain & Company)

Yatharth Hospital and Trauma Care Services Ltd

Hospital Market in India

In FY2024, Indian hospital market stood at USD \$108.5 billion and is projected to reach USD \$197 billion by FY2030, at a CAGR of 10.64%. The dynamics of the hospital market are significantly influenced by a myriad of factors. Demographics play a major role in shaping the demand for specialty services, as needs and preferences differs from person to person. Advancements in technology has changed the landscape of Indian hospital industry, innovative tools and equipment resulting in positive outcomes.

Key Growth Drivers

- With the augmentation of modern healthcare infrastructure, and integration of AI, healthcare accessibility and efficiency has improved, narrowing the gap between rural and urban areas. Modernization of healthcare infrastructure has led to development of specialty services to cater the growing burden of non-communicable diseases.
- Increasing penetration of connected devices and instruments, integration of IoT in hospitals is fueling an increase in demand for advanced healthcare facilities. Advance cutting edge devices, monitoring, and diagnostics instruments has changed the patient care scenario in hospitals.
- Increasing demand for healthcare services has resulted in increased need for hospital networks. Demand for hospitals is expected to rise as rapidly growing population augments for better healthcare facilities. Growing lifestyle diseases needs better healthcare, which will trigger the demand for specialty hospitals. Recent pandemic has further highlighted importance of having advanced and specialty healthcare services.
- Increased adoption of AI and Machine Learning in Indian hospitals is revolutionizing the healthcare sector and consequently driving demand for hospitals in the country. Such advance technologies plays a key role in accurate diagnoses. Adoption and integration of AI and ML has resulted in remote patient monitoring becoming a reality. Such technological adaption in Indian hospitals is reshaping the healthcare landscape, improving patient care, and driving demand for additional hospitals.

Key Challenges

- High cost for implementing the connected system and training can dampen the demand. Disparity in internet connectivity across the country, with limitations in rural areas can be a hurdle.
- Infrastructure gaps and shortage of medical professional stands out as significant barriers. Healthcare infrastructure in rural areas fall behind the required standards, which can be quite challenging. Lack of skilled medical professionals, shortage of beds, and well-equipped facilities, makes the delivery of quality healthcare challenging.

Yatharth's Competitive Advantage

- One of the leading super specialty hospital in Delhi NCR with advance facilities and diverse specialization. Yatharth's facility is equipped with advanced technology equipment and monitoring devices, along with qualified medical professionals and staff.
- High entry barriers in hospital industry is one of the major competitive advantage for Yatharth.
- High Capital Costs, Regulatory & Legal Barriers, Competitive Market Landscape, and other barriers related to technology, distribution etc. are some entry barriers in the industry.
- Yatharth's facility is strategically located across Delhi and growing presence in North India gives Yatharth a competitive advantage.

(Source: Company, Techsciresearch)

Yatharth Hospital and Trauma Care Services Ltd

Overview of Board Members

Dr. Ajaykumar Tyagi	Chairman & Whole-Time Director
Dr. Kapil Kumar	Managing Director
Mr. Yatharth Tyagi	Whole-Time Director
Ms. Promila Bhardwaj	Independent Director
Mr. Mukesh Sharma	Independent Director
Dr. Sanjeev Upadhyaya	Independent Director

Key Management Personnel

Mr. Amit Kumar Singh	Group CEO
Pankaj Prabhakar	Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Ritesh Mishra	CS & Compliance Officer

Director's Remuneration

Name of Directors	Remuneration	No. of Shares Held
Ajay Kumar Tyagi	12,000,000	27206100
Kapil Kumar (Brother of Ajay Kumar Tyagi)	12,000,000	12164386
Yatharth Tyagi (Son of Ajay Kumar Tyagi)	12,000,000	-

Non-Executive Directors

Name of Directors	Remuneration	No. of Shares Held
Sanjeev Upadhyaya	380,000	-
Mukesh Sharma	710,000	-
Promila Bhardwaj	680,000	-

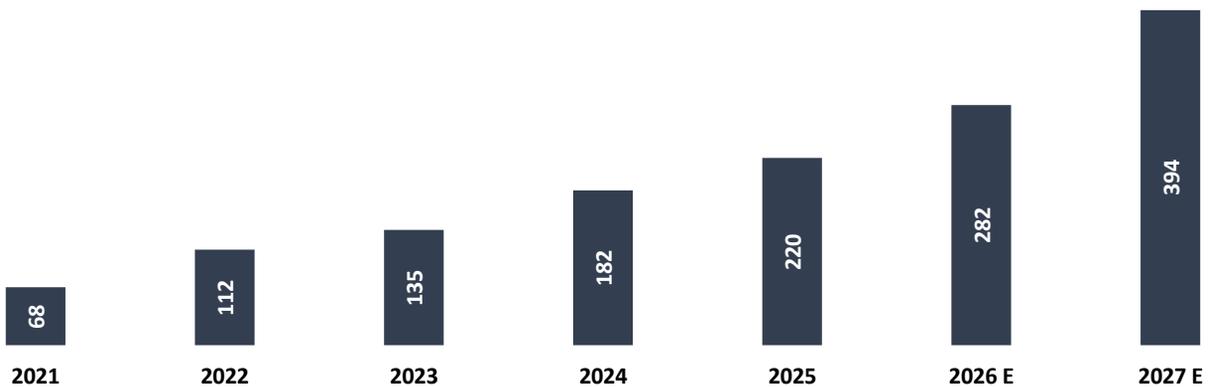
(Source: Company)

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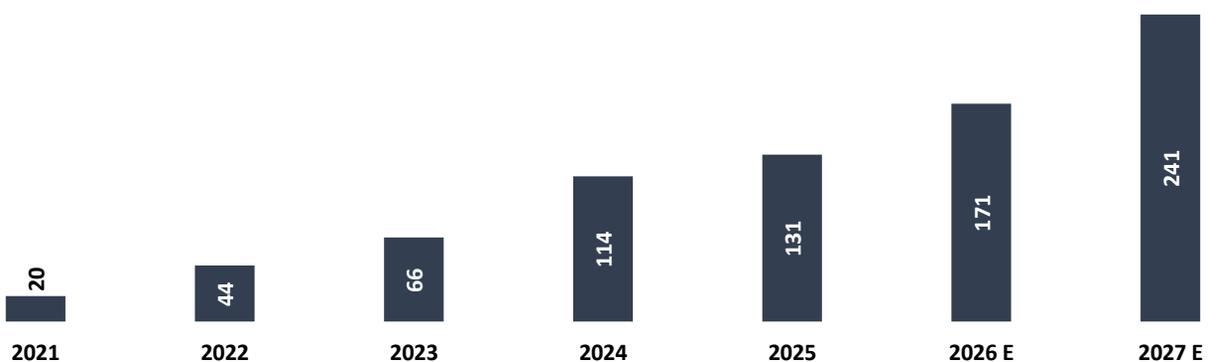
Financial Summary

Income Statement							
In Crs.	Mar-21	Mar-22	Mar-23	Mar-24	Mar-25	Mar-26E	Mar-27E
Revenue	215	375	478	635	880	1,162	1,592
Expenses	147	263	343	453	660	879	1,196
EBITDA	68	112	135	182	220	282	394
Margin %	32%	30%	28%	29%	25%	24%	25%
Other Income	1	2	3	16	16	17	28
Depreciation	21	28	28	29	57	67	80
EBIT	47	84	108	153	163	215	314
Margin %	22%	22%	23%	24%	19%	19%	20%
Interest	20	23	23	11	8	1	17
PBT	28	63	88	157	172	231	325
Margin %	13%	17%	18%	25%	20%	20%	20%
Tax	9	19	22	42	41	60	84
PAT	20	44	66	114	131	171	241
Margin %	9%	12%	14%	18%	15%	15%	15%

EBBITDA (INR Crs.)



PAT (INR Crs.)



(Source: Company, Centrum Broking)

Yatharth Hospital and Trauma Care Services Ltd

Operational Metrics in Charts

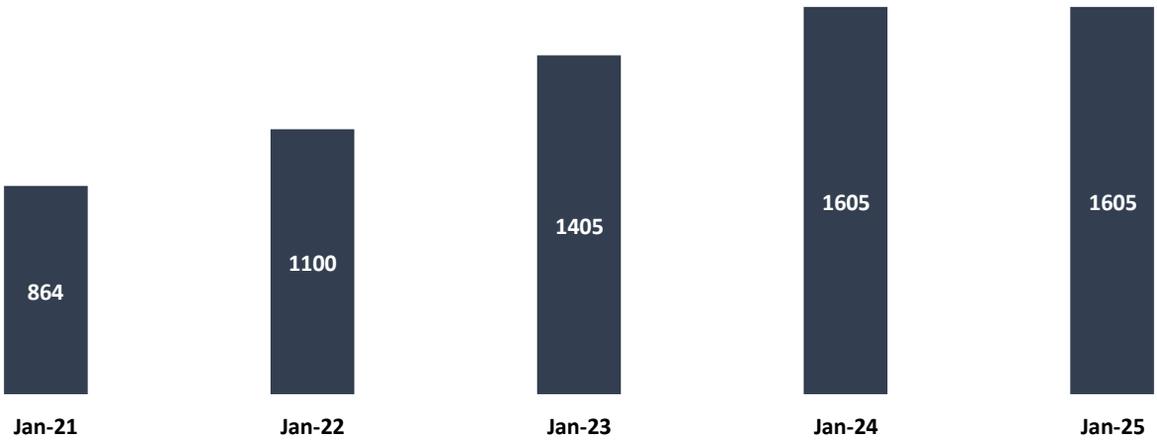
ARPOB (INR Rs.)



Occupancy Rate (%)



Operational Beds



ALOS (Days)



(Source: Company, Tijori Finance)

Yatharth Hospital and Trauma Care Services Ltd

Peer Comparison

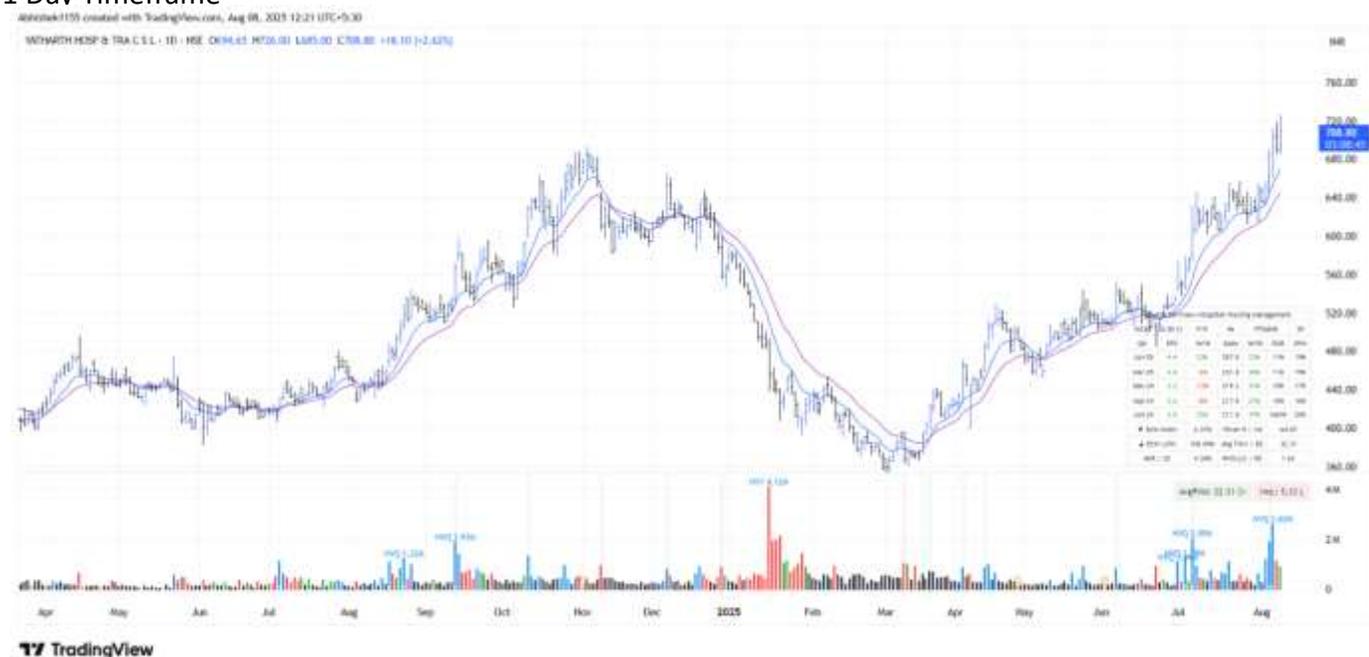
Company	EV/EBITDA	EV/Revenue	P/E
Yatharth Hospitals	23.33x	6.26x	45.53x
Max Healthcare	64.14x	17.62x	112.95x
Apollo Hospitals	35.04x	5.23x	71.47x
Fortis Healthcare	38.81x	7.87x	73.20x
Narayana Hrudalaya	30.97x	7.69x	51.06x
Global Health	37.48x	9.20x	71.41x
Aster DM Healthcare	5.46x	7.80x	5.85x
KIIMS	37.19x	10.12x	68.05x
Rainbow Child	29.81x	10.72x	63.51x
Dr Agarwal's Healthcare	28.97x	8.46x	124.74x

Relative Valuation

Enterprise Value	7802.05
Net Debt	428.99
Minority Interest	31.67
Value of Equity	8199.37
O/S Shares	9.64
Implied Stock Price	850.56

Technical Chart

1 Day Timeframe



(Source: Company, Tradingview)

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