The post-operative care is critical to the successful outcome of these animals. They may require intensive care and hourly treatments for the first two to three days. If all proceeds well, the horses can be discharged at 10-12 days after the surgery. The home care consists of one month of stall rest, one month of hand walking and small paddock, and one month of pasture rest. This gives the belly wall time to regain most of its strength before the horse is asked to work again.

Gastric ulcers, impactions, anterior enteritis, colitis, and gaseous and spasmodic colics are best treated medically. Treatment depends on the specific problem. Gastric ulcers are treated with anti-ulcer drugs. Impactions generally receive stool softeners, such as mineral oil, and IV fluids. Anterior enteritis and colitis require intensive care and large amounts of IV fluids. Gaseous and spasmodic colics respond to analgesics.

Prognosis for life and return to use depends on the severity of the disease and the response of that disease to therapy. One researcher suggested using the physical signs below to prognosticate on the survival of equine colics.