The arrival of new immune-oncologic treatments has changed the approach to cancer treatment. Currently, the criteria for making an adequate evaluation of the clinical and pharma-economics are undefined.

The Delphi method was used for conducting the study. An online questionnaire including 36 statements was sent to 100 experts. 60 experts were admitted to the questionnaire. The Delphi method was used for conducting the study. An online questionnaire including 36 statements was sent to 100 experts. 60 experts were admitted to the questionnaire. The concordance between the two rounds of responses was studied using the Spearman’s correlation coefficient and the Kappa index. Cronbach’s alpha and the intraclass correlation coefficient were used to measure the internal consistency both of the questionnaire. It was considered to be statistically significant values with a security level of 95% (p < 0.05). The analysis was performed using the statistical package SPSS v21.0.

The responses of Health-economists are presented against the total of the panel of experts.

CONCLUSIONS
- Consensus in both clinical and pharma-economic aspects was high among the different health professionals.
- Lack of agreement in considering the use of mean instead of the median to assess efficacy endpoints for IO therapies suggests the need for further research on this area.
- The long-term survival and the impact on quality of life were defined by consensus as key efficacy endpoints in immuno-oncology in addition to the response and overall survival, standard endpoints of oncological therapies.

- A new therapeutic approach has been opened with the immuno-oncology, and the specialists need to understand it well for the benefits of patients.
- Due to the impact of advances in immunotherapy, it is necessary to continue generating knowledge in immuno-oncology through quality research.
- It is necessary to define new clinical and pharma-economic criteria that meet the needs of evaluation and management of immuno-oncological treatments.