

UTILIZATION MANAGEMENT MEDICAL POLICY

POLICY: Metabolic Disorders – Nulibry Utilization Management Medical Policy

- Nulibry™ (fosdenopterin intravenous infusion – Sentynt)

REVIEW DATE: 04/08/2026

OVERVIEW

Nulibry, a cyclic pyranopterin monophosphate (cPMP), is indicated to reduce the risk of mortality in **molybdenum cofactor deficiency (MoCD) Type A**.¹ Treatment is initiated based on a confirmed or presumptive diagnosis of MoCD. In patients with a presumptive diagnosis, Nulibry should be discontinued after genetic testing does not confirm MoCD Type A.

MoCD is a rare, life-threatening, autosomal-recessive disorder characterized by the deficiency of three molybdenum-dependent enzymes: sulfite oxidase (SOX), xanthine dehydrogenase, and aldehyde oxidase.² Patients with MoCD Type A have mutations in the *MOCS1* gene leading to deficiency of the intermediate substrate, cPMP.¹ Substrate replacement therapy with Nulibry provides an exogenous source of cPMP, which is converted to molybdopterin. Molybdopterin is then converted to molybdenum cofactor, which is needed for the activation of molybdenum-dependent enzymes, including SOX, an enzyme that reduces levels of neurotoxic sulfites. Onset of the disease is often seen at birth with median survival estimated at 4 years of age without intervention.³ The most common symptoms of MoCD are seizures, feeding difficulties, and hypotonia. Patients usually experience irreversible neurological damage leading to severe developmental delays (trouble speaking or sitting) and brain abnormalities (atrophy of brain tissue). Biochemical features suggestive of MoCD include elevated urine S-sulfocysteine (SSC), thiosulfate, hypoxanthine, xanthine, or decreased serum uric acid. The diagnosis is confirmed by genetic testing.

POLICY STATEMENT

Prior Authorization is recommended for medical benefit coverage of Nulibry. Approval is recommended for those who meet the **Criteria** and **Dosing** for the listed indication. Extended approvals are allowed if the patient continues to meet the Criteria and Dosing. Requests for doses outside of the established dosing documented in this policy will be considered on a case-by-case basis by a clinician (i.e., Medical Director or Pharmacist). All approvals are provided for the duration noted below. Because of the specialized skills required for evaluation and diagnosis of patients treated with Nulibry as well as the monitoring required for adverse events and long-term efficacy, approval require Nulibry to be prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who specializes in the condition being treated.

Automation: None.

RECOMMENDED AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA

Coverage of Nulibry is recommended in those who meet the following criteria:

FDA-Approved Indication

1. **Molybdenum Cofactor Deficiency (MoCD) Type A.** Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
 - A) According to the prescriber, the diagnosis was confirmed by ONE of the following (i or ii):

- i. Approve for 1 year if the patient has genetic testing confirmation of biallelic pathogenic or likely pathogenic variants in the *MOCS1* gene; OR
 - ii. Approve for 1 month if the patient has laboratory findings suggestive of molybdenum cofactor deficiency (MoCD) and genetic testing is in progress; AND
Note: Laboratory findings include elevated urinary S-sulfocysteine, thiosulfate, xanthine, hypoxanthine, or decreased serum uric acid.
- B) According to the prescriber, based on the current condition, the patient is expected to derive benefit with Nulibry and the disease state is NOT considered to be too advanced; AND
- C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with a pediatrician, geneticist, or a physician who specializes in molybdenum cofactor deficiency (MoCD) Type A.

Dosing. Approve up to 0.9 mg/kg given by intravenous infusion once daily.

CONDITIONS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL

Coverage of Nulibry is not recommended in the following situations:

1. Coverage is not recommended for circumstances not listed in the Recommended Authorization Criteria. Criteria will be updated as new published data are available.

REFERENCES

1. Nulibry intravenous infusion [prescribing information]. Boston, MA: Origin Biosciences; October 2022.
2. Mechler K, Mountford WK, Hoffmann GF, et al. Ultra-orphan diseases: a quantitative analysis of the natural history of molybdenum cofactor deficiency. *Genet Med*. 2015 Dec;17(12):965-70.
3. Misko A, Mahtani K, Abbott J, et al. Molybdenum Cofactor Deficiency. 2021 Dec 2 [Updated 2023 Feb 2]. In: Adam MP, Feldman J, Mirzaa GM, et al., editors. GeneReviews® [Internet]. Seattle (WA): University of Washington, Seattle; 1993-2024. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK575630/>. Accessed on April 2, 2026.

HISTORY

Type of Revision	Summary of Changes	Review Date
Annual Revision	Molybdenum Cofactor Deficiency (MoCD) Type A: Added option of approval for one month based on laboratory findings suggestive of MoCD while genetic testing is in progress.	04/19/2024
Selected Revision	Molybdenum Cofactor Deficiency (MoCD) Type A: Confirmation of a genetic mutation in the <i>MOCS1</i> gene was rephrased to more specifically state, “genetic testing confirmation of biallelic pathogenic or likely pathogenic variants in the <i>MOCS1</i> gene”.	06/05/2024
Annual Revision	No criteria changes.	04/02/2025
Annual Revision	No criteria changes.	04/08/2026