



122 The Case of John B. Crutchley “The Vampire Rapist” From the Perspective of the Neuropsychiatric Developmental Model

J. Arturo Silva, MD, and Carolyn Crutchley, MD, P.O. Box 20928, San Jose, CA; Gregory B. Leong, MD, Center for Forensic Services, Western State Hospital, 9601 Steilacoom Boulevard, SW, Tacoma, WA; and Michelle M. Ferrari, MD, Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Kaiser Permanente, 900 Lafayette Boulevard, Suite 200, Santa Clara, CA*

The goal of this presentation is to inform the forensic community about the use of a biopsychosocial model, which includes a neurodevelopmental component, to study a case of vampirism.

Clinical vampirism is often associated with sexual behaviors that at times may also be of forensic psychiatric significance. Unfortunately, most cases of criminal clinical vampirism have not been well documented. In this article, the authors present the case of John B. Crutchley, for whom there is a substantial amount of biographical information. Mr. Crutchley is a man who, in June 1986, pled guilty to one count of kidnapping and two counts of sexual battery as a second degree felony. His crimes were associated with the rape of a young woman along with vampiristic behavior. In this presentation, the authors provide an overview of the life history of Mr. Crutchley. The Neuropsychiatric Developmental Model (NDM) is introduced. NDM is a paradigm that takes into account four important behavioral dimensions, namely: 1) a neuropsychiatric developmental perspective; 2) a sexual perspective that encompasses paraphilic behavior and sex drive; 3) a component involving aggression; and 4) personality psychopathology, including psychopathy. The NDM also takes into account environmental components that can potentially interact with the previously mentioned components. The case of Mr. Crutchley as a function of this model is analyzed.

John Crutchley came from an intact family comprised of three children. Both his brother and sister completed higher education. He was considered to be highly intelligent but did poorly in school. He was able to attend college and considered to be gifted in the computer field. John B. Crutchley was age 39 at the time of the index arrest. He was also married and had a child. At that time as a computer engineer he had a high-level security clearance because of his work with government contracts.

At the time of the crimes, Mr. Crutchley engaged in removing the victim's blood, draining her of 40 to 45 percent of her total blood volume. She was able to escape and seek medical care but was considered lucky to survive the ordeal. Mr. Crutchley probably drank some of the victim's blood and it is possible that he may have drunk human blood prior to 1985. He also remained a suspect in the killing of several women but was never charged for these crimes. In 2002, Mr. Crutchley's body was found in his cell. Analysis of the death scene an autopsy results were consistent with autoerotic asphyxial death.

The NDM uses diagnostic categories from the American Psychiatric Association's current nosologic system, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR); however, the NDM can use other nosologic systems. In this presentation the authors make primary use of DSM-IV-TR criteria. 1) The neuropsychiatric developmental model involves exploration of developmental factors from three perspectives. First, consideration is made to determine whether or not pervasive developmental or autism spectrum psychopathology is present. Then, the person is also evaluated for personality disorder psychopathology. Finally, a search for other biological factors and neurodevelopmental psychopathologies is undertaken. 2) The person is then evaluated from the perspective of paraphilic psychopathology, sexual dysfunction and from perspectives that conceptualize sexuality from both biological and psychosociocultural perspectives. 3) The affected person is then evaluated for organism based constitutional parameters that define aggressive behavior from a variety of viewpoints that include psychological, psychiatric, and criminological factors. 4) The construct of psychopathy is taken into account by considering not only a DSM-IV-TR perspective but also psychologist Robert Hare's concepts of psychopathy as well as other approaches that may be well suited for analysis of a specific person. 5) Finally, the above components are analyzed as functions of ecological factors that may take into account the physical, environment, the social environment, life-span dimensions, and historical factors. The concept and analysis of stress is encompassed in this aspect of the NDM.

John B. Crutchley's vampiristic behavior and its association with serious serial sexual criminal behavior is briefly considered. The place of NDM in the context of previous efforts to understand the genesis sexual criminal behaviors along with ideas for future research is outlined and briefly discussed.

Forensic Psychiatry, Violence, Vampirism