Objective: Aim of this study was to investigate the effect of structured-play therapy on ODD children. Method: This was an experimental design study. The study participants consists of 30 male students (15 normal, 15 with oppositional disorder), from four grade of primary school selected via cluster accidental sampling, from six district of Tehran. In this pursue, data was collected with Child Symptoms Inventory (CSI-4) as pre-post test: The structured-play therapy intervention was spread over sixteen sessions (individually) for a period of eight weeks, each session was 45 minutes. Results indicated significant decrease in the mean CSI-4 score of the subject. Conclusion: Conclusion that can be drawn in this study is that structure-play and activity help the children to control and manage themselves and appeared to reduce the children’s behavior problem, which allowed them the ability to adjust with social roles and people. Further studies with opposite gender need to be conducted in this area to determine the effectiveness of play therapy in aiding the symptoms of children who are classified as ODD.