The aim of the present study was to investigate and compare the effectiveness of family, child, and family-child based intervention on the rate of ADHD symptoms in third grade students. The population for this study was all of students with ADHD diagnoses in the city of Isfahan, Iran. The multistage random sampling method was used to select the 60 subjects included in this study. The subjects were randomly assigned into four groups, including three experimental and one control groups (each group consisted of 15 students). The children had been diagnosed by clinicians as having ADHD. In order to verify this diagnosis, Conner’s parental rating scale was used at baseline to confirm that children had ADHD. The results of the post test indicated a significant difference between the four groups. The results showed that the family-child based intervention was the most effective method to decrease students’ ADHD symptoms.