Background: *Salmonella* Typhi is an etiologic agent of typhoid fever that causes prolonged fever, gastrointestinal symptoms. It is commonly transmitted by food and water contaminated. Typhoid fever is still common in the developing world where it affects about 21.5 million persons each year. In Brazil, it is endemic especially in the Northern and Northeastern regions and is associated with low socioeconomic levels and poor sanitary conditions. Annually the Para State records sporadic cases and outbreaks both without gravity. The use of antibiotics is essential for the control of the infection, however, the excessive use of antibiotics may select resistant strains. A changing antibiotic susceptibility pattern of *Salmonella* Typhi and emergence of multidrug resistance has been documented by several authors. This study has investigated the antibiotic susceptibility pattern of *Salmonella* Typhi isolated of bloodstream from patients of Para State. **Methods:** A total of 12 *Salmonella* Typhi isolates obtained from blood samples of patients attended medicine clinic at the Instituto Evandro Chagas, Brazil, in the period of January 2015 to February 2016 were included in the study. The identification and antimicrobial susceptibility test were conducted using the Vitek-2 system. The antibiotics used were ampicilin, ceftriaxone, cefepime, ertapenem, meropenem, gentamicin, nalidixic acid, ciprofloxacin and trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole, **Discussion of results:** Among the 12 *S.* Typhi isolates, all exhibited drug susceptibility to the antibiotics tested. The state of Para is endemic area for typhoid however unlike others studies not observed treatment failure and not the phenomenon of bacterial resistance in strains isolated in the region. **Conclusions:** In the state of Para the drugs of choice in the treatment of typhoid fever remains quinolones and third generation cephalosporins. There were no variations in the pattern of susceptibility of *S*. Typhi, however monitoring the susceptibility profile should be performed to observe a possible change in this pattern.