INTRODUCTION
The value of high-fidelity simulation for continued training of health professionals is widely emphasised in international literature (Cook et al., 2011). Integration of simulation into postgraduate educational curriculum is described as an essential feature of its effective use (Mac Gaghie et al., 2009). However, in France, its routine usage to develop effective working practices in the management of emergencies by specialised teams remains poorly described.

OBJECTIVE
Present a training program renewed annually using high-fidelity simulation for medicalised emergency and pre-hospitalisation teams (i.e. Mobile Emergency and Resuscitation Unit).

METHODOLOGY
Training program
• Implementation of training sessions using a high-fidelity simulator.
• Each session, conducted by a Mobile Emergency and Resuscitation Unit (i.e. a paramedic, a nurse and a physician) consists of three simulated situations, each followed by a debriefing.
• The objectives set annually based on training needs but also expectations of the participants.

Assessment
The assessment of this program was conducted through two complementary studies.
• Study 1 - focused on Advanced Cardiac Life Support
  • Measure the effectiveness of the training using the model of Kirkpatrick (Kirkpatrick & Kirkpatrick, 1998).
• Study 2 - focused on pediatric emergencies management
  • Examine the impact of high-fidelity simulation on the self-efficacy of participants on the management of critical pediatric emergencies (Bandura, 1997).

RESULTS

CONCLUSION
The results of these studies allow us to better understand the scope of simulation for training of health professionals especially in the field of emergency medicine. The implementation of a training program using high-fidelity simulation meets the requirements for continued professional development. The establishment and continuity of this type of program requires a real commitment within the hospital administration to improved quality of care and risk prevention.