Over 200,000 women per year undergo surgery due to pelvic organ prolapse, with the highest rates of surgery among women >70 years old. Both the prevalence and severity of prolapse increase with age; however, we currently lack an evidence-based understanding of why this association exists. This study will attempt address this knowledge gap by comparing pelvic floor support, pelvic muscle strength, and detailed anatomical structures using Stress 3D MRI between younger (<40 years old) and older (≥ 70 years old) women without pelvic organ prolapse. We hope findings from this study can be used to further our understanding of the pathophysiology of prolapse, its relationship with aging, and to ultimately develop novel interventions for the prevention and treatment of pelvic organ prolapse.